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Publications of the

Thoresby Society.

History of Barwick-in-Elmet.

936

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THE

Publications

OF THE

Thoresby Society.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR MDCCCLXXXIX

VOL. XVII.

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Water Colour.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET.

W. R. Robinson, 1849.

A HISTORY

OF THE PARISH OF

BARWICK-IN-ELMET,

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

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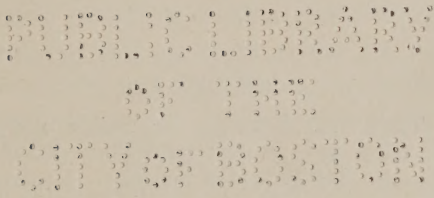

By

F. S. COLMAN, M.A.,

Rector.

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PREFACE.

This book is a collection of the available records relating to a single country parish, gathered both from public sources and from private manuscripts which had not been before accessible. I have tried to arrange them so that they may best illustrate the history of the parish, its antiquities and institutions, classifying them under subjects rather than periods. First there is a view of the whole parish, its topography and history; then an account of the village of Barwick and its ancient earthworks; the Church with the clergy and endowments; the manors and their associated families; an explanation of the disappearance, under enclosure, of the commons, woods, and open fields; some notes on the parochial officers and their accounts; and lastly there are lists of the manorial tenants showing us the inhabitants at different periods for over three hundred years before the registers begin.

The possibilities of this particular parish are unusual. The earthworks, of pre-historic, and the Church, of pre-conquest origin, tell us of its earliest history. We have a rich store of material at the Public Record Office arising out of our long connexion with the Duchy of Lancaster. Nearer home is the remarkable collection of documents at Parlington belonging to Colonel Gascoigne. These last had not been examined for more than two hundred years, but free access was granted to me and I was permitted to transcribe or note whatever might be of interest. This was a privilege for which I am under a real obligation, and the Thoresby Society owes very much to Colonel Gascoigne for his permission. The Parlington collection of deeds covers not only the manors and estates of the family but touches also many other districts in Yorkshire, and a number of the most valuable of them, other than those I have used, have been included, with Colonel Gascoigne's consent, in a volume of Yorkshire Deeds, edited by Mr. W. Brown, for the Yorkshire Archæological Society's Record Series.

The Rev. Bathurst G. Wilkinson, of Potterton, was so good as to lend me a number of documents dealing with his estate and the later history of Kiddal Hall; while for the earlier history of the Ellis family I am much indebted to Mr. A. S. Ellis, who, with a generosity that seems to infect antiquaries, handed over to me a large quantity of notes collected through many years. Mr. Darcy Wilson of Seacroft also allowed me to use many interesting papers relating to the 17th and 18th centuries.

Many friends have been of the greatest assistance. Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., and Mr. W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., have given me frequent suggestions and have looked over my proof sheets; Mr. G. D. Lumb, F.S.A., has passed on to me much information he had gathered about Barwick. I am indebted to Mr. T. H. Prater for the courtesy with which he assisted my searches at Parlington, and for a sketch of the agriculture of the district which I have incorporated with the first chapter; to Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., for notes on the architecture of the Church; to Mr. H. S. Chorley for the plan of the earthworks; to Mr. H. M. Chippindale for the ground plan of the Church; to Mr. Godfrey Bingley for his beautiful photographs; to Mr. E. Hawkesworth for notes on the geology of the district; to Mr. C. C. Hodges of Hexham for a technical description of the sculptured stones in the Church; and to the Library Committee of the Leeds City Council for permission to reproduce the frontispiece from a water-colour drawing in the Library. From innumerable correspondents I have received the utmost kindness and readiness to furnish information.

The book has been delayed, by the interruption of repeated illness, far beyond the time when I hoped to see it finished, and this may be accepted as an excuse for many shortcomings of plan and execution that might have been avoided by more continuous work. Now that it is finished I cannot help wishing it were possible to write it all over again, to try to do it better, and still to add to it. But even so there would be no finality, for if it be true, as the Preacher told us more than two thousand years ago, that of making many books there is no end, it is certainly true that there is no end to the making of the book of just one ancient parish.

F. S. COLMAN.

Barwick-in-Elmet Rectory,
March 8, 1909.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 12, line 4 from bottom. *For* north *read* south.

Page 40, note 5. *For* Ruaff *read* Rauff.

Page 45, line 11. *For* mother *read* grandmother.

Page 46, last line. The inscription quoted is indistinct, but the last few words ought, apparently, to read "cuius aie propicietr Deus. Amen."

Page 47, line 21. The year MDCCCXXI. is thus given in the MS. of Joseph Hunter; it should have been corrected as Lady Gascoigne died in March 1721-2.

Page 49, line 16. *For* (3) *read* (4).

Page 50, line 2. The year is correctly copied from the window, but Sir Thomas died in 1810.

Page 55, line 29. *For* Duke of Clifford *read* Dukett de Clifford.

Page 57, line 16. Nutley in the *Papal Register* evidently means Netley.

Page 63, note 1. *For* regum *read* regem (twice).

Page 66. Since writing of Timothy Bright his burial has been found registered at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, where his brother William was incumbent. "Tymothy Bright Doctor in phisike was buried the 6th day of September 1615." His will also seems to have been made at Shrewsbury, as two of the witnesses, Thomas Harries and William Rowely, were burgesses of that town.

Page 71, line 12. *For* John *read* Jordan.

Page 101, line 19. *For* Beruuit *read* Bereuuit. Line 21. *For* Beruuich *read* Bereuuich.

Page 108. The year of death of Henry de Lascy, founder of Kirkstall Abbey, is given in the pedigree as 1187, the generally accepted date; but Mr. Lancaster has recently come across an entry in the *Pipe Rolls*, under the year 24 Henry III. (1177-8), shewing that his son Robert then paid 1000 marks fine for his lands. Apparently Henry de Lascy died 10 years earlier than has been believed.

Page 118, line 7. *For* 1355 *read* 1358.

Page 143, line 22. Elizabeth, who married James Birkby, was not the daughter of Frances Gascoigne, but of Elizabeth wife of Michael Thompson.

Page 154. The year of Sir John Gascoigne's marriage is wrong. The date in the Saxton Register is 1689, as here given, but being led to suspect the accuracy of this, with more reason as the entry was not made till several years after the event, I searched at Parlington, and, fortunately, found the deed of marriage settlement. It was dated 22 December, 1687, and shewed obviously that the marriage was on 23 December, 1687, and not 1689.

Page 156, line 31. *For* 1570 *read* 1750.

Page 164, note 3. *For* Elcesle *read* Eltesle.

Page 171. Charter No. 21 is an accidental duplication, the same is on page 168.

History of Barwick-in-Elmet.

Chapter I.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This is an extensive parish, reaching from about four miles north of the centre of Leeds to nearly nine miles north east. It contains two townships, Barwick with 6,962 acres and Roundhay with 1,483 acres, together comprising 13½ square miles. But these two townships are joined only by a narrow neck of land, little more than 150 yards wide, and so curious are the ramifications of the boundaries that the length of the parish from east to west is as much as 6½ miles, and from north to south 6 miles. It is in the Diocese of Ripon, the Archdeaconry of Ripon, and the Rural Deanery of Whitkirk, in the Skyrack[1] Wapentake of the West Riding of the County of York, the Barkston Ash Parliamentary Division, and the Skyrack Petty Sessional Division, for Local Government purposes Barwick is in the Tadcaster Union and Roundhay in the Leeds Union. The parish lies mostly on high ground from three to four hundred feet above the sea. The general appearance is that of a wide agricultural district whose well ordered fields are farmed with more than usual care and skill; outlying pits of the South Yorkshire Coalfield come near to us, and the smoke of Leeds hangs in the sky westward, but for ourselves we are mainly occupied in tilling the soil. The highest ground is in the northern part, 450 feet above sea level, whence it slopes south and east to the Cock Beck, the lowest point is about 150 feet above the sea. All the western part of the Township of Barwick forms a plateau that up to the end of the eighteenth century was mostly open moor, the wastes stretching down to Barwick village and to Crossgates. A great alteration came about when the commons were enclosed under the Act of 1796, and gorse-covered moors gave place to cultivated fields. There were also many woods, preserved for sporting purposes and for timber. They must have been of some considerable importance as the thirteenth and fifteenth century records have notices of the appointment of foresters or keepers of these woods. They are now almost entirely gone, there is very little woodland left.

1 Wapentake, a district (Scandinavian), Midd. English, *wapentake*, A.S. *wæpengetæce*, not an English word, but borrowed from Icelandic *vápnatak*, literally a weapon touching, hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and finally, the district governed by a man whose authority was confirmed by the touching of weapons. See Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, i. 455. Derived from Icelandic *vápna* gen. pl. of *vápn*, a weapon; and *tak*, a touching, grasping, allied to "take." Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary*.

The land is by nature well watered and well drained. There are abundant springs that, scientifically utilized, would afford a water supply for a far larger population than we possess. Several small streams drain our lands, the principal is the Cock Beck, which, rising in the north of Winnmoor and forming a well defined boundary on the south and east of the township, flows east and north past Towton Field to join the Wharfe near Tadcaster.

The village of Barwick is on the extreme east, a strangely inconvenient place for the Church and the centre of the life of so large an area, seven miles by the nearest roads, and they none of the best, from some of those whom the Church served in earlier days. The great importance of this settlement on the eastern side outweighed other considerations and drew the majority of the people round the dwelling of the Saxon lord. Of hamlets, there are Potterton a mile to the north, Kiddal farther in the same direction, Barnbow a mile or more south west, Scholes two miles west, Morwick beyond Scholes, and Roundhay five or six miles west of Barwick. Potterton, Kiddal, Barnbow, and Morwick have dwindled in size, and can hardly now be said to have separate existence. Scholes has grown and is growing, Roundhay has become a popular suburb of Leeds, with its own church, and another suburban district has sprung up round the railway station at Crossgates, to which belong the ecclesiastical parish and church of Manston.

The influx of population made it desirable to correct the ecclesiastical boundaries of the parish on the western side, and by successive Orders in Council portions were transferred, for ecclesiastical purposes only, to Manston, to Seacroft, and to Whitkirk.

So far as figures are obtainable the population seems to have gone on steadily increasing, with a very marked acceleration in more recent years. This has been in a small measure due to the enclosure of the commons and the disappearance of the woods, bringing more land under cultivation and enabling a greater number of people to find a living on the soil. In the last fifty years the increase has been chiefly due to the growth of Leeds, but in the purely agricultural part of the parish we have never known that gradual drifting of the people to the towns which has left some rural districts almost desolate.

The earliest approach to a census is the Poll Tax return of 1379. This included all in the parish with the exception of clerics and children. There were here 199 persons taxed, 76 married couples and 47 single men and women. Allowing the married people an average family of four children, and giving the moderate number of four clergy, we get an estimated total of 152 married people, 304 children, 47 single

people, and 4 clergy, a total of 507 souls. The first official census was in 1801, when the figures were for Barwick Township 1370, and for Roundhay 84. Ten years later they had gone up to 1423 and 130 respectively, and have continued to rise steadily ever since, in 1901 they were 3,005 and 1,842, or 4,847 for the whole of the civil parish. This total was distributed among the different ecclesiastical divisions as follows :—Barwick 1268, Manston (part) 1531, Seacroft (part) 202, Whitkirk (part) 4, Roundhay (a conventional district including the township of Roundhay) 1842.

The rateable value of the Township of Barwick was in 1901 £16,766 6s. 10d., and of Roundhay, £24,463 0s. 0d.

The high road from Leeds to York runs through this parish for a distance of four miles. The old "king's highway" between these two towns is said to have been at one time further to the north. Leaving Leeds by what is now known as the Roundhay Road, it followed the present road towards Wetherby for five miles, where it turned westward through Thorner and Bramham to Tadcaster.[1] But even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the highway to York followed much its present course. The West Riding Sessions Roll for 13 July, 1598, records[2] that the "highewaie leading from Leedes to Wikebrigg and so to Seacrofte and so to Kiddall towards Yorke" had been presented to the Jury to be in great decay for want of repair so that travellers could hardly pass. The jurors, with the consent of the justices, laid a "payne" that every person occupying a plough tilth of land within the parishes of Leeds, Whitkirk, and Barwick, should send their "draughts" and sufficient labourers according to the statute[3] and repair the road before the ensuing 25th August upon "payne" that every person making default should forfeit 20 shillings.

The parishes were not only thus compelled to do their part in maintaining the road but also in protecting it. An interesting example of this is an Order of Sessions, 11 January, 1666, under which Barwick was fined £3 5s. 0d., part of £85 2s. 6d. laid upon the "Hundred" of Skyrack, under an execution obtained by John Thoresby[4] and others against the Hundred for a robbery committed at Wyke[5].

In the earliest days of stage coaching communication between Leeds and London was by this road. A coach was running from

1. It is thus shown on a map prepared by Jonathan Teale, Surveyor, of Leeds, in 1786, now in the possession of Mr. Darcy B. Wilson, of Seacroft.
2. *Y.A.S. Record Series*, vol. iii. p. 104. *W.R. Sessions Rolls*, edited by J. Lister.
3. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary c. 8.
4. Apparently this was the father of Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, John Thoresby, merchant of Leeds, who died 30 October, 1679, aged 54.
5. Hailstone MSS. AAI. 6 Minster Library, York. The same MS. has also the note Barwick-in-Elmet ordered to pay 36/10 towards repair of bridges.

York to London in 1683, and Leeds passengers had to ride through Tadcaster to meet it, until in 1708 a coach was started for this stage of the journey. But it seems probable that this, with many others in the neighbourhood of Leeds, was given up on account of the bad state of the roads. It was a standing reproach to Leeds that the condition of the main roads leading out of it kept it far behind other districts in the matter of its communications. In the eighteenth century they were little better than sloughs, with a narrow track or hollow way for wagons or carriages in which those that met could not pass and would try to wear out each other's patience rather than risk the consequences of drawing to one side. The shocking condition of the highway from Leeds to York may be realised when it is said that it was only the urgency of a government official that led to the journey being so accelerated that it was performed in eight hours. This was a distance of 26 miles!

In 1740 (14 Geo. II) an Act of Parliament was passed for improving the road to Selby, and in 1750 (24 Geo. II) another Act dealt with the York road. This recited that the road leading from Tadcaster over Bramham Moor through Kiddal Lane, over Winnmoor, and through Seacroft to Leeds, part of the highway from York, had "from its narrowness in many places, from the nature of the soil and the heavy traffic, become very deep and ruinous and in some seasons almost impassable and dangerous." Trustees were appointed for its survey and maintenance, and tolls were authorized. A further Act in 1776 (16 Geo. III) enlarged those powers and terms, and another in 1798 continued them. In 1819 (59 Geo. III) an Act was passed and received the Royal Assent 14 June, which repealed all former enactments and created a new trust. Under this the trustees, of whom the Rector of Barwick was to be one, were to widen, divert, or alter the road where they should see fit, to have it measured, to set up milestones, and to levy tolls. One useful deviation was made at Kiddal Lane End, where the road as it came from York formerly made a sharp bend to the left towards Potterton for about 300 yards, and then again to the right; the alteration straightened the road between this point and Kiddal Hall.

The traffic between Leeds and York had meanwhile greatly increased, and early in the nineteenth century several coaches were daily running along this road. There were two mails to York, which ran thence to Scarborough and Hull, leaving Leeds at 3.0 in the morning and at 1.0 in the afternoon. At 6.0 in the evening a coach started for Tadcaster, and there was a rather famous coach that ran between Manchester and Hull through Leeds and York, leaving Hull at 6.0 in

the morning, Leeds at 3.0 in the afternoon, and reaching Manchester, via Huddersfield, at 10.0 at night.[1]

By about the year 1840 these coaches were being driven off the road by the competition of the railways. In that year a further Act made provision for repairing and maintaining the road from Tadcaster to Halton Dial, and also provided for the making and maintaining of a new road from Seacroft to the highway between Barwick and Scholes. This is the road that runs through Stanks and under the railway bridge. It was a very valuable local improvement as, previous to this shortening of the way, Leeds traffic from Barwick was compelled to go through Scholes on to Winnmoor and thence by Morwick to Seacroft. Among the trustees appointed under this Act were the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, the Rector, who gave £500 towards the cost of making the new road, Mr. Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Mr. Thomas Oliver Gascoigne, and Mr. John Squire Gray.

The tolls on all these roads have long since been abolished with the exception of that at the western end of Winnmoor. This is a very ancient custom, dating from a period long antecedent to those Acts of Parliament which appointed tolls for the purpose of maintaining the turnpikes. From time immemorial the lord of the manor of Barwick has been entitled to make a charge upon all strangers driving over the moor. It is found in the oldest records of the manor, and is said to have had its origin in the necessity for a guide over the moor, some say a guard, and the toll was the payment for this help or protection. But whatever its origin, it is quite certain it has existed since the fourteenth century, and doubtless much longer, and has been specially recognized by law. The Inclosure Act of 1796 specifically provided "that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to defeat, prejudice, or interrupt the Right or Title of the said Sir Thomas Gascoigne, his Heirs and Assigns, to the demanding, receiving, and taking the customary and usual Tolls or Duties called *Chiminage* or *Moorage*, paid on Carriages or Wheels passing over the said Common or Waste called *Winnmoor*, or any part thereof, but that the same Tolls or Duties shall be paid and payable in like manner as if this Act had not been made."

Two lines of railway, branches of the North Eastern system, now run through the parish. That connecting Leeds with Selby was opened for passenger traffic 22 September, 1834, and for goods on 15 December following; the station at Crossgates is just within our boundary, and

1. Much interesting information about these days and the coaches running in and out of Leeds is to be found in *The old Coaching Days in Yorkshire* by Tom Bradley.

there was formerly one at Manston, which was closed 4 March, 1869, when the line was carried through from Marsh Lane to the present terminus in Leeds. The branch to Wetherby, opened on 1st May, 1876, runs north eastward from Crossgates and has a station at Scholes. Until 1900 it was a single line, in that year it was doubled in order that it might carry from Leeds to Harrogate and the North the through traffic formerly taken by Arthington. Just as the great main roads missed the village of Barwick, so have the railways, and to the fact that it lies thus removed from the streams of travel may be largely due the retention of its ancient characteristics and its social conservatism.

The parish is almost entirely agricultural. On the western side it is mostly grass land, and there is a good deal of dairy farming for the supply of milk to Leeds. Here and there are small market gardens, ranging in size from one and two to ten or twenty acres, the produce of which finds its way into Leeds Market and the hotels and restaurants of the City. The forcing of rhubarb is a prosperous industry. The roots are grown outside in the fields and then removed into roughly made forcing houses, where by means of artificial heat the vegetable is brought into the market as early as January. These gardens might be very much extended were it not for the heavy valuation for which, under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act of 1895, the landlord is liable upon a tenant quitting the land, such valuation having in some instances reached a greater sum per acre than the actual value of the land itself. Apart from this western side there is rather more arable than grass land. On the arable land the four course system of farming is mainly followed, varied or extended into a five or six course by leaving down the clover or clover seeds for two years, in some instances for three. This system is again varied, more particularly on the limestone land, by growing a certain amount of potatoes, and also of peas which are picked green for town consumption.

Farmers are here allowed practical freedom of cropping, and the entire control of their produce, so long as the fertility of the farm is maintained, and the land left at the close of a tenancy in the proper course of cultivation. The proximity of Leeds enables a farmer to sell his hay, straw, and roots advantageously, and to buy good stable manure cheaply, so that he can put on the land an equal and frequently greater quantity of manurial elements than have been removed, and make a good profit besides. Speaking generally, the land is reasonably rented and well farmed, the rents are promptly paid, and there is an excellent relation between landlords and tenants. The farms have in

many cases been in the same hands for a great number of years, even for generations; the changes of tenancy are not frequent, and when it does happen that a farm is vacant there are usually several applicants. The land is mostly held under yearly tenancies which terminate on Candlemas Day. In connexion with changes of tenancy there is an interesting and very old custom known as " Ploughing " or " Booning," when the neighbouring farmers will send a plough team, sometimes two, to help the new farmer in his work. On such an occasion as many as twenty or thirty ploughs may be seen in a field at one time.

A very well equipped experimental farm is conducted on the Garforth side of the parish by the County Councils of the East and West Ridings in conjunction with the Leeds University. Here are carried on numerous experiments in the manuring, treatment, and selection of varieties of crops, and in the breeding and feeding of farm stock and the use of new implements. There is also an excellent model dairy, where instruction is given in scientific and practical dairying, and a valuable botanical garden. The students from the Leeds University are here taught both the theory and the practice of all branches of agricultural work, and the institution is doing an immense amount of good in the improvement of method throughout the county.

Farms in this district are not large as size is sometimes reckoned, but the number of small holdings is less than it was sixty or seventy years ago. It is however quite possible that the tendency to-day is to encourage small holdings.[1] A century ago it was considered best both for landlord and tenants that land should be farmed in large areas, and though many of the arguments then put forward may have force at the present time, other considerations have come in to demonstrate the advantages that accrue from the smaller division of agricultural land. But this is a question into which we need not now enter.[2]

Land probably commands as good a rent as it did a hundred years ago, though the money has not now the same purchasing power, and the rent is not worth so much to the landlord. It is at first sight strange that rents should have been as well maintained when one sees the vast difference in the prices of produce. Wheat now fetches only about one-third, barley and oats little more than half. It is on record that in 1795 wheat was actually sold in Wakefield market at 180 shillings a quarter. Against this change we have, however, to set the general improvement of methods and the decreases in local financial burdens. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the amount paid by the farmer for land tax, tithe, maintenance of roads, poor rates, and other

1. This is in nowise due to the Small Holdings Act which, at the time of writing, has not yet been applied here. It is quite certain that where there is a natural demand for small holdings, and where it is possible to provide them without injustice to sitting tenants, landlords will do their best to meet the demand without the pressure of legislation or the intervention of the County Council.

2. An instructive discussion of these matters may be read in *A General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, by Robert Brown, published in 1799.

dues would be as great as the rent he paid to his landlord. One of the most serious hardships to a farmer was that known as "Statute labour." This was his contribution to the up-keep of the roads, six days' labour of a team of three horses with two men for every fifty pounds of rent, together with an assessment of sixpence in the pound that might be more if the justices should consider it necessary. The system of statute labour was an irritating burden to the farmer, in practice it was extravagant and inefficient, and the roads were so badly kept as to be a hindrance to the marketing of produce. A study of the conditions of country life a century ago reveals nothing more clearly than the vast improvement in the conditions under which agriculture is pursued.

The Geology of the district has some points of interest. The greater portion of the parish lies on the Coal Measures, which extend from the southern boundary of the county, the strata rising as they come northward. Between Garforth and Barwick the following seams of coal crop out, in descending order, the Middleton High Main Coal, Firth Field Coal, Middleton Little Coal just north of the railway line, Middleton Main Coal near the Manor Farm, and the Barcelona Coal, close to Laverack, the lowest member of the Middle Coal Measures. The Beeston Coal crops out a little farther north; this belongs to the Lower Coal Measures which occupy the ground as far as Kiddal, but there is no known workable coal beyond this.

An important fault, running east and west from Meanwood to Kiddal, brings the massive sandstones and intercalated shales of the Millstone Grit series into contact with the Coal Measures. A little to the eastward these carboniferous rocks dip under the escarpment of the Permian formation, which forms a band a few miles wide running right through the middle of the county from south to north, the beds having a very gentle dip to the east. There is in the parish, apart from elsewhere, strong evidence of the former extension of these rocks far to the westward, as there is an outlier of them near Roundhay, over two miles from the nearest part of the escarpment, the most westerly occurrence of Permian rocks east of the Pennines. The extensive denundation undergone by these rocks is further proved by the very irregular line of their boundary near Barwick, and by the fact that, south of the above mentioned fault, there are three patches of the underlying Coal Measure Sandstones exposed, and north of it, in Jenny Sober Plantation belonging to Bramham Park, a long strip of Millstone Grit. The bed of sand which forms the base of the Permian formation

a little to the south, so well exposed and extensively worked at Garforth Cliff, appears to be absent in this area.

Barwick village is on the Lower Magnesian Limestone, the edge of which forms a steep escarpment on the western side of the village. The junction of the Carboniferous and Permian formations may be traced in the stream courses near, where the limestone can be seen resting on the thin sandstones and shales of the Coal Measures.

The more recent or Drift deposits are worth noticing. East and north of Kiddal Wood the surface is composed of Drift Clay. There is Drift in the railway cutting north of Scholes, at over 350 feet above sea level, containing pebbles of cherts and grits. Rounded boulders of very fine hard whitish sandstone were found in digging for foundations in Scholes at about the same elevation. Some of the fields north of Barnbow are sprinkled with rounded pebbles of chert, sandstone, and ganister. These pebbles of rocks of north western origin occurring here on the highest land between Aire and Wharfe seem to indicate a confluence either of the glaciers which, in the Great Ice Age, came down the two valleys, or of the waters resulting from their melting. Similar pebbles are found in the valleys of the Cock and Carr Becks.[1]

The economic geology of the parish is of comparative little importance nowadays. The limestone has been quarried extensively for burning, and this lime was in great demand a century ago for building purposes in Leeds, but the opening out of great quarries near the railway has diverted the business. There are no collieries, though those at Garforth now carry their workings a short distance beneath us. There were pits at Manston which have been closed for twenty years, and there are many traces of surface workings and of shallow pits whence coal was obtained centuries ago. The sandstones of the neighbourhood are mostly too soft for building, so there is very little quarrying. A bed of soft sandstone, Slack Bank Rock, used to be worked at Manston, the sand being sold for foundry purposes. Bricks are made at Scholes.[2]

Coal mining has been carried on here since the thirteenth century. The first reference is in a charter of 1262, and this is the earliest recorded date in Yorkshire. Margaret, daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote, leased to William de Baroby, the elder, and Alice his wife, her third part of the lands of her late father in Shippen for twenty years, for an annual payment of four marks and three loads of coal from Catilhead and two loads of turfs from Shippen Marsh (*tres plaustratas carbonum in Catilhedis ffodendorum et capiendorum et duas plaustratas turbarum*

1. See *Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. part iii. 1905, p. 456.
2. See Additional Note at the end of the chapter for a section shown by a recent boring at Kiddal.

in maresco de Schupyns).[1] The lease is dated at Shippen, 18th October, 1262.[2]

At the end of the sixteenth century it was a fairly considerable industry, Sir John Gascoigne had many workings along the southern border of the parish. At Oxclose, near Laverack, at Barnbow, at Shippen, at Lasingcroft, and along to Winnmoor, traces of them can be seen in the frequent shallow holes surrounded by low mounds or banks. A list of places on his land where coal could be obtained was made by Sir Thomas Gascoigne about 1640, and shows quite extensive operations. He carefully noted all his workings, the character and prospects of the coal in each, with the results of his observations and experiments. He principally mentions a "Crackling Coal" which, from the places in which it was found, appears to have been what is now known as the Beeston Bed.

Mining was not deep. They would work from the outcrop, and when they had gone as far as was possible they would sink shallow pits, from the bottom of which they would drive short levels, drawing the coal and pumping out the water by means of a windlass, or ginn. An extract from Sir Thomas's note book illustrates their methods :—

> "A Note of the Couell we have or have left from the Ginn towarde Barnebow whereby the same may hereafter again be gotten and recovered whensoever we shall obteine the rights and titles of my coson Ellis and the Parsons lands either by composition or Purchase which otherwayes may hinder us.
>
> 6 yeards of cole : 3 quarters of a ye: of Levell was left at the Ginn.
>
> 50 yeards of cole left at the hedge betwixt Barwick More and the Oxclose near the East side of the Oxclose.
>
> 40 ye: of cole were left neare the west side of the Oxclose towards Minicrofts.
>
> All 96 yeards left and to be recovered by drawing water only 14 or 15 ye: which was the length of the old Pumpe and as the Ginn was first made by my father. But since that time I did, an° 1638, sinke the Ginn pitt deeper and added another Pumpe and did

1. The abstract of the lease is in chapter xi. (No. 7).

2. It is said that the Romans dug coal in Britain, but as coal is nowhere mentioned in Domesday Book it is supposed it was not known in the time of the Normans. Twelfth century deeds show grants of wood and peats in districts where coal could easily have been obtained, and absence of any mention of it leads one to suppose that men were then ignorant of its value. The earliest record of its working is in Abp. Gray's Register (Surtees Society, vol. 56, p. 236). "Hextoldesham [Hexham]. 3 kal. Junii xv. (i.e., the 15th year of the Abp's Consecration which brings us to 1230) Omnibus, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et dimisisse Alano filio Radulfi, Roberto le Tanur, Ricardo Mariscallo, et Simoni de Aldeston, Alano de Nentesbire, quoad vixerimus, mineram nostram de Hextoldesham, habendam, reddendo inde annuatim nobis septimam partem totius minae, et octavum denarium de escambio argenti, etc."

Another instance occurs a very few years later. Adam de Camhous granted to the monks of Newminster, in Northumberland, sea weed for tillage and sea coal from Blyth. "Et dedi et concessi eisdem monachis ut capiant algam maris et impinguendam eandem terram, et viam ad libere ducendum eam super praedictas terras, et ad carbonem maris capiendum ubi inventus fuerit a praedictis terminis usque Blithe et versus mare quantum ad praedictas terras pertinet, etc. (*Newminster Chartulary*, Surtees Society, vol. 66, p. 55).

For the early history of this subject see *Annals of Coal Mining and the Coal Trade*, by R. L. Galloway.

lenthen the Pumps 4 yeards and drew the water 4 yeards more, which will with greate ease be donn and the water drawn by both pumps. And after y^t^ time againe I sunke the same Ginn Pitt 10 foote deeper which went with much more difficulty in respect of the greate weight of the chaine which if it be not well attended to and the hookes and ringgs made very round and artifically and of the toughest iron will often breake: As also it requireth a much greater weight of water on the wheeles. And therefore the Soughes, watercourses, Stanks, and Damms must be carefully attended to the most advantage both to hold much water and to spend it sparingly and only upon necessity, and that the said water be not also lost or mispent in the watercourses betwixt the stanks and the Ginn by mold warpe holes or choked by sedges, etc. for want of scouring. And above all regard is to be had that the Soughe from the wheele race downe to Cock be cleare and no ways choked up or obstructed which would utterly undoe us, and cause the wheele to wade in water and goe sluggishly and be a great charge and without profitt..... From Parlington Hollins there is two rowes of bottom cole, and one rowe of hardband to be gotten when the ginns shall draw 20 ye: which to recover there must be 2 water gates driven, one for the high cole and another for the low cole. The higher water gate must be taken out of the bottom of the Ginn pitt which is about 20 ye: deep (it being 4 ye: deepe than any cole)"....." I doe conceive that with good care and attendance of the ginns, Stankes, watercourses and soughes, the 2 pumps and Ginns will easily draine and keep drie the workes on both sides Cock, as well as on one side, and that they may draw 18 or 20 ye: of water without much difficulty."

From which it appears these pits were worked at about 20 yards depth and the water drawn out by means of pumps worked with a windlass and water power. They did not go far enough to require ventilation.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

SECTION OF BORING AT KIDDAL.

A few years ago a boring was made for water in a quarry beside the Leeds and Tadcaster Road at Kiddal, this has more recently been carried to a depth of 250 feet, and has shown the following section :—

Permian	1.	Limestone, not including the depth of the quarry ..	4 feet
	2.	Limestone and Ironstone	6 ,,
Lower Coal Measures	3.	Galliard, a hard sandstone	3 ,,
	4.	Blue Bind, a soft shale	9 ,,
	5.	Galliard	3 ,,
	6.	Clay	43½ ,,

The foregoing were gone through in the earlier boring, No. 2 seems a doubtful combination. The deeper boring was commenced at a depth of 81 feet from the surface, and the core shows :—

Millstone Grit	7.	Fine Grey Sandstone	12 feet
	8.	Coarse Light Grey Grit	13 ,,
	9.	Bright Yellow Sand, very clean and sharp	2 ,,
	10.	Very Coarse Grit	27 ,,
	11.	Grey Micaceous Shales	5 ,,
	12.	Red Micaceous Shales	3 ,,
	13.	Fine Hard Mottled Sandstone, red and light brown in colour with long streaks of Iron Pyrites	10 ,,
	14.	Very Hard Red Rock with curious markings	5 ,,
	15.	Light Brown Sandstone	4 ,,
	16.	Dark Brown Shales, sandy and current-bedded	8 ,,
	17.	Dark Grey Shales, current-bedded with carbonaecous matter	1 ,,
	18.	Dark Brown Shales	1½ ,,
	19.	Dark Grey Shales	31½ ,,
	20.	Fine Dark Grey Sandstone	6 ,,
	21.	Thin Bedded Sandy Shales of various alternating colours	26 ,,
	22.	Dark Blue Shale	14 ,,

The boring finished in the dark blue shale without penetrating its thickness. No. 21 is an interesting bed in that it shows a pronounced dip which is absent in the overlying beds. The underlying shale had the appearance of being disturbed. No. 13 also seemed to have been broken up. These facts lead one to assume the proximity of the fault, already mentioned, mapped by the Geological Survey as passing, conjecturally, about a furlong to the north. The bed of sand, No. 9, is believed to have come from the bottom of a large fissure which was met with. When clearing the sand from the drill two red sand worms about 2½ inches long, and alive, were found in it, but unfortunately they were not captured.

Chapter II.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In the earliest historical times this district was inhabited by the Brigantes, a British tribe holding the country between Humber and Tyne. It was occupied by the Romans about A.D. 50 in the course of the Claudian invasion. There are vague traditions of fighting round the spot where our village now stands, but beyond the probability that the earthworks were already partially constructed, and may have been defended against the invader, there is nothing to support these stories.[1] The Brigantes are said to have been a brave and warlike people, yet it is recorded of them that when Caractacus, the great British chieftain who for nine years had successfully contended against Vespasian, was in A.D. 51 defeated by Publius Ostorius Scapula and sought safety with the Brigantes, he was treacherously handed over to the Romans by Cartismandua their queen.

The only actual traces of a Roman occupation of this immediate spot are a few coins and the ancient roads. The oldest coin, found a few years since within the earthworks, is an uncial As of Clovius Sasculus (B.C. 196-173), that would have been current at the time of this expedition. Another coin, dug up near the same spot, bears the image of Claudius Cæsar (A.D. 41-54). Besides more or less doubtful remains of other Roman roads in the neighbourhood, there is the great road through Aberford which, under the name of the Ryknield Way, ran up from the Midlands northward through Castleford (Legiolum) to Aldborough (Isurium) and Catterick (Cataractonium), and now forms part of the Great North Road from London to Carlisle. This alone would show that the district was strongly held, but there is no reason to suppose that the place itself was ever a Roman post.

The Romans left Britain in the year 410, and it is then that Elmet emerges into the light of history as a small British kingdom. It appears to have reached from the Peak district in the south to the upper waters of the Wharfe and Nidd, and from the western edge of the plain of York to the mountainous ridge between Yorkshire and Lancashire, a stretch of wild and hilly country covering approximately the present West Riding[2]. Of this kingdom we have every

1. In 1709 five bronze celts or axe heads were found at Osmondthick, near to Kiddal, weapons of the early British inhabitants. In a letter from the Rev. George Plaxton to Thoresby, dated Ap. 9, 1709, (in Sir Thomas Brooke's collection) he writes, "As Mr. Ellis's servants were ploughing in Osmondthick the last week they found 5 brass instruments of different bignesses and shapes.....I have sent you a rude sketch of 3 of them.. ..I am told of one larger than the rest in the hands of a workman who found it." The sketch that Plaxton sent shows these 'instruments' to be celts, and he gives the sizes as being 4½ to 3½ inches long, and from 2½ to 1½ inches broad, and wedge shaped. Thoresby refers to them on page 563 of the Duc. Leod., and gives a drawing facing page 568. They were socketed celts of a type belonging to the last period of the Bronze Age, about five to six hundred years before the Christian era.

2. J. R. Green, *Making of England*, ii. 6, suggested that the Roman road coming northward from Castleford, and passing through Aberford, skirted the edge of the forest tract which remained in possession of the Britons and formed the eastern limit of Elmet.

reason to suppose Barwick, under whatever name it was then known, was the capital or chief stronghold, at least in the latter years of its independence. And if this supposition be correct we may claim that we have here the seat of government of the last of the British kings. It seems that, as in Wales, the Britons of this difficult district had not come very closely under the influence of the Roman conquerors and had maintained a certain independence throughout the three and a half centuries of foreign domination. In the unsettled state of the country that followed upon the departure of the Romans British life and character revived, and in the face of new dangers the remnants of the old race drew together for mutual strength. It is a striking fact that after the lapse of fifteen centuries one finds traces of their Celtic origin among the inhabitants of Elmet, just as in Wales whose people preserve their Celtic characteristics even more tenaciously than these. Perhaps the most familiar, as it is the most charming, is the natural power of harmonised song that marks in a degree all those more remote parts where the remnants of the British race gathered.[1] One has a key to many problems of more than local interest when one realizes how Celtic ancestry differentiates this tract of country from the surrounding districts.

This principality, or kingdom, which had thus grown up in Yorkshire proved the greatest obstacle the Engle encountered when they invaded the county, and doubtless the danger the first Elmet Britons now had to face was one of the chief factors in the consolidation of their strength. Early in the sixth century these invaders, headed by Ida (the "flame-bearer," ominous name!), conquered Holderness, the Wolds, and the plain in which stands the city of York, but further westward they could not go, and for fully a hundred years Elmet barred their progress.

Among the companions of Ida, probably his nephew, was Aella, who in the course of the conquest was set over Deira, the country between the Humber and the Tees, and Bernicia, further north. These he united in the kingdom of Northumbria, and here he reigned until his death in 588. He had two sons, one, the elder, whose name is unknown, and Edwin, who lived to become the famous king of Northumbria. Upon Aella's death these two sons, driven out by Aethelric, sought refuge in Elmet. The elder brother died in exile, and his son, Hereric, was poisoned in 615 in the court of Cerdic, king of Elmet.[2] Edwin had meanwhile fled to Gwynedd, a district which embraced North Wales, and thence, in 617, to East Anglia, where Readwald gave him shelter. Aethelfrith, who had succeeded Aethelric on the

1. Cf. Bishop Browne *Lessons from Early English Church History*, p. 53.
2. Hereric had two daughters, the elder, Hild, was famous in after years as the foundress of the religious house at Whitby known as S. Hilda's; the younger, Hereswid, married Aethelhere, king of East Anglia.

throne of Northumbria in 593, pursued Edwin with determined enmity and demanded his surrender at the hands of Readwald. This being refused, Aethelfrith attacked Readwald and was defeated and slain on the banks of the river Idle, a tributary of the Trent, a few miles from Doncaster, and Edwin succeeded at last to his father's kingdom of Northumbria.

One of Edwin's first acts, when he was firmly established on his throne, was to invade Elmet. The ostensible reason, and it seems a good one, was to avenge the death of his nephew Hereric. But it is obvious that this hostile people whose land thrust itself forward into the heart of Deira were a standing menace to a Northumbrian sovereign ruling at York. So that apart from his personal ground of revenge Edwin had a very good political excuse for the invasion. The actual year is not known. It would not have been until he had had time to consolidate his own position, but the sole historical record, apart from the fact as stated by Bede that he was in possession of Elmet at his death, is the bare statement in Nennius that Edwin occupied Elmet and drove out Cerdic its king.[1] As an approximate date we may take the year 625 as that which saw the end of British rule in this district. The attack would almost certainly have been delivered at Barwick. A line of intrenchments carried some few miles across the country facing west opposite this place seems to mark the limit of the Engle conquest before the final assault.[2] On the stronghold here the blow must have fallen, and when Barwick was captured the independence of British Elmet was lost, to share in a greater destiny with English Northumbria.

Elmet was a Christian country at the time of its conquest. The true faith had probably been brought to Britain from Gaul in the second century, if not earlier, and had gradually spread over the country, but its history during the Roman occupation is very dimly known. The presence of British Bishops at Councils of the Church, at Arles in 314, at Ariminum in 359, witness however to the organization and orthodoxy of the Church in this land.[3] It may not have been strong in wealth or in influence, but it may safely be said that it represented the religion of the people when the Romans left in 410. And when the power of Elmet, such as it was, became consolidated, it was a Christian kingdom and remained so during the period of its resistance to the Engle. One very striking proof of this comes out in the story of the dedication of the Minster at Ripon in 670 or 671, within 50 years of the conquest. It is recorded that Wilfrith then read out a list of places which had formerly been occupied by the British clergy,

1. "Eoguin, filius Alli, occupavit Elmet, et expulit Certic, regem illius regionem" Nennius c. 63.
2. For an account of these intrenchments and their probable purpose see chapter iii.
3. Bright's *Early English Church History*, p. 11.

and of lands which had been given to the Church in days even then long gone by.[1] If, therefore, here in our Elmet, in the seventh century, men could point out ancient possessions of the Church, we can realize how long and how firmly Christianity had been established in this region, how continuous had been its hold on the people.

Edwin was converted and baptized in 627, the conquest was probably before this, not long enough for Elmet to have fallen into Paganism, and there is no doubt at all that the faith was lingering in the recesses of Elmet when Paulinus initiated his great mission in Yorkshire in 627. Thus we have every reason for believing that from the days of its first conversion our district never lost its faith ; it was Christian centuries before Pope Gregory sent Augustine and his companions to this land, and remained so till those Roman missionaries reawakened the religious life of Britain and built on the foundations laid by the earlier British teachers.

Of the centuries between the conquest by Edwin and the coming of the Norman history tells us nothing. It has been stated that Edwin had here a residence, and Thoresby boldly asserts "here was a noble granary of the kings of Northumberland,"[2] but this is mere surmise. Many have believed that the great earthworks point to a dwelling of so large importance and extent that it must have been a royal *burh*. This presupposes their construction by an Anglian ruler.[3] If, as is presently suggested, we have here a work far earlier in its origin than the Anglian conquest, which earlier work was strengthened by the Norman lord, we find nothing to support Thoresby's assertion. We can only feel that the place retained a certain dignity through the days of the Anglian rule, a dignity which its previous history would lead us to expect and to which the Anglian remains in the church testify, but more than that we cannot justly claim.

Early in the eleventh century Barwick was in the hands of Edwin Earl of Mercia as a part of his lordship of Ledstone, at the Norman conquest it was granted to Ilbert de Lascy.

It appears that Elmet, though robbed of its independence when subjugated by Edwin, remained nevertheless a recognized district long after. There is in the British Museum a document of the tenth or eleventh century that is believed to be a copy of a memorandum of the seventh or eighth century, which gives a list of the various tribes with their political or territorial areas.[4] In that list is *Elmed saetna* (i.e. settlers in Elmet), 600 hides. A hide was the normal holding of a free family, it varied somewhat in size, but would average 120 acres,

1. See Bp. Browne's *Lessons from Early English Church History.*
2. Thoresby *Duc. Leod*, p. 233.
3. J. R. Green *Making of England*, vol. ii. 9 refers to the group of earthworks with the ditch and the mound as a memorial of the conquest, that is as being erected after it.
4. Birch *Domesday Book*, p. 11. Seebohm *Early Village Community*, p. 38.

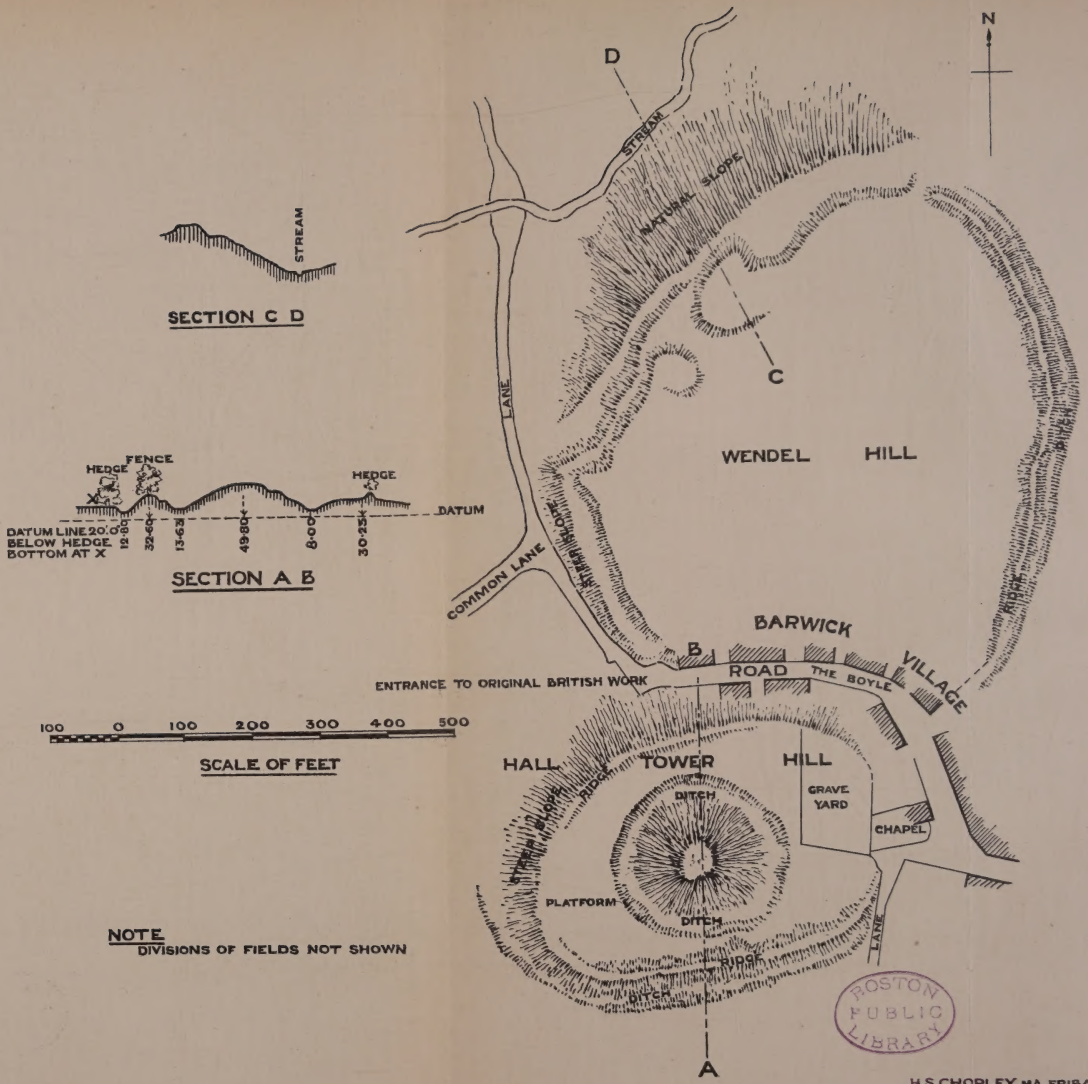
so that in Elmet there would be reckoned 72,000 acres. A like area, 600 hides, is given for the *Wiht gara*, the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight. This memorandum probably refers, after the plan subsequently followed in Domesday Book, to the quantity of land to be taxed, and the 600 hides means the land cultivated by the settlers. The Isle of Wight contains 92,931 acres, about 145 square miles, but the proportion of cultivated land would certainly have been much larger there than in the rough country occupied by the *Elmed saetna*, so that we should not be beyond the mark if we were to estimate the district known as Elmet in the eighth century as covering fully 200 square miles.

More than a hundred years after Edwin's conquest this same district saw one of the greatest deeds in "our rough island's story." It is a fitting reward for Elmet's constancy to Christianity that it should have been the scene of the last great conflict between Christianity and Paganism. It was here that Oswy destroyed the army of Penda, at what is known as Winwaedfield. This Penda, king of Mercia, had in 633 slain Edwin at Heathfield, and for some years, in the disorder that ensued, the work of higher civilization had been pushed back. Osric, the heathen, reigned a year and was killed, Oswald restored Christianity, only to be slain in his turn by Penda in 642. Oswy, a Christian, succeeded and ruled in the northern part of Northumbria, step by step winning back the whole of his kingdom till he completely restored the old order. Then Penda moved against him. Oswy, feeling himself not strong enough to fight, offered a peace which Penda refused. With a small but loyal army, inspired by faith, the Northumbrians met the Mercian host and a battle was fought 15 November, 655, on the banks of the river "Vinwed" or "Winwaed," near to Leeds.[1] The actual site of this momentous battle has been considered uncertain, yet it does not seem really possible to doubt that it was fought on Winnmoor within this parish. Bede says it was near Leeds ("in the country of Loidis"), our own Winnmoor preserves in its name (A.S. *winnan*, to fight or struggle, *mor*, a moor) the recollection of a great battle, and "Winwaed" (A.S. *gewaed*, a ford or shallow) points to a spot where, as in after years was seen at Towton, a defeated host, pressing over a fordable river or marshy stream, suffered their greatest loss. The little river now known as the Cock flows across the western side of this moor in a shallow valley. Now that the moor is drained and cultivated it is not easy to realize that this valley was once a marsh

1 Bede *Eccl. Hist.* bk. iii. c. 24, where it is called "Vinwed"; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* "king Osuiu slew king Penda at Winwidfield and thirty men of the royal race with him"; *Chronicle of Florence of Worcester*, "Penda the perfidious king of Mercia, the slayer of Sigebert, Egric, and Anna, kings of the East Angles, and also of Edwin and Oswald, kings of the Northumbrians, invaded Bernicia at the head of thirty legions, commanded by as many noblemen, for the purpose of crushing king Osuiu. With only one legion, but trusting in Christ as their leader, Osuiu and his son Alhfrid met them at a place called Winwidfield."

through which the river found its way, with a ford by which travellers journeying over the moor could pass. The physical conditions fit the Chronicles exactly, the ancient names recall what they relate.[1] What more likely, since the fight was certainly in this neighbourhood, than that Oswy should have gathered his men and sheltered himself in this stronghold at Barwick and thence sallied forth to meet Penda on the adjoining open plateau. Here the thirty legions of the Mercians were drawn up, like Hannibal's army at Cannae, in a loop of the river, and here Oswy's little band fell upon them and drove them back to the watercourse behind and slew them there.[2] The river, swollen by rains, overflowed its banks, so that more were drowned in the flight than perished by the sword. Penda himself and the leaders of his thirty legions were all slain, and, as Bede tells us, King Oswy "both delivered his own people from the hostile depredations of the pagans, and, having cut off the wicked king's head, converted the Mercians and the adjacent provinces to the grace of the Christian faith." It would be well if we could tell what memorial the conquerors raised, in their gratitude, to the glory of God. Was a more dignified church built here? Was the old one beautified? Was some great Anglian cross set up here that should have rivalled that noble cross erected a few years later at Bewcastle?[3] Whatever the victors did to commemorate their triumph is now lost, but the memory of their deeds is as imperishable as the blessing they brought to England. An historian has thus summed up their work:—"The plains of Yorkshire witnessed the emancipation of England."[4]

1. Thoresby also saw in the name Seacroft, derived as he suggested, from A.S. *saec*, a battle, and *croft*, a field, a reminiscence of this struggle, and also another in "Hell-dyke" at Crossgates, from A.S. *hell*, a grave, where he supposed the slain were buried. There is also a spring on Winnmoor now known as Penwell where tradition says Penda drank before the battle.
2. See Bede's account for many details of this event, *Eccl Hist.*, bk. iii. c. 24.
3. Bewcastle is in the north-east of the county of Cumberland a few miles from the Scottish border This great shaft, deprived though it is of the cross from the top, stands still 14½ feet in height. It was set up in 670 and records the deaths of Oswy, the victor of Winwaedfield, and his son Alchfrith. An account of the cross, of its sculptures and its inscription, is given, with photographs, in Bishop Browne's *Conversion of the Heptarchy*.
4. Turner, *Anglo-Sax.*, i. 374.



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EARTHWORKS AT BARWICK-IN-ELMET

H.S.CHORLEY, MA. FRIBA.
LEEDS. 1908.

Chapter III.

THE VILLAGE OF BARWICK AND ITS EARTHWORKS.

The village of Barwick[1] stands on a small limestone plateau about 250 feet above the sea level. In every direction save the south west the ground falls away more or less abruptly and streams are found running where formerly, as it is believed, lay swamps nearly encircling the village. The ground gradually rises again to the north and west until at some little distance the former moorlands are 100 feet higher. The position was above all things adapted for defence, and there is no doubt that the first dwellers chose it with that end in view. A limestone rock, high and dry amid moors and marshes, such was Barwick 2,000 years ago, and here, at some time more remote than that, a British tribe settled, improved nature's security with simple protective works and made its camp of refuge.

On the eastern side of this plateau stands the Church, in the north west corner is a great series of earthworks remarkable in their interest and extent.

These earthworks enclose an area of 15 acres. There are two courts, roughly semi-circular, a northern of about 10 acres, a southern of 5 acres containing a large moated mound. On the north and west of the greater court is a steep natural slope, formed by the limestone escarpment, falling 50 feet to the stream beneath. Crowning this slope are the remains of a bank and ditch. Two curious little mounds shown in the plan on the north west side are simply heaps of debris thrown back when an opening was at some time made through the rampart for the purpose of casting refuse down the hill side. On the east the ground outside is level or very gradually sloped, here a bank and ditch have been constructed, the bank varying in height from 10 to 15 feet from the bottom of the ditch. There are no signs of old buildings within this enclosure, it has been well worked for limestone, and on one side a number of houses have been erected.

A small street now divides the greater court from the less, this is known, and the name occurs some hundreds of years back, as the "Boyle," a survival of *Ballium* or "Bailey." It is a continuation of an old road that, coming from the north west, fords a stream at the base of the escarpment and rises into the village between the two portions of the earthworks. Here would naturally have been the guarded entrance for a people whose chief danger was from the east, and this old lane is no doubt the line of the original approach.

1. There are various possible derivations for the name. A.S. *Bergwic*, the village in the castle; A.S. *Bearo-wic*, the village in the forest; and A.S. *Bere-wic*, the corn village. The last seems the more likely, even if because it is the more obvious. It fits the tradition that the kings of Northumbria had a granary here, and the fact that in the days of the last Saxon lord, Earl Edwin, it was an appanage of his great manorial house at Ledstone, an outlying agricultural centre or farm.

The chief feature in the southern court is the large moated mound forty feet in height from its circumscribing ditch, standing towards the south side of a broad level platform. Upon the summit of this mound stood a tower, a part of whose foundation has been recently excavated. This discovery has been most interesting, affording some indication of the character of the building and the period when the mound was raised to carry it. The top of the mound is now of less area than when built, much of it seems to have been removed in order to quarry the stone in the foundations of the tower, and much has silted down under the effects of centuries of weather carrying with it more of the stonework. Thus it has come about that only a small part of these foundations can now be traced, not enough to enable one to realize the size of the tower that once stood upon them.

On the north side of the platform, i.e., towards the greater court, is a low bank now topped with a hedge, the remnant of the old inner line of defence. On the west we have the natural slope, here less steep, and as we pass along this side we find the ground below gradually rising until, at the southern end, it reaches the level of the inner platform. As the ground begins to rise a ditch makes its appearance, so that by the time the southern end of this face is reached there are both ditch and bank. The southern face is very strong, it was the side most open to attack. The ditch is deep, the bank is steep and high, and the mound itself is so placed as to chiefly command this side. The line of defence runs eastward for about 120 yards, turns northward, gradually becomes less distinct, and is then lost. Except for this short space, the whole circuit of each court can be plainly traced. At its eastern end, at the point nearest to the mound, the bank has a slight projection inwards, and here, perhaps, a drawbridge was carried across from the top of the bank to the mound. There is also on the north, the less exposed side of the mound, a rise in the moat that may have been a causeway.

The local names are interesting. The moated mound is known as the Hall Tower Hill, it recalls the dwelling of the medieval lord. The larger court, with its bank crowning the limestone escarpment, is called Wendel Hill.[1] Thoresby supposed the name preserved the memory of the Vandals, who he thought might have been the builders of the whole work. Whitaker, in 1816, found in the title the name of Edwin, the conqueror of Elmet. Better seems the later suggestion that the name is allied to Windsor, *Wendeles-ora*, the shore of the round

1. This is an ancient designation, it was at least current in the 14th century. A manorial account in 1375 contains "6d. of new rent for a place of land called Wyndehill demised to Nicholas de Marcheden at the lord's will." *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts* 47 to 48, Edw. III., 8227/507.

fort or earthwork, and that we have here " the hill of the round earthwork."[1]

These earthworks belong to more than one period. It is thought that there was here originally a British tribal camp of the pre-historic iron age, dating from two or three hundred years or more before the Christian era.[2] The entrance was on the western side. It was approached by a track, still in use, that curved round the base of the steep bank, overlooked and commanded from above. That early work was of the simplest form, and occupied apparently the area of the present northern enclosure, the natural limestone escarpment being made artificially steeper, and a bank and ditch set to crown the slope. The position was a strong one eminently adapted for defence and for the purposes of a camp of refuge where families and cattle could be gathered for protection, just such a work as Julius Cæsar found in that part of Britain that he himself conquered, and which he described as being difficult of access, fortified with rampart and trench, where the Britons could shelter themselves during a hostile raid.[3]

How much of the existing intrenchments belong to that period it is difficult to tell, for the changing needs of a thousand years of military use would have called for many modifications. In the struggle between the remnant of the British race, to whom Elmet seems to have been as a Cave of Adullam, and the invading Engle, there is no doubt this ancient work played an important part. Its natural strength, the position guarding the way from York to the heart of Elmet, the great lines of intrenchments facing it, all tend to show that here was made a lasting stand in that long defence of nearly one hundred years.

Tradition has held that Edwin, when he had subdued Elmet, created a royal *burh* as one of the means of holding the country he had conquered. It is not impossible it was so, but there does not appear any real evidence in support of the story. It seems to have grown out of the belief that the moated mound was necessarily a Saxon work, whence was a very short step to the assertion that it was the creation of Edwin's genius. But if, as we are compelled to see, this was all much later than Edwin's time, we have little, if anything, to support the oft told tale about a palace of the kings of Northumbria. The period to which these moated mounds belong has been much discussed. They were at one time assumed to be English work of the ninth and tenth century, but further historical research and consideration have shaped the opinion that their construction was largely, if not entirely,

1. This is Professor Earle's proposition in a letter to the writer.
2. Professor Boyd Dawkins has recently examined these earthworks with me and I am indebted to him for this estimate of their antiquity.
3. " Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuerunt." *Bell. Gall.* v. 21.

due to Normans, and upon this, the most recent conclusion of modern scholarship, we can be content to rest.[1]

The general type is that of a flat-topped artificial mound or hillock thrown up from a circumscribing ditch, standing in a court surrounded with a bank and a ditch. On the platform or top of the mound would be a tower with dwelling house and possibly a palisade enclosing the platform. In the court would be the usual out-buildings, such as stables and dwellings for servants. The bank surrounding the court would also carry a palisade. The Norman name for the mound was *motte*, the court was the *bayle* or *bailey*. It is easy to understand how quickly a stronghold of this kind could be created, and how it would supply just the want of a conqueror anxious to provide himself expeditiously with a means of protection and a centre of administration. In fifty known Norman castles this is the almost invariable type, a moated mound with tower and adjoining bailey. The towers originally built were of wood, and records of repairs are found showing them to be standing in some places as late as the thirteenth century. But by degrees they gave place to stone castles of the more familiar Norman character. On the mound here a length of the foundation of the old tower has been discovered, eight yards in length in a straight line of dry stone walling three feet thick. The undressed stone and the

1. The subject is a wide one. The interested reader should consult G. T. Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture*, 1884, his views were adopted by Professor Freeman; J. H. Round's article in the *Quarterly Review* for 1894, vol. 179; and his "Castles of the Conquest" (1902), *Archæologia*, vol. lviii; Mrs. E. S. Armitage's articles in the *Reliquary* for July 1901, on "Some Yorkshire Earthworks," on "Anglo Saxon Burhs and Early Norman Castles" in the *Proc. of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland*, 1899–1900, and on "The Early Norman Castles of England" in the *English Historical Review*, vol. xix. (April and July, 1904). Mr. Clark's opinion was that the moated mound, "motte" or "burh" a truncated cone of earth formed from the contents of a broad deep circumscribing ditch connected with a circular, oval or horse shoe shaped base court with bank and ditch on its outer faces, was characteristic of English work of the 8th, 9th or 10th centuries. Mrs. Armitage and Mr. Round have both attacked this view. It does not seem possible to do otherwise than accept the conclusions at which they have arrived. To those who have not the opportunity of studying all that has been written on the subject, the following two extracts will show the method of Mrs. Armitage's enquiry and its results.

"The evidence for this theory (i.e., that the moated mound with bailey is a characteristic Norman work) may be arranged under three heads.

1. Negative. The assurance of Ordericus Vitalis that the Saxons did not construct castles, and the absence of any reference to castles in the Anglo-Saxon historians, except in connexion with Normans.

2. Inferential. (a) The distribution of these ancient castles, which are common throughout Normandy, England, Wales, and the Norman spheres of influence in Scotland, Ireland and Italy; (b) the nature of these fortifications, small in area, quickly and cheaply constructed, and placed in situations indicating the invader's distrust of his neighbours; such forts were exactly suited to the needs of the Normans in these islands, and belong to a type common in the feudal period; (c) the word *motte*, which is the only word known for hillocks of the kind, is of Norman French origin.

3. Positive. In that the Bayeux tapestry, that most valuable piece of contemporary evidence, shows us the Normans in the very act of constructing a castle of this kind at Hastings, and gives us pictures of four similar ones in Normandy and Brittany; while the use of the words *motte* and *mota* in Anglo-Norman literature and documents shows that the motte was a recognised institution in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and even later." (*English Historical Review*, vol. xix. p. 210.)

"To sum up, there is no evidence that the Anglo-Saxons built mottes; there is strong evidence that the *burhs* they built during the Danish wars were large enclosures, generally town walls or banks; there is certain evidence that the Normans built mottes both in Normandy, England, Wales and Ireland; the name of the motte is Norman; the type belongs to the age of feudalism, and answers precisely to the needs of the Normans during the first period of their conquests; mottes are found in connection with almost all English castles known to be of Norman origin; and the evidence of excavations, scanty as it is, supports the theory that they are Norman work. If we weigh these facts carefully, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that these mottes and baileys so thickly scattered over England are the footprints of the Norman Conqueror, and an important part of the organisation by which he held England down. Alfred and his House, on the other hand, did not build little castles of wood and earth for their own personal defence; they saved England by defending, and thus developing, the English town." (*Proc. of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland*, vol. xxxiv. p 285.)

thickness of only three feet do not point necessarily to this being the foundation of a stone tower, it may have been a footing for a wooden building.

The earliest historical reference to a castle here is in the time of Stephen, when Henry de Lascy received grant of the castle of Almondbury and confirmation of the "castle of Berwick."[1] The actual year is not given.

The manorial surveys of 1341 and 1424 speak of the "Castle Dyke," but, careful and detailed as they are, they say nothing of a castle then existing. From this we gather that though the memory of such a building remained, the castle itself had been dismantled or destroyed.

It is worth noting that the area of the two courts, 10½ and 5 acres respectively, is too great to suppose the Norman occupiers utilized them both. None of the great Norman castles have a bailey of such an extent. The court yards are found as small as an acre, they are often of but two or three acres, and only in the case of the greatest castles are they larger. York encloses less than 4 acres, Corfe and Lewes nearly 5, Lincoln 5¼, Dover and Tynemouth about 6.[2] The Norman lord had no use for a castle that should include an area so great as the northern of our two courts; with comparatively few followers, amid a hostile population, it was too large for him to man. He therefore constructed adjoining it another of more suitable and usual size. And the fact that he made it equal in area to the more spacious of contemporary castles shows him to have been a man of great resource who was setting to work to build an important stronghold.

To what then can we look as a sufficient reason for so extensive an operation? To nothing else but the occupation of this fee by Ilbert de Lascy. We know he subsequently built Pontefract Castle as the chief place of his possessions in this part of Yorkshire, but it does not appear that he received the site of that castle till some time after these lands of Earl Edwin's were granted to him. Up to that time, however, he must have some place for the *caput*, or head, of his estates, some centre of his authority; and it seems that, invited by the natural strength of Barwick and by its having already been used for defensive purposes, he built here his castle and bailey and from here ruled his great fee.

1. This is from an undated roll (apparently 15th century) *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc.* 1/36, which is referred to in the 31st Report *P.R.O.* as being procured from an ancient transcript, and not from the original charters under Great Seal. It is practically an item in an inventory of charters and runs thus: "Carta Regis Stephani per quam concessit Henrico de Lascy et heř. suis Castellū de Almanberia et per quam confirmavit empcōnem quam idem Henř. fecit de terra de Daltoñ cum pertiñ. et etiam confirmavit eidem Henř. Castellū. Berewica."

2. See Mrs. Armitage's article in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.* already quoted.

We may therefore conclude that we have in Wendel Hill what was originally a British tribal camp, which probably, in the war with the Engle, became a chief defence against the invader; that the Engle conqueror may have improved this older work; and that Ilbert de Lascy, the Norman grantee, raised the moated mound and built thereon a tower.

Related to these earthworks is a neighbouring line of intrenchments. Half a mile to the north east begins a series of intrenched positions running, generally, from north west to south east for about 4 miles, and facing south west. They begin with a bank and ditch, locally called "The Ridge." The bank has been, of course, thrown up from the ditch; it averages about 16 feet in height, sometimes reaching to over 20 feet, from the bottom of the ditch. This is continued by the better known "Becca[1] Banks." The two works follow the course of the little river Cock and one of its tributaries. The "Ridge" keeps just above the low ground in the valley, the "Becca" portion runs in places quite close to the stream along the top of its high, cliff-like bank, the whole forming a strong obstacle against attack from the west, the bank and ditch helped by the natural defence of marsh and stream along their front. The position is singularly well chosen. Half a mile to the rear of the eastern extremity of this line begins another known as "Woodhouse Moor Rein,"[2] a bank and ditch running in the same direction for about a mile and a half. Again, to the rear of this, half a mile away, and near to Lead Hall, is a further line following precisely the same direction for about a half mile.

Who constructed these intrenchments? It does not seem hard to answer. They were made by a people coming from the east, they are opposed, quite evidently, to the fortifications of Barwick. We see at once how this will fit in with what we know of the Engle invasion, how that after conquering Holderness and the plain of York their progress westward was stopped for a century by the people of Elmet. What should we expect but that the limit of that first conquest should be marked by such a line as this. Here we believe we have the boundary of Deira during the period preceding Edwin's conquest. The Engle had reached to about this point, they had before them a valiant, active foe, against whom for over a century they had to guard the road to York. A line of works such as this would be of strength enough to hold in check the unconquered Britons at Barwick, and afford when the time came a position from which the final assault could be made.

1. A.S. *bece*, a brook.
2. "Rein" seems to be derived from the German "rain" Swedish "ren" a boundary. It occurs in one other place in this neighbourhood but the word does not appear in any glossary. It may bear out the theory of this being part of the Deiran boundary, or it may refer to a comparatively modern utilizing of the bank as a boundary of property.

More familiar and popular among our antiquities are the Market Cross and the Maypole. The former is sadly shorn of its earlier dignity. It would have had probably a slender shaft surmounted by a real cross, such as one may see so well cared for in Helmsley market place and elsewhere, standing in what was at one time an open space or village green. Buildings have now encroached on that space, there is not even the memory of it left, yet one cannot but think that such a cross presupposes a freer situation than that it now occupies. When it was recently proposed to utilize the remains of the cross for a lamp post the lord of the manor successfully asserted his right to control its use on the ground that the site it occupies is a part of the ancient waste of the manor.

The village Maypole, within a few yards of the Cross, would also naturally have stood on an open space or green. When it was first erected no one knows. It is not mentioned in any of the old records. The custom, which has held so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, is for it to be taken down every third Easter. So soon as it is carried into the Hall Tower Field, the bailey of the one time Norman Castle, the inhabitants assemble round the Cross and publicly elect three "Pole Men," whose duty it is to collect the necessary funds, paint and otherwise decorate the pole and arrange for its raising on the ensuing Whit Tuesday. Then, in what may seem to an outsider a very primitive method, the pole is raised by means of clothes props, ladders, and ropes, sunk into its socket in the limestone rock, and there firmly set. The appointed "Pole Men" have it in charge for three years, they are responsible for its lowering at the due time and for its safe bestowal in the Hall Tower Field, after which the election of other three proceeds as before. That the operation of raising and lowering is not without an element of danger was shown in the year 1907, when at the triennial lowering at Easter it fell across the road, fortunately with no more harm than some damage to the Rectory buildings.

We have, strangely enough, no certain record of any occupiers of a great house in Barwick. Earl Edwin, the first lord of whose identity we have any knowledge, lived at Ledstone. Ilbert de Lascy, at the beginning of his ownership strengthened the fortified enclosure and made here, as we suppose, the head of his estates in this part. But it is improbable he made this a residence. We cannot learn of any lord actually dwelling here, though there was at one time a manor house in which presumably some lord did live. In this we seem to have suffered. While estates of some consequence were forming in other parts of the parish, at Lasingcroft, at Barnbow, and at Kiddal, with the means, the education, and the experience of their owners

brought to benefit their immediate surroundings, the village of Barwick itself was left with no resident proprietor, the manor house falling into decay and the demesne lands early let off into a number of small tenancies.

The Survey of 1341 shows the lands of the old demesne, about 150 acres, divided into allotments of half an acre and upwards, mostly ones and twos, and the new demesne lands of 136 acres of arable, with the capital messuage and its appurtenances, let to 16 bondmen of the manor. In 1358, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted the capital messuage and the new demesne lands to Thomas Elys and Joan his wife.[1] It is not likely that the manor house would now, after so long neglect, be a fit place for one who was a wealthy burgess of Pontefract. He probably intended building for himself a suitable residence, but he never actually settled here, and his son chose, very wisely, to fix the home of the family in the more beautiful and desirable site at Kiddal. But Barwick lost the chance of possessing a " great house " of its own. Thomas Elys was indeed living at Pontefract in 1378, and the incoming family never filled the place of resident landowners in this village.
He added to his possessions by acquiring in 1368, by fine from his nephew Thomas, son of his brother John, his land in Barwick with the homage and service of John de Grenefeld, for land held of him in Barnbow. We need not to follow here the history of this family, it is all told in its proper place. It is enough to say that Sir John Elys, son of Thomas the elder, by his will in 1398 bequeathed " his capital messuage of Barwick-in-Elmet" to his cousin, Robert Thorneff, whose right it was under an entail. In the Survey of 1424 this estate was in

1. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Henr. Dux Lancastr', Comes Derby, Leycetre, et Lyncoln, Senescallus Anglie, dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta etc. Thome Ellis de Barwyk et Johanne uxori eius Capitale Messuagium nr̃m de Barwyk in Helmet et pomerium dicti mess', et Centum et trigint' sex acr' terr', de novis dominicis terris nr̃is ibidem et sexdecim acr' p'dci vidz p^{a}t' de Frythkarr, Scoles Karr, Thurstanshaghe, Sywynsike, Mylncrofte, Gentcheng, Gresscrofte, et sepales pasturas nr̃as que vocantur Blakkfenn, Berwikshaghe, Coteyerde, et Stubbing, Habend et tenand omnia predicta messuag' pomerium terr' prat' et pastur' cum omnibus suis pertinenciis etc. in ville (*sic*) de Barwike q^{o}quomodo spectantibus predictis Thome et Johanne uxori eius, et eorum heredibus de corporibus suis legittime procreatis, de nobis et heredibus nr̃is, libere quite etc. sub condicione et forma subscriptis imp̃m Reddend inde an^{tum} nobis et heredibus nostris sex lib^{r} tresdecim solid et iiij^{or} denar', ad duos anni terminos, videlt. ad. fest' Penthecost' et s^{ci} Martini in yeme, per equales porciones. Et si contingat etc. p'd. redd. per quadriginta dies post aliquem festum in parte vel in toto aretro existat (*sic* for existere), tunc bene liceat nobis et heredibus nostris omnia predicta messuagia et. intrare et ea penes nos sine contradictione alicuius retinere. Et nos vero predictus Henr. Dux et heredes nr̃i omnia predicta messuagia etc. predictis Thome et Johanne uxori eius et eorum heredibus de corporibus suis etc. In cuius rei testimonium etc. Dat' apud Lyvurpull die Dominic' prox' post festum Concepcionis beate Marie Virginis anno r. r. Edwardi tercij post Conquestum Anglie Tricesimo Secundo. (9th December, 1358.)
This deed was produced by Alveray Copley at an enquiry into the condition of the woods and pastures called Barwick Shaw, in 1552, and a copy is preserved in the returns made by the Commissioners. *P.R.O., D. of L. Depositions*, vol. 61, 6 Edw. VI.

the hands of Robert Elys, Sir John's brother, but in 1457 it was let to farm to John Grenefeld.[1]

We then come upon a lawsuit which has taught us a good deal about this family, and from its genealogical details is more interesting than many such records. In 1487 John Copley sued Thomas Elys for possession of the capital messuage and lands at Barwick and lodged a bill of complaint in the Duchy Court. He claimed that John Sotehill, as heir of Thomas Elys and Joan his wife, to whom the said premises had been originally granted by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had enfeoffed William Copley, who had enfeoffed Thomas Copley, clerk, to the use of himself, John Copley, the plaintiff, and that Thomas Elys had "riotously entered, etc." To this the defendant answered that "the bill was only to vex and trouble him, that the premises had descended to him direct from the grantees." The decision in the suit is not given, but we do find subsequently that the site of the old manor house, part of the disputed premises, was in the hands of the Copley family. The suit has the great interest of disclosing some points in the Ellis pedigree not previously known.

Following, for the present, the fortunes of the Hall Tower Hill, we have in the Survey of 1610 "Edward Copley of Batley holds the Site of the Manor where sometime did stand the Capital Messuage or Manor House, now called the Hall Tower or Hall Garth with one place called the Mydd Inge, in fee farm to him and his heirs for ever." In 1678, the last of these surveys, it is found to have passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Wolstenholme.[2]

The next appearance of this ancient site is in an Indenture of Lease and Release of 3 and 4 April, 1772, when, in consideration of £750 paid by Thomas Shepley, and £1,000 paid by John Dowson of Doncaster, Sir George Cooke confirmed to Dowson certain lands, including the Hall Tower Hill, with remainder to Shepley if he should pay Dowson the £1,000 advanced by him, Sir George Cooke agreeing to indemnify the other parties against all charges on the land and especially an annuity of £100 payable to his sister, Mary Cooke. Dowson called in his money and Shepley being unable to pay borrowed from Joseph Matthewson of Sheffield, who, under an Indenture of 5 October, took the place of Dowson. Then Matthewson called in his money, it was found by the Rev. Thomas Preston of Scarborough, who, by Indenture of 13 January, 1781, took the place of the former lender. Shortly

1 *Minister's Accounts, P.R.O.*, 35-36 Hen. VI. 508/8245.

2. There is nothing to show how he came into possession. He was the 2nd baronet. His grandfather, Sir John, was a farmer of the customs who acquired great wealth, purchased Nostell Abbey, Yorks. from the Ireland family, [Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*] and was knighted by Chas. I. His fortune descended to his heir John, who was fined £150,000 by the Parliament, and whose son Henry was slain at Marston Moor. On the Restoration, Chas. II., by way of compensation, re-appointed him a farmer of the customs, and made him a baronet 10 Jan., 1664-5. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, the man mentioned here. He married Elizabeth, d. of Phineas Andrews, Esq., of Denton Court, Kent, and had 5 sons and 6 daughters. He died in 1691 and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

after Thomas Shepley died, having bequeathed his lands to his sons, the Rev. William Shepley of Horsforth and Thomas of Barwick, subject to a legacy of £100 to his wife Elizabeth. In 1784 she released her right to her sons in consideration of the payment of the legacy. By deed of 1 and 2 February, 1785, the Rev. Thomas Preston released his interest to William Gott of Burley, Leeds. William and Thomas then agreed to divide their father's estate and by deed of 1 and 2 August, 1785, William took the premises in Leeds and Thomas the freehold and copyhold premises in Barwick, the former taking also, as part of the arrangement, £1,000 more of his father's personality. In 1787, George Hardcastle of Whitby, shipwright, lent to Thomas Shepley and Ann his wife £500 on the mortgage of the freehold land in Barwick, and on 21 and 22 February, 1791, William Walker of Leeds lent Shepley £2,500 on the security of these lands, Hardcastle being paid off. Then Shepley and Priscilla, his wife, by deed of 13 and 14 January, 1794, sold to William Hartley of Tadcaster the Hall Tower Hill and several other parcels of land, amounting together to over 85 acres, all freehold, and in the occupation of the Rev. John Graham, Richard Lumb, William Bullock, John Connell, William Robshaw, John Thompson, Samuel Thompson, and Thomas Pitt, in consideration of Hartley's paying off Walker's mortgage of £2,500, and paying Shepley £2,000, of which, however, he already owed Hartley £1,400 for goods supplied and money lent. On 28 October, 1806, Shepley was adjudged bankrupt, and he is subsequently, 1815, mentioned as of Selby, Brewer, Dealer, and Chapman. William Hartley had also raised money on the security of these lands and found it necessary to realize the estate. The lands were therefore, 17 and 18 December, 1815, released to William Hale and John Brook in trust to sell by auction or otherwise to satisfy the debts. They were all duly sold at Mrs. Carr's, in Kiddal Lane, on Monday, 22 July, 1816, and Mr. Richard Oliver Gascoigne purchased the Hall Tower Hill, containing 3 acres 1 rood 15 perches of freehold land, which was conveyed to him 4 February, 1817. So, after long estrangement and devious wanderings, the site of the old manor house found its way, through a bankruptcy, back to the hands of the lord of the manor.

The earliest Barwick charter of which we have any knowledge is a grant by Roger Ward to Reginald Playerd of a selion of land in the common fields of Barwick, it is undated, and belongs apparently to the middle of the thirteenth century.[1] These Playerds will be found

1. Roger Ward grants to Reginald Playerd for 10 shillings in silver one selion of land in the common fields of Barwyk in Middlemoor, between the land of the Parson of Barwyk and the land of John Fische, of which one head abuts upon the Oxpits, and the other upon the road leading from Aberford to Leeds, paying annually a rose within the Octave of St. John Baptist.

Witnesses :—William de Hillum, Simon Noel, Gilbert de Kiddal, Peter 'de Autry' (de Alta Ripa), William de Raynevile, John de Haveringes of Barnbow, Nicholas de Barnbow, Henry Freman of Potterton, Adam de Scholes of Potterton and others. No date. (*G: MSS.*)

Selion. "A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity. It is sometimes defined to be a ridge of land lying between two furrows." (*Halliwell.*)

referred to in the Lasingcroft and Shippen charters, and we have John Playerd of Shippen granting what was apparently the same piece of land to Nicholas Gascoigne in 1418.[1] Unfortunately there are very few early deeds relating to Barwick itself.

The Copleys make their first appearance in Barwick in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Margaret, widow of the John Grenefeld who died in 1464, married, as her second husband, William Copley, son and heir of Sir Richard Copley of Batley by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Harrington of Brearley, through whom the Harrington estate at Doncaster came into the Copley family.

The earliest actual date at which the name is found is in 1469-70, when Henry Elys, on 10 March, 10 Edward IV. granted to William and Thomas Copley and John Taillour six acres of land with appurtenances in Hillam lying in a close called Mylnecroft, together with a toft and croft in Hillam.[2] The marriage with John Grenefeld's widow may have been before this. William Copley was a merchant of 'the Staple' of Calais. In 1472 he was included in a pardon wherein he was styled "of London, gentilman, alias late of Barnbowe, Co. York, alias of Doncastre." He died in 1489, and by his will made bequests to his step-sons John and Henry Grenefeld. He devised his real estate to John Copley, son of his brother Lionel, including his tenements, etc., in this parish, and directed that he should be buried in the Church of the Carmelite Friars in London. It was, apparently, in the year 1477-8 that he acquired a more substantial interest here. In 17 Edward IV. a fine was levied between Edward Cresacre, clerk, James Haryngton, Knt., William Gascoigne, John Cresacre, William Copley, and Thomas Copley, Plaintiffs; John Sotehill of Everyngham, and Agnes his wife, Defendants, concerning a messuage and lands in Barwick, Potterton, and Hillam. This fine seems to have been the ground on which, in 1487, John Copley, nephew of William, based his claim to the new demesne lands of this manor. He claimed to have been enfeoffed by John Sotehill as heir of Thomas and Joan Elys, and the law suit that followed is referred to elsewhere. The Decree of the Duchy Court made in the cause is not to be found, but it appears from certain depositions made in 1552 that the whole of the lands granted by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 1358, to Thomas Elys had been acquired by the Copleys. These depositions were made at an enquiry into the state of the woods and pastures called Barwick Shaw,

1. John Playerd, of Shippen, grants to Nicholas Gascoigne half an acre of land in the common fields of Barwyk in Elmet, which was land of Gilmyn de Grenefeld and lies alongside the king's highway (regia strata) which leads from Aberford to Leeds near to a place called Oxpits adjoining land of the Rector of Barwyk and of John Kynstan.
Witnesses:—John Clef of Shippen, William Kirkebe, John Wyllson, Richard Gunbe, William Werght and others At Lasingcroft 12 April 7 Hen. V. (1418). (*G: MSS.*)
2. *G: MSS.*

10 August, 6 Edward VI. (1552), before Sir William Vavasour, William Malet, William Ellis, and Matthew Oglethorp.[1] It was deposed by John Preston, aged 80 or thereabouts, that John Copley (he would be the son of the above named John) had about eighteen years before sold all the wood in Barwick Shaw, except about 140 young oaks, and converted it into a pasture ; that it was parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster and within the Township of Barwick. Cuthbert Heaton, aged 70, William Tailor, aged 70, Henry Ellis, gent., aged 48, and John Vevers, husbandman, aged 40, deposed in like manner. Alveray Copley, son of John, produced a deed by which Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had granted Barwick Shaw, with other lands, to Thomas Elys, which lands were now vested in him and for which he paid £6 13s. 4d. yearly rent, according to the terms of that grant.

Other lands had also been acquired by members of this family though there is no record of the transaction. Henry Copley was, in 1575, seised of a freehold estate in Hillam, Parlington, Becca, and Aberford, for the term of his life, with remainder to his brother Alveray, and by Indenture of 17 September of that year he released all his right, title, etc., to Richard Gascoigne. The premises included a house, House Garth and Calf Garth, with leys adjoining, the various parcels amounting in all to about 36 acres. By fine levied Michaelmas Term, 18 and 19 Elizabeth (1576), Richard Gascoigne acquired from Alveray Copley and Grace his wife all their interest in this estate.

At the time of the 1610 Survey Edward Copley of Batley held, besides the Hall Tower Hill already mentioned, 120 acres of the new demesne lands, and other closes, all parcel of the same, let to different tenants, of whom Robert Jeffries was the chief, and for which he paid to the Queen, as lady of the manor, the ancient rent of £6 13s. 4d. In 1635 Alveray Copley held the same lands at the same rent, but in 1678 his name had disappeared and the new demesne lands were held by Sir Thomas Wolstenholme.

There are three suits of an earlier period that are worth notice. In 2 Edward VI. (1548-9) Nicholas Girlington, grandson of the last John Grenefeld, being seised of a messuage, etc., with a garden and croft adjoining, and a third part of a meadow called Lentyng', two closes, " new close and souther close," in the town fields of Barwick, and held of the king as lord of the manor, sued Thomas Hardcastle and William Taylor for that they, with staves and other weapons, accompanied by four persons did in riotous manner wrongfully intrude on the said premises and expel him. Hardcastle replied that John Grenefeld had surrendered the premises, and his father, James Hardcastle, had been duly admitted as tenant according to the custom

1. *D. of L. Depositions*, vol. 61. 6 Edw. VI.

of the manor, that he, succeeding his father, and being entitled to peaceable possession had been disseised by the plaintiff. A commission was appointed to take evidence on the spot, but the Decree of the Court, as so often happens, is lost. From the survey of about fifty years later it seems, allowing for the uncertainty of names, that the successors of the defendants were in possession.

Stephen Harvye, lessee for a term of years of the old demesne lands, in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, sued John Newcomen, Robert Killingbeck, ... Killingbeck, Widow, Cuthbert Heyton alias Symkyn, Robert Cooke, John Croft, and Margaret Hardcastle, Widow, because they had riotously dispossessed him.[1] He prays to be reinstated. We have nothing further in regard to this suit than the answer of Newcomen, Heyton, and Killingbeck, but that is in itself sufficiently interesting by reason of its details. They declare the bill to be uncertain untrue, etc.; that the premises in dispute, a cottage and 10 acres of land called Stockinge, 2 acres and 1 rood called Angrum, 4 acres at Menycrofte Syke, and ½ acre at Okynheads in Barwick, called Bordland, are parcel of the manor of Barwick and have been time out of mind demised by copy of Court Roll for term of years in fee or fee tail. There has always been (time out of mind) a court holden twice a year of the Manor of Barwick; also a court holden for the Honour of Pontefract every three weeks. At a court holden at Barwick, 24 October, 1 Henry VII. (1485), Henry Grenefeld was seised of the said premises and died being so seised, and John Grenefeld was his brother and next heir. At a court holden 17 May, 22 Henry VIII. (1530), according to the custom of the manor, John Grenefeld surrendered the said 4 acres to the use of Nicholas Gyrlyngton the younger. John Grenefeld being seised of the rest of the premises at his death they descended to John Newcomen and Nicholas Gyrlyngton as relatives and co-heirs who were lawfully admitted at a court of King Edward VI.

The same premises appear again in court in Hill. Term, 3 Elizabeth,[2] when John Newcomen sued William Ellis, John Tailor, William Mytton, and William Murgatrode, concerning the right and title and possession of and in the moiety of a certain parcel of ground called Stockinge, and of a moiety of "Angrum," parcel of the demesne lands of the manor. Newcomen claimed them by force of a demise to him by Stephen Harvye to whom the whole demesne lands had been leased by the Duchy for a term of 21 years still enduring. William Ellis claimed them for the life of Elizabeth, wife of John Tailor, by copy of Court Roll. The matter being debated before the Chancellor and Council, it appeared that the premises were and always had been parcel of the old demesne lands, that "there was a privy seal upon

1. *D. of L. Pleadings*, vol. 33. H. 3a.

2. *D. of L. Decrees*, 3 Elizabeth.

the said Ellis, one of the said defendants, and, this notwithstanding, the said Ellis nor none for him hath appeared nor shown cause why an order should not proceed against him. Therefore it is now decreed that Newcomen, his executors, etc., shall peaceably enjoy the said premises for the term of years yet to come according to the demise to Harvye, unless the defendants shall come to court and show better title, and further ordered that William Ellis shall return all rents to John Newcomen and pay 40 marks for costs."

The Cookes of Wheatley owned land in Barwick for a considerable time, but how they originally acquired it is not clear. By Indenture of Lease and Release of 15 and 16 June, 1711, Sir George Cooke, who had married Catherine, daughter of Sir Godfrey Copley, settled on his son, Bryan, about to marry Priscilla, daughter and co-heir of Robert Sunderland, M.P., certain lands here. Bryan succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1732, he died in 1734, and was succeeded by his son George, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1739, who married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John Sunderland of Doncaster. Sir George, by Lease and Release of 21 and 22 October, 1737, vested in trustees lands, including premises in Barwick, Potterton, and Scholes, to secure the sum of £12,000 to the children of his marriage. He died intestate, August, 1756, leaving as only issue two daughters, Catherine, late wife of John Cooke, and Priscilla, who were entitled to the £12,000. Sir George was followed in the baronetcy by his brother Bryan, who in turn was succeeded by his son George. He being desirous of disposing of the estate here through various processes obtained release from the covenants, and, as we have already seen, in April, 1772, sold the Hall Tower Hill, with other premises in Barwick, to Thomas Shepley.

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Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Barwick-in-Elmet Church.

[*To face page* 32.]

Chapter IV.

THE CHURCH.

There has been a church in this place from very remote times. We have seen how ancient is the Christianity of Elmet, and we cannot believe that Barwick, so important as it was in this little kingdom, would have been without a dedicated house of God in its later British days. When the vigorous episcopate of Wilfrith began at York, any weaknesses of organisation, any shortcomings on the part of his predecessors, were soon made good. He at once repaired his cathedral, he built his minsters at Ripon and Hexham, and then he went through his diocese setting the work of the Church in order. He ordained priests and deacons in different places, and saw that churches were built in the central points of the several "vici" or townships.[1] And as endowments would have to be furnished for these churches and clergy, according to the fourth council of Orleans of 541, he would have seen that the Saxon lords duly provided for the ministrations of the Church.

We have, however, nothing to tell us exactly when this parish church of ours was established,[2] we can but say with Fuller when he wrote of the evangelization of Britain, "We see the light of the Word shined here, but see not who kindled it."[3]

Of the Saxon period of its history two sculptured stones remain, fragments of memorial crosses.[4] The smaller, possibly the older, has formed a portion of the shaft of a tall cross. It measures 29 inches in height, 14 in breadth, narrowing to 13, and 8¼ inches in thickness, narrowing to 8, and has reached its present size by the cutting away of both ends to adapt it to a walling stone. The sculpture on the best preserved face consists of a double scroll, the main stems crossing and forming loops of a pointed oval form, the two lower loops being treated with conventional foliage, with flowers, or fruit, in their terminations. The upper remaining loop has two nondescript creatures of dragonesque form, entwined in combat, the mouths are open, and the limbs and tails run off into the scrolls and hamper the bodies. At the foot the band forming the angles is carried across the face and has below it a series of fine whorls or volutes all alike. The opposite face is not so well preserved and is more difficult to describe. It seems to consist of interlacing bands or scrolls with no distinct character, but generally to imitate, at a long distance, the scrolls of the school of art from which the *motif* of the work on both faces has been derived. The two sides,

1. Bright, *Early English Church History*, p. 445.
2. The dedication of our Church, All Hallows or All Saints, is a very usual early Saxon dedication.
3. Fuller's *Church History*, p. 5.
4. These stones were recovered a few years ago, one had been built into the outside of the east end of the north aisle, the other into the inside of the west end of the south aisle.

or lesser faces, contain interlaced designs. The richer one has a complete design in a panel, an eight cord plait with divided bands, the upper part is correctly set out but there seems to be some blundering in the l wer part. The other corresponding face has a series of interlaced knots, the bands or cords divided. One of these terminates in the head of a nondescript creature, the ears and crest being shown.

The other stone is the lowest portion of the shaft of a larger cross. It is 28 inches in height, 23 in breadth, and is 10 inches deep, the lower portion is uncarved, and was the foot of the shaft built into a socket. On one side is a group of three figures all standing. The centre figure is double the height of the other two, and his hands are placed on their heads, but whether as blessing them or claiming them as captives it is impossible to say. It may be a scriptural subject, or it may be an allusion to some Scandinavian Saga. The remaining portion of the surface is occupied by knots and scrolls of no very decided character. The other broader side displays an arrangement of bands ending in irregular spirals of two revolutions each. In the lower portion a quadruped is introduced, which from the form of the hoofs is doubtless meant to represent a deer, an animal common enough in Elmet when this sculpture was executed. Opposite to the animal a plain twist of two bands is carried vertically up the face. Of the two narrower sides one has been dressed off when the stone was requisitioned for building into the wall, the other side has the remains of an interlaced design with knots alternated with volutes, only one of each remaining.

An exact date cannot be given to these stones. They are located within the area of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria which contains the finest examples of Anglian art, and they bear designs based upon the beautiful Anglian scrolls, but as these are debased from the finer examples, and are associated with Celtic and Scandinavian designs, they are not earlier than the ninth century. They belong to the period which intervened between the Danish wars and the Norman Conquest, and were memorials of an ecclesiastical or secular ruler connected with the place or district.[1]

The church that stood here in the days preceding the Conquest is almost entirely gone.[2] It may have been destroyed in 1069 when William, after the Saxon rebellion, laid the country waste. But there is no actual evidence of that destruction, and since Domesday Book makes no mention of waste lands here as it does in so many parts, it

1. For this description I am mainly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Charles C. Hodges, of Hexham, who has made a special study of the sculptured stones of Northumbria.

2. The orientation of the church is interesting. It does not lie due east and west, but rather E.S.E and W.N.W. The line of the church points towards the rising sun on All Saints' Day, and we may without great effort of the imagination see the monks who had kept vigil through the night before laying the line of their new All Hallows' Church by the sun as it rose over Parlington on the day of its dedication.

is possible we escaped the storm that swept over Yorkshire from Humber to Tees. The oldest portions of our church belong to the earlier half of the twelfth century, so that either the Saxon church suffered in 1069 and had to be rebuilt, or it was reconstructed in accordance with Norman ideas. The builders seem to have utilized the foundations and some of the materials of that earlier church. In this way it has not been altogether lost.

The Norman church was planned with a chancel and wide aisleless nave.[1] The walls of that chancel remain and also one of its windows, that in the eastern part of the north wall with internal splay and semi-circular arch. The Norman nave has not wholly disappeared. When the aisles were thrown out in the fourteenth century the arcades that took the place of the north and south walls had their columns built on the old foundations, and the thick buttress-like blocks of masonry at the ends of each arcade are remains of those Norman nave walls. The church at Kippax will help us to see what our own was like. There the aisleless Norman nave may still be seen, the south wall has been largely rebuilt, but the north wall, with its narrow arched windows, stands as it did in the twelfth century. It is probable that Barwick and Kippax churches were built at the same time, they had the same Saxon lords, they were in the same Norman lordship, the dimensions were practically identical, at Kippax the chancel has been rebuilt and the nave left, at Barwick the chancel is left and the nave enlarged. From the older parts of the two churches we can reconstruct them both.

The first alteration here seems to have been the rebuilding of the chancel arch. This was in the last part of the thirteenth century, and may have been the work of Alice de Lascy, daughter of the second Earl of Lincoln. She founded the chantry about this time, and when she built the chantry chapel may have otherwise altered the church and replaced the original narrower Norman arch by that which we have now. This chapel was erected on the south side of the nave, an opening being made near the east end of the nave wall. Here stood the altar of our Lady, and when the south aisle was built the chantry chapel was incorporated with it.[2] The *piscina* remains, and also a little corbel on which may have been the figure of the Blessed Virgin.[3]

Towards the end of the fourteenth century a considerable enlargement was carried out. The Norman nave walls were thrown down and the church widened by the building of the aisles. Possibly the clearstory was added. Also then, or shortly after, the east window was

1. The nave is of the unusual width of 23 feet 4 inches.
2. During the time of their residence at Kiddal this chapel was recognized as the customary burying place of the Ellis family, as the corresponding spot in the north aisle was of the Gascoigne family.
3. For the history of the endowment of the chantry see chapter vi.

reconstructed, for there was in it up to two hundred years ago a picture of William Canon,[1] rector from 1404 to 1420, which suggests that he caused the window to be built or filled with painted glass. These improvements were due to some extent to the increasing wealth of the residents. The first Gascoigne had arrived in 1396, the Greenfields and the Ellises were becoming more prosperous, and all this was reflected in the parish church. A more notable work followed. During the time of Richard Burnham, rector from 1432 to 1457, the tower was built, in place, very likely, of one much older, so that the simple sturdy Norman character of the church was lost and it became in the main a perpendicular church of the fifteenth century. To this time, too, belongs the vestry doorway. We have the building of the tower commemorated in the two niches that enrich its west front. One contains a statue of Sir Henry Vavasour, who provided the stone from his quarries at Tadcaster. He bears in his hand a block of stone to typify his gift, and beneath is the inscription "Orate pro Henrico Vavasour ān dn̄i mccccIv." The other niche, now empty, has the inscription "Orate pro aīa dn̄i Rīc̄i Burnham qui dedit X marc. ad edifican: hujus Campanile."[2] If Richard Burnham's statue was ever placed there it was long since destroyed, when Thoresby wrote two hundred years ago it had "perished." Part of the tower is built of this Tadcaster stone, the remainder, like the nave and aisles, is of a local sandstone.

To a somewhat later date than the tower belongs the window at the east end of the south aisle, the only old window, except the Norman window in the chancel, which remains; and to about the same time, late fifteenth century, or it may be early sixteenth, is due the porch at the south door. Then came down the chilling influence of the Reformation, chilling, that is, in its effect on the beauty of our churches. For more than two centuries the only knowledge we have of the fabric for which preceding generations cared so lovingly is the miserable evidence of a Visitation Book of the Archbishop of York.

In 1575, probably 26 April, the Archbishop's official complains against Robert Dighton, Matthew Bilbroughe, John Cawdrey, and William Danyell, churchwardens, "their Church is in some decay, there is no money levied of such as are absent in service time. They plead guilty, and that assessment is already made for the reparation of the premises." So the defects were ordered to be amended before the Feast of All Saints next, and also the churchwardens were "to look to the Statute for the levying of 12d. of such as be absent from divine service on Sundays and holy days."

1. The existence of this picture in the window is noted in the Parish Register early in the eighteenth century.
2. So Thoresby transcribed them, they are now almost illegible.

Fragments of Memorial Crosses
(see pages 33, 34).

[*To face page* 36.]

Through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries nothing whatever seems to have been done as a contribution from any generation to the beautifying or improvement of their House of God. In the year 1725 an effort was made to remedy defects, but it went too far. The parish register tells us the church was then " Pew'd, a Gallery erected and a new Pulpit made." We learn more from a paper that was found nailed to the wood underneath the pulpit when it was repaired in 1839. On one side was written " Mr. Barnby is Rector of this Parish and gave ten guineas towards making of this Pulpitt which was finished on November the 16 day in ye year of one thousand seven hundred Twenty-six by William Bradley, Joynier." On the other side is " This Church was done by William Bradley, Mr. Vevers, and Sam. Wright, Churchwardens, Mr. Barnby, Rector, Mr. Dawson, Curate, and begun 1724, finished anno 1726." What barbarities that word ' done ' covers we shall, thankfully for our peace of mind, never know. The church was ' done ' again in 1734 when a quantity of old glass was sold and two new windows were made.[1] In 1831, Mr. Bathurst, then Rector, put a new roof to the chancel, and in order to get rid of, what he considered to be, the too steep slope raised the side walls about three feet and lowered the ridge. He then put a flat plaster ceiling underneath. The nave roof had been previously treated in the same way.

One of Canon Hope's first acts was to set about the restoration of the church and to consult Sir Gilbert Scott, who furnished an exhaustive opinion upon the church and indicated the necessary repairs. The report is chiefly interesting from what it tells us of the condition of the church at that time, with all its recommendations it is difficult to sympathise. A restoration in those days was a much more drastic affair than now, there was less desire to preserve ancient features than to make the church look well. These are the noticeable points of the architect's report :—

> " It is in general aspect a good, indeed a handsome village church of the most frequent type.....of the fifteenth century. The tower is a very good one with the remarkable perforated blocks under its parapet which I have only seen in this immediate neighbourhood. The nave and aisles have been a tolerable specimen of the simpler Perpendicular style. They have however been sadly spoiled. The Nave roof has been lowered and a plaster ceiling formed below it.—the Aisle roofs are plastered and the majority of the Aisle windows replaced by a barbarous kind of modern window peculiar to this neighbourhood. The Chancel side windows have been deprived of their mullions and wooden windows with outside shutters substituted. The East window

1. See the Churchwardens' Accounts, chapter xvi.

has miserable modern tracery....There has been an ancient sacristy at the north east angle of the chancel which has been rebuilt in modern times on an enlarged scale. The old one, if we may judge from the old base mouldings which have been reused, must have been very superior in character to the chancel. There are some remains of the ancient chancel screen which however is completed by modern work. The eastern bay of the south aisle is enclosed by an ancient screen (though somewhat displaced) and the corresponding bay of the north aisle is enclosed by a modern screen, the successor (probably) of an old one. The Church is pewed throughout with modern oak pewing of good material and workmanship, but of quite unsuitable character."

A number of recommendations follow, and these were mostly carried out, but the spirit that animated a restoring architect in those days may be realized when one reads how Sir Gilbert Scott seriously advised the rebuilding of the chancel, the most interesting part of the church and its most definite link with our early history. Mercifully there was not enough money for this. It was also proposed to rebuild the porch, and estimates were obtained for it.

The actual work of restoration was entrusted to Mr. George Fowler Jones, an architect of York, who had already built Garforth Church and the Gascoigne Almshouses at Aberford. What was done can be briefly summarized. The internal stonework was cleansed of whitewash and repaired, the priest's door in the chancel was built up, the windows were renewed on the pattern of the fifteenth century window in the south aisle, buttresses were built against the chancel walls, the plaster ceilings were removed from the nave, the aisle, and the chancel, and the roofs were replaced on the original lines. The west gallery was taken down, the oak pewing removed (surely it might have been worked in somewhere), the church reseated and the floor covered with twelve inches of concrete. The old screens were taken out. Two or three pieces of the chancel screen are still at the Rectory, and some part, it is said, went to Potterton, but practically all this old oak work was lost.[1] A handsome monument of Italian marble to Sir John Gascoigne, who died in 1723, was removed, and all traces of the ancient Gascoigne burying place were obliterated. The cost of the work was over £1,700, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions from parishioners and neighbours. In addition, an organ was placed at the foot of the tower, it was built by Forster and Andrews, of Hull, and cost £200. The church was reopened 30th October, 1856.

The repairs to the tower, recommended by Sir Gilbert Scott, were not done at the same time as the rest of the restoration. In

1. *The Terrier* of 1825 has this : " on the Screen between the Chancel and the Church the King's Arms." The board on which these arms are painted is now fixed high up on the west wall.

1869 £100 was spent in providing new pinnacles and parapet with new slating and lead for the roof. This was raised by a voluntary church rate of 6d. in the pound.

The present clock was provided in 1889 in place of an older one, at a cost of £120, and was started on November 1st.

On Christmas Eve, 1894, the north west and south east pinnacles of the tower were blown down in a gale of wind and crashed through the roof of the church. The other pinnacles being considered unsafe, were removed. In 1897, the tower roof was restored and the pinnacles rebuilt at a cost of £162 13s. 0d.

More recently, in 1904 and 1906, the fabric was thoroughly overhauled under the direction of Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., of Hull, and general repairs carried out to roofs and walls both externally and internally, buttresses underpinned, a dry area constructed, and the whole building put into a state of complete structural repair. For this nearly £400 had to be raised.

In 1849 it became necessary to provide additional ground for burials. No land could be procured adjoining the churchyard, and Miss Gascoigne gave half an acre against the Hall Tower Hill. This was duly consecrated and served the requirements of the parish until 1897, when a further extension was necessary, and a considerable discussion arose on the advisability of forming a Burial Board and providing a cemetery from the rates. Ultimately a piece of land was acquired adjoining the churchyard, it contains 2,600 yards, and was bought by the Rector out of the capital of the living without any cost to the parish. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new ground on 4 October, 1897. The total cost of this, including purchase of land, building the enclosing wall, charges and fees, was £467 5s. 3d. Of this, £356 9s. 9d. was provided by the Rectory, £50 was given by Colonel Gascoigne, and the remainder by offertories in church, and general subscriptions. In the course of this undertaking some old cottages were pulled down, and in clearing away the foundations there was found, in two pieces, a beautiful little statuette of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It stands on a stone bracket, altogether 19½ inches high, and appears to have formed part of a Calvary or Church-yard Cross. In digging graves on the site of these old cottages many skeletons are found showing that the land, or a part of it, had formerly been consecrated and subsequently turned to secular uses. The fact that these skeletons are generally those of men in the prime of life leads one to think that there may have been here a burial of some of the great numbers slain at Towton Field.

The Church Plate is as follows :—

A silver chalice with plain bell-shaped bowl, a plain stem with knop and a plain moulded foot. It is inscribed on the bowl, " Sanguis Christi Fons est Vitae Aeternae," and on the foot, "Anno Xti 1706 G. Plaxton Rect."[1] The height is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and depth of bowl $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. There is one mark, the maker's initials, W.B., in a shaped punch (William Busfield of York, free 1678.)

The paten, or cover of this chalice, is plain and of the usual type. It is inscribed " Christus est Panis Vitae." The diameter is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of the foot $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches, and the height is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

The other chalice and paten are copies of these already described, and of practically the same dimensions. They are both inscribed " Ex dono Jacobi Hodgson[2] A.M. Rectoris de Barwick in Elmet Anno Xti 1801," and have Hall Marks London, 1800, and makers initials, R. G.

A silver paten, a circular plate on a circular stem, inscribed in cursive characters, " The gift of William Vevers of Scholes and Ann his wife."[3] The diameter is $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

An old flagon of copper silvered, it is an urn-shaped jug, and is inscribed on the base, "Anno Xti 1794 R Dean Rect."[4] The height is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and diameter at base $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Two plated metal alms plates, each $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and inscribed round the rim, " Ex dono Jacobi Hodgson A.M. Rectoris de Barwick in Elmet."

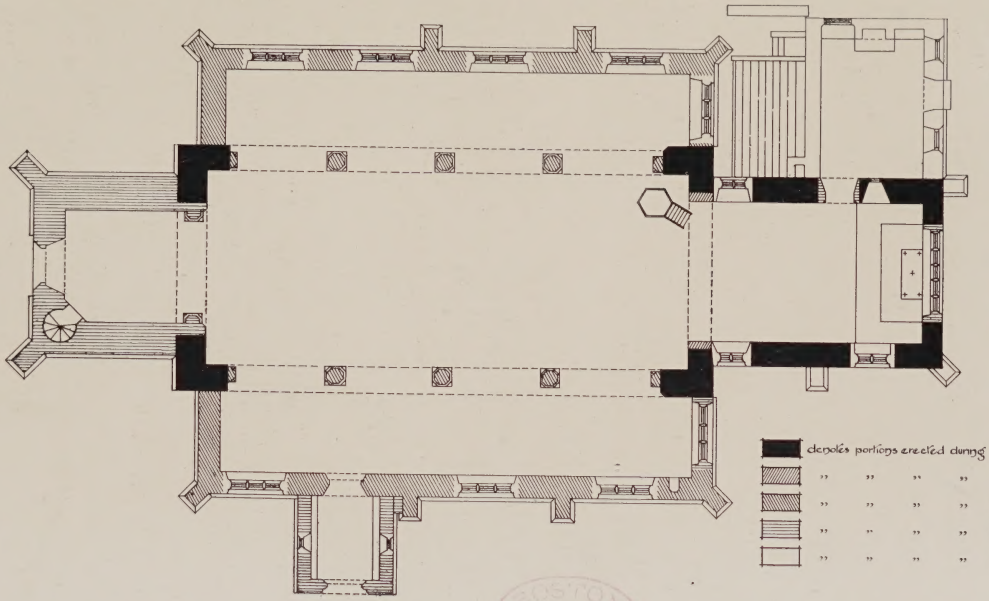
There was also, a few years ago, a plated flagon of quasi mediaeval form, dated 1866, this was, at some time, apparently exchanged for an existing flagon of glass mounted in plated metal, with no inscription or date.[5]

There are three Bells. The largest bears the following inscription in very beautiful characters round the shoulder of the bell, **In jucunditate soni sonabo tibi Dñe et in dulcedine vocis**

1. Rector 1703-1720. 2. Rector 1799-1810.
3. William Vevers, of Scholes, buried 1 May, 1720, he married Ann, d. of William Brooke, of Killingbeck.
4. Rector 1772-1799.
5. Many old wills mention gifts to the Church. Ruaff Aunger, brother-in-law to John Ellis, bequeathed by his will proved 6 October, 1531, " one furrid tawny chamlett gown and xs of money for to make one coip " ; William Ellis, by will of 29 April, 1535, left " xxs for the making of a cope of chamlett green " and 2s to the high altar for tithes forgotten ; Robert Symkyn, a priest, and at one time parochial chaplain, left, in 1518, 20s to the fabric of the church, his best missal for a mortuary and 12s for a lamp in the church ; William Canon, Rector 1404-1420, gave to the high altar a missal according to the Use of York ; Richard Burnham, Rector 1432-1457, gave, besides 20s. to the building of the tower, a new missal and also 20s. for building desks in the choir.

The Terrier of 1809 has " a great chair the gift of the present rector." It is said to have been removed from the church 50 or 60 years ago and used as a garden seat by one of the churchwardens till it fell to pieces.

All Saint's Church Barwick in Elmet


denotes portions erected during 12th Century
" " " " 13 " "
" " " " 14 " "
" " " " 15 " "
" " " " 19 " "
Scale of Feet
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Henry M Chippindale
Mens et delt 1908

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[To face page 40.]

cantabo tuo Ane 1604. Over the date is the founder's mark, a bell with the cypher W.O. in a shield. The mark is that of William Oldfield, who had a foundry at Nottingham, and, apparently, branch establishments at York and Doncaster. He was a member of a family long connected with bell founding during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, their marks being seen on numbers of bells in Yorkshire. This bell, the oldest and largest, weighs 15 cwts. The other two bells were recast in 1844 by Messrs. Mears of London. The smaller had this inscription, **Fac tibi Baptista sit ut acceptabillis ista** (with a head, probably that of St. John Baptist). This is a similar bell to one, with the same inscription, at Church Fenton. The weight before recasting was 8 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs., now it is 8 cwts. 0 qrs. 6 lbs. The third bell had this inscription, VENITE EXVLTEMUS DOMINO 1668. Before recasting it weighed 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., and now 12 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs.

The Pancake Bell is rung here on Shrove Tuesday.[1]

The custom for the Death Bell is this :—

	Small Bell	Second Bell	Great Bell
For a Girl	6 strokes	7 strokes	8 strokes
„ Boy	7 „	8 „	9 „
„ Woman	8 „	9 „	10 „
„ Man	9 „	10 „	11 „

The Monuments in the church are not of any great importance. In the chancel, on the south side, is a mural tablet, " Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Robt. Deane, B.D., 25 years Rector of this Parish. This venerable man, learned, pious, humble, and beneficent lived the delight of his friends, the ornament of Christianity and the father of his flock. He died in peace, Feb. 6, 1799, Aet. 65. Erected by his affectionate relict, H. Deane." On the same wall is a tablet to ' Edward Wilkinson Esq. of Potterton who died July 16th 1836, aged 74 years, and to Ann his wife, who died October 26th 1846, aged 78 years.' Adjoining this is another to ' John Edward Wilkinson Esq. of Potterton, born October 28th 1789, died at Scarborough August 14th 1850, and to Catherine Wilkinson, his wife who died December 28th 1856 aged 59.' A brass tablet has also been placed on this wall in memory of ' The Rev. Charles Augustus Hope M.A. Honorary Canon of Ripon and from 1852 to 1898 Rector of this parish.' It records that the adjoining window was dedicated to his memory by friends and parishioners in 1903.

1. The so-called Pancake Bell is believed by some to have been originally rung to let the people know the priest was ready in church to hear their confessions, on the Shrove, Shrive or Confession Tuesday, before Lent began. Others have suggested that the housewives, in order to use up all the grease, lard, dripping, etc., before Lent, made pancakes, and that the apprentices and others about the house and land were summoned to the meal by the ringing of this bell. (*Notes and Queries*, 3 Series vi. 404.)

On the north chancel wall is a large tablet 'to the memory of William Eamonson of Lazingcroft who died in his 65th year on March 6, 1781, and also of Elizabeth and Alice his daughters, who died in the bloom of youth.' The tablet was erected by Elizabeth Eamonson, wife and mother of the above.

The eastern end of the south aisle was for long the usual burying place of the Ellises of Kiddal; it was known as the Chantry Quire, or Our Lady's Quire.[1] On the wall here is a marble tablet to the last of the Ellis family living at Kiddal. "Near this place are deposited the remains of William Ellis Esq. of Kiddall Hall in this parish who departed this life April the 10th 1771 aged 64 years. He married Mary only daughter of James and Elisabeth Bourne (of Mattingley near Heckfield Hants and all three lie interred in Heckfield Church) by whom he had one child, Elisabeth Maria who has erected this as a tribute of gratitude to the memory of a kind and affectionate Father." On the same wall a stone commemorates 'James Croft Brooke Esq, (of Littlethorpe near Ripon) late major in the 3rd or Prince of Wales regiment of Dragoon Guards, second son of Colonel Brooke formerly of the same regiment, and of Frances his wife late of Scholes. He died May 14th 1837 in the 60th year of his age leaving three surviving sons and one daughter by Frances his wife second daughter of the late John Brooke of Austhorpe Lodge.' At the north end of this aisle is a memorial to 'Edward Wales of Barwick (late of Leeds) who died November 20 1855 aged 84, and his two wives, Elizabeth who died February 22 1835 aged 62, and Jane died June 18 1854 aged 89.' Here also is a tablet to Thomas Collett of Leeds died August 30 1849 aged 55.

In the north aisle are the following memorials. On the west wall to 'John Phillips Esq. formerly of Walthamstow, Essex, son of Charles Phillips died January 5 1814 aged 62 and buried in a vault beneath, and Hannah his wife who died at Whitburn, Durham December 21 1815 aged 77.' In the middle of the north wall "Near this place lie interred the remains of William Vevers of Scholes, Esq. who died the 1st of February 1744 aged 48 years. Also his son Richard Vevers Esq. who died January 11th 1767 aged 35 years.' Beneath is an almost entirely obliterated inscription recording the death of Priscilla Atkinson, mother of the above Richard Vevers.

There are a number of grave stones on the floor of the church, all of which have apparently been moved from their original places, where they marked the site of vaults, and put where they were most useful as paving stones. In the middle aisle are the following, which

1. *The Itinerary of Joseph Hunter*, (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 24570) has notes of a visit to Barwick, July, 1807. There is mentioned in the churchyard a tomb stone inscribed "1662. Here lyeth the bodye of Henry Ellys, Gent., April 21, and Gertrude, his wife."

appear to have been brought from the chancel. Nearest the chancel step an ancient stone inscribed on the margin, so far as it can now be deciphered, " ..... Jõhs Grenefeld serviens ad legem qui obiit .....millesimo cccc sexagesimo quarto."[1] Next is a stone for Alice Eamonson wife of William Eamonson of Austhorp, died November 15 1751 aged 69. Then one for Alice Eamonson daughter of William Eamonson of Lazincroft, died April 6 1744 aged 30. The next stone is for the two daughters of William Eamonson who are named on the mural tablet in the chancel as dying " in the bloom of youth," Elizabeth, who died December 17 1772 aged 17 and was buried here, and Alice who died August 23 1775 aged 18 and was buried in Scarborough Church, where there is a memorial brass to her on the east wall of the chapel adjoining the porch. Then comes a stone from over the grave of ' Sarah wife of William Vevers of Morwick, died September 23rd 1729 aged 56, her husband died October 15th 1758 aged 67, and their two sons William died July 28th 1717 at the age of 22 and Francis died December 13th aged 20.' The next has doubtless been removed from the burial place of the Ellis family in the south aisle, " Underneath lie the remains of William Ellis Esq. of Kiddall Hall in this parish who died April the 10th 1771 aged 64 years." Two other stones can be but partially deciphered, one is for " Julia daughter of Mr. J.....late of Leeds," the other for a Mrs. Haist.

In the cross aisle in front of the south door are these : " Underneath this stone lies the body of William Vevers of Scholes Gent. who departed this life the 9th Day of February 1744 Aged 48. Richard Vevers Esq. Buried here " ; " Hic Jacet Milo Lodge Qui obiit 7° Die Sept. 1695." There is also a portion of a stone for John Phillips of Walthamstow.

In the south aisle is a stone in memory of ' John Wray who died at Lazincroft February 17 1759 aged 60 ; ' and one for Alvarey Vevers of Scholes, the date of which is broken off. Near the south door is one inscribed " Here lyeth interred the Body of Christopher Belshaw of Roundhay who departed this life the 12 day of December in the yeare of our Lord 1672 being 88 years old."

A very plain memorial in the north aisle inscribed simply " R. D. Ob. 1799," recalls the Rev. Robert Deane.

The glass in the Church is modern. The East window was made by Clayton and Bell about 30 years ago. The two windows on the

1. Another stone belonging to this family is in the churchyard, it was at one time in the chancel and was taken out of the church to cover the grave of a child who was buried 1849. The inscription is almost gone, but is stated in Johnston MSS. to be thus : " Orate pro aiabus Jno Grenefeld et Johanne uxoris sue que ob. in fest. SS. Sim. et Jud. 1442." For particulars of this family see chapter x.

south side of the chancel are in memory of the late Canon Hope, the more easterly given by Mrs. Hope, the other by friends and parishioners, as stated on a brass tablet. At the east end of the south aisle is a window to the memory of 'John Edward Wilkinson and Catherine his wife,' and adjoining it one in memory of 'Maria Ann Langley by her brother Bathurst Edward Wilkinson.' In the same aisle, by the font is a more recently erected window "to the glory of God and in memory of Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, Jane Annie his wife and Eva Bathurst their daughter this window is erected All Saints' Day, 1902."

The only painted window on the north side is to the memory of 'Charles Porter who died January 28, 1880.' There is a little figure in the old Norman window on the north side of the chancel, that of S. John the Baptist, but there is no date or other identification.

The old glass has been utterly destroyed, except for a fragment containing the Ellis arms which appears to have come from the tracery of the East window in the south aisle. As late as the 18th century there was in the great east window a figure of William Canon, rector at the beginning of the 15th century, which probably dated from shortly after his imcumbency, but it disappeared with other survivals of an older time.[1] There was also in the choir of the church a window as thus described in an ancient memorandum "I cannot but much wonder that this John Gascoigne and Isabella havinge 15 children (as by notes out of old papers I gather to be true, and by inspection both in his Parrish Church in his queere in the glasse windowes where hee and shee with 15 children stand pictured in coate armor, and in a faire tombe at Harewoode in Alablaster all lively to this day to be seene) yet I finde the bestowinge of none of them nor any one of them once nominated but onely Marie."[2]

The Herald's Visitation of 1584-5 gives the following armorial bearings exhibited in the glass of the Church.[3] An explanation of each coat has been added.

(1.) An escocheon (seal wise) or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent. Crest, over helm and mantling, on a torce or and sable, a maiden proper, her hands affrontée, crined or. Ellis.

(The arms of Ellis of Kiddal Hall.)

(2.) On a cross sable 5 crescents argent, impaling, argent, on a fesse sable, between 3 fleur-de-lis gules, 3 bezants.

(Ellis and Thwaites of Lofthouse. Henry Elys, died 1 April, 1471, married Agnes, who was probably a Thwaites.)

1. John Chapman, by his will dated 7 January, 1452, and proved 30 March, 1453, bequeathed 40s. for a window in the chancel of this church.
2. *Gascoigne MSS.* A note in the handwriting of Richard Gascoigne, the 17th century antiquary, referring to a deed executed by the above John Gascoigne, who died 1445 and whose gravestone is still in the church.
3. *The Visitation of Yorkshire,* by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, 1584. Ed. by Joseph Foster, 1875.

(3.) On a cross sable 5 crescents argent, impaling, sable, an escocheon within an orle of 8 owls argent.

(Ellis and Calverley of Calverley. Thomas Elys, son of Henry, married Anne daughter of William Calverley, he died 7 March, 1514-5.)

(4.) Quarterly; 1 and 4, sable, 3 greyhounds courant in pale; 2 and 3, or, a fesse gules, in chief 3 torteaux, impaling sable, 2 lions passant, paly of 6, argent and gules.

(Mauleverer, Colville and Strangways. Edmund Mauleverer of Wothersome, in the parish of Bardsey, will proved 29 Jan., 1493-4, whose mother was one of the heiresses of Colville of Arncliffe and Dale in the North Riding, married Eleanor or Alianora, a daughter of Sir James Strangways, of Harlsey Castle who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1 Ed. IV. Sir William Mauleverer bought the manor of Manston in 1544.)

(5.) Argent, 7 pellets, 2, 3 and 1, argent, impaling, argent, a bird statant gules.

(6.) Same, impaling, argent, on a fesse sable, between 3 fleur-de-lis gules, 3 bezants.

"Orate pro Ricardo Lacy, et Agnete et Elizabethe, uxoribus suis."

(No. 5 is apparently Lacy of Cromwellbotham in the parish of Halifax, who bore—Argent, 6 pellets, 3, 2 and 1—,and Sothill of Sothill in the parish of Dewsbury, who bore—Gules, an eagle displayed argent. No. 6 is Lacy and Thwaites of Lofthouse. Richard Lacy of Barwick died intestate and administration of his goods was granted to Agnes his widow 29 Jan., 1483. The family of Lacy was long seated at Cromwellbotham and at Brearley, a pedigree will be found in Turner's reprint of Watson's *Halifax*, pp. 165 and 235. There is no record of the marriages here indicated, but it is stated (p. 165) that on the gravestone of John Lacy of Brearley, who was buried 13 August, 1585, were quartered the arms of Sothill.)

(7.) Argent, on a chevron gules 5 saltiers couped argent, impaling, argent, fretty and a canton sable.

(Apparently the coat of Peck of Wakefield, who bore—Argent on a chevron gules 3 crosses patée of the field—impaling Midelton. Richard Peck of Wakefield (Will pr. 28 Oct., 1516. Test. Ebor. iii. 73), married Alice daughter of Sir William Midelton of Stockeld.)

(8.) Same, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a cross moline sable, 2 and 3, sable, fretty argent.

(Peck (?), Copley and Harrington. Sir Richard Copley, who died in 1434, married as his second wife Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Harrington, of Doncaster. Their son William married as his second wife Margaret daughter of Sir William Rither and widow of John Grenefield of Barnbow. Richard Peck, father of him referred to in No. 7, married Joan, daughter of John Harrington, and from the quarterings it looks as if there had been an alliance between Peck and Copley after the marriage with Harrington, but there is no proof of this.)

(9.) Argent, fretty, and a canton sable, Middleton, impaling, argent on a fesse sable, 2 and 3 between fleur-de-lis gules as many bezants. Thwayts.

(Midelton and Thwaites. Sir John Midelton, of Stockeld, married Maud Thwaites, of Lofthouse.)

(10.) Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a pale sable, a luce's head erect, couped or, an annulet for difference; 2 and 3, Argent, 2 bars sable.

(Gascoigne and Heton. John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft married Isabella daughter and heiress of William Heton of Mirfield, 1419.)

"Orate pro animabus Thomae Gascoigne et Margaretae mdlxxxviii."

(11.) Same as 1 quarter of last shield, impaling, or, a fesse dancettée sable.

(Thomas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, married Margaret daughter of Sir Henry Vasavour, of Haslewood. He died in 1509. The date given here by the Herald, 1588, is obviously wrong, the Visitation itself was earlier.)

(12.) Same as 1 quarter of No. 9, impaling, gules, a saltier engrailed or, charged with a mullet pierced sable.

(Gascoigne and Clitheroe. Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Clitherce, and widow of Sir John Tempest.)

The eastern bay of the north aisle was for many centuries the burial place of the family of Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, Barnbow, and Parlington; it is referred to in the will of Thomas Gascoigne, died 1509, as "Saint Nicholas' quire." It was at one time enclosed with a carved screen. The only visible evidences of the many who have been here buried are a grave stone reared against the wall and a heraldic window painted by the late Mrs. Gascoigne. The stone bears an inscription, partly defaced, around the edge. "Hic jacet Johīs Gascoigne quõdam dñs de Laysingcroft qui obiit .....anno dñi MCC.....quinto cui aīs propiciet deus aiũs." A long floriated

cross is carved on the stone and in the corners are traces of escutcheons that appear to have borne the coats of Gascoigne and Heton. He was the eldest son of Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, and married Isabel, the daughter and heiress of William Heton, of Mirfield, he died in 1445.

Until the restoration of the church in 1856 there was a monument to the memory of Sir John Gascoigne. It is described in the *Itinerary of Joseph Hunter*,[1] who visited this place in July, 1807, "after the Italian models and a large shield of quarterings betwixt the pillars." Hunter described this shield of arms and named four quarterings as in the escutcheon now on the north wall, and there he stopped, but said there were twenty-four in all.[2] He gave the inscription, even then partly defaced.

. . . . . .

..onoriae que perpetua Johannis Gascoigne Barti
Parlingtonii hac in vicina nati
qui non sine laude et bonorum amore LXIII ann: vixit
Ad v Id. Juniarum anni a Christo nato MDCCXXIII
Necnon Mariae Widdrington haeredis Harbottleensis
ejusdem pientissimae uxoris
quae tertio non. mart. aetatis LI
Salutis humanae anno MDCCCXXI
Matura coelo valedixit terrae
Parentum optimorum filius non immemor
Edw. Gascoigne Bartus.
(Hoc) pietatis monumentum moerens posuit.
R. I. P.

On the north wall, over the old grave stone, is a coat of arms which is believed to have been removed from the monument last described. It is, however, the coat of Sir Nicholas Gascoigne of Oldhurst in Huntingdonshire, grandson of the John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, who died in 1557.

Quarterly of 14. 1.—Argent, on a pale sable, a demi-luce erect couped, or. *Gascoigne.* 2.—Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 lions passant regardant of the field. *Bolton.* 3.—Azure, on a chevron, between in chief two fishes (dolphins ?) respectant chevronwise, and in base a lily-pot thereout 3 flowers upon one stem, all azure, a lion's face sable. *Gawthorp.* 4.—Argent, a chevron sable between 3 delves ermine. *Hillam.* 5.—Gules, a fess sable between 3 birds, argent. *Franke.* 6.—Barrely of 16, or and gules, on a bordure azure 8 mullets, or. *Alwoodley.* 7.—Gules, a saltire engrailed, or. *Clitheroe.* 8.—Gules, a lion rampant, per fess argent and or. *le Gras.* 9.—Argent, a camel

1. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 24570. 2. Evidently a mistake for fourteen.

sable. *Alman.* 10.—Argent, 2 bars sable. *Heton.* 11.—Lozengy, or and gules, a canton, ermine. *Nevill.* 12.—Gules, a cross engrailed, or. *Crevequer.* 13.—Sable, on a chevron argent, a demi-lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules. *Stokesley.* 14.—Per pale, ermine and gules, a rose per pale of the second and or. *Nightingale.*

Crest.—A demi-luce issuing from a crown.

Supporters.—Two apes.

Motto.—" Fax mentis honestae gloria."

This Sir Nicholas Gascoigne, of Oldhurst, was eldest son of George Gascoigne, sixth son of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, he married Mary, daughter of John Stokesley and Elizabeth Nightingale, his wife, who give the two last quarterings. The crown in the crest is imaginary, and the motto is that of the order of baronets of Nova Scotia, a dignity not created till after Sir Nicholas was dead.

The east window of the north aisle is of three lights and is filled with modern heraldic glass.[1]

In the left hand light.

(1.)—Gascoigne.

(2.)—Argent, 2 bars sable. *Heton.*

(3.)—Argent, 2 bars sable, on each 3 stars, or.

(4.)—Quarterly of 4. 1 and 4 Gascoigne, with a canton for distinction, argent, a saltire azure charged with an inescutcheon argent, surmounted by an imperial crown ;[2] 2 and 3 gules, a chevron between 3 hounds sejant argent. *Hungate.*

Crest, supporters and motto as on the north wall.

" Remember not Lord our offences."

Two knights kneeling, their coats charged as (2) and (3) above.

(5)—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gascoigne as in (4), 2 and 3 sable, a six pointed star argent, crescent for difference. *Ingilby of Ripley.*

(6.)—Per pale, Gascoigne and Hungate as in (4).

In the border of this window on the one side

" Lady Mary Gascoigne buried 3 March 1722 "

on the other side " Sir John Gascoigne buried 16 June 1723."

In the centre light.

(7.)—Gascoigne.

(8.)—Quarterly. 1 and 4, Gascoigne. 2 and 3 gules, a lion rampant, argent, on a bordure engrailed argent. *Mowbray.*

(9.)—Ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned or. *Pickering.*

" We praise Thee O God."

1. The right to the various quarterings is shown in the Gascoigne pedigree chap. ix.
2. The distinction for Baronets of Nova Scotia.

Three kneeling figures, the Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne between his two wives. He carries the purse of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the female figures bears on her mantle the arms of Gascoigne and Mowbray, she is Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Alexander Mowbray, of Kirklington, the other bears the arms of Gascoigne and Pickering, she is Johanna, daughter of Sir William Pickering.

(10.)—Quarterly of 8. 1 Gascoigne. 2 Mowbray as 2 of (8.) 3 and 8 Azure, a lion rampant argent . 4 and 7 gules, three fishes erect two and one argent . 5 gules, five fusils conjoined in a fess, or. *Newmarch.* 6 Argent, in chief a fleur-de-lys between two fusils, or. *Wyman.*

(11.)—Quarterly of 4. 1 Gascoigne. 2 gules, a saltire, or. 3 Newmarch as in 5 of (9.) 4 gules, a lion rampant argent.

(12.)—Quarterly of 16. 1 to 14 as in the coat of Sir Nicholas Gascoigne of Oldhurst. 15 Hungate, as in 2 of (3.) 16 sable, on a cross argent, five millrinds of the field. *Turner.*

Crest, supporters and motto as on the north wall.

In the border of this window on the one side

"Sir John Gascoigne Lazencroft who died 3 May 1637"

on the other side "Also Anne his wife who died 2 June 1637."

In the right hand light.

(13.)—Gascoigne, with distinction as in (4.)

(14.)—Argent, a lion regardant or, with right paw resting on a shield bearing arms of Turner.

(15.)—Turner as in 16 of (12.)

(16.)—Quarterly of 4. 1 and 4 Gascoigne. 2 and 3 Turner.

Crest, supporters and motto as before.

"All the earth doth worship Thee."

(17.)—Gascoigne.

(18.)—Per pale, Gascoigne and or, a lion rampant argent on a bordure gobonny, or and argent.

These two coats, (17) and (18) are between two kneeling figures, a male and a female.

(19.)—Turner.

(20.)—Per pale Gascoigne and Turner.

In the border of this window on the one side

"Sir Edward Gascoigne died Anno 1750"

on the other side "Thomas Gascoigne died Anno Dom. 1809."

Across the whole window is inscribed "Sir Thomas Gascoigne Baronet died Anno Domini MDCCCIX."

"This window was erected by F. C. T. and M. I. O. T. Gascoigne A.D. 1858 in consequence of the removal of a Monument put up by Sir Edward Gascoigne Bart. in 1726 which on the restoration of the church being commenced was found too dilapidated to be repaired."

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

A. VISITATION RETURNS.

A few of the returns to the articles of visitation are in the 16th century preserved in the Archbishop's Registry at York.

For this parish there is a complaint on the condition of the church in 1575, and in the same year John Slater is presented for immorality and Edward Massie for that he is a 'slanderer of his neighbours and a sower of discord betwixt man and wife; it is ordered that he shall upon Sunday next declare in church that he is sorry for his offence as shall be prescribed in a Schedule thereof to be made.' On June 20 John Lounde and Elizabeth Jessoppe are presented for evil conduct and it is noted that they appeared on April 22 in the following year, confessed their fault and stated they had done penance.

There are also presentments for neglect of religious duties. In 1582 Richard Gascoigne, of Barnbow, because, though he frequents the church he had not communicated at Easter; subsequently it was noted that he had now received the sacrament. William and Edward Settle being charged with a similar offence it was thought to be 'for some grudge rather than for misliking of religion.' Mary Ellis, wife of John Ellis, of Kiddal, is complained against because she neither comes to church nor communicates, and Robert Danyell and his wife because they refuse to do either.

As showing what church life and church services were like in the days of Elizabeth it is worth while noting some other returns from this neighbourhood. From Thorparch 'no sermon these 20 years;' from Whitkirk 'The Vicar, Harry Cockell, is also the parson of Swillington, there is an ale-house kept in the Vicarage here;' from Kirby Siggeston 'They have not the reciting of the Lord's Prayer, the Belief and Tenne Commandments after the Gospel.' 'There is one George Fawcett that is a reader under the parson, but what authority he hath they know not;' from Danby 'the curate is a supporter of Popery and a frequenter of ale houses;' from Saxton is a complaint that they have not their 'quarter sermons;' the people of Kippax want the paraphrase of the psalms, elsewhere they want 'Erasmus his Paraphrase,' and again 'they have no Bible or psalter.'

At Tadcaster a woman is accused of witchcraft.

B. THE CHURCH REGISTERS.

The Church Registers begin at 1653. There was at least one earlier book, if not more, for Thoresby quotes from it respecting the death of John Jackson, member of the Westminster Assembly, in 1649. One cannot avoid the suspicion that Thoresby borrowed it from his friend George Plaxton, the rector, and neglected to return it. After that time it is not heard of again; in 1820 there was nothing earlier than 1653. The Transcripts for a few years previous to this are in the Archbishop's Registry at York, and, but for them we lose a portion of one of the most valuable sources of parochial history. The Registers we have are continuous from the time they begin, and are well preserved and legible, they have recently been transcribed and published.[1]

C. BRIEFS.

There was formerly a practice to issue letters patent to churchwardens and other officials for the collection of sums of money for church purposes and other charitable objects. These were called "Briefs." The direction for their collection still remains in the Prayer Book, in the rubric following the Nicene Creed, but the custom is now quite obsolete. The following are mentioned in the Registers, the dates given being sometimes those of the Visitations, when a return would have been made of the sums collected.

1688 April 30. Seventeen shillings and eight pence half penny for the "distressed protestants of ffrance."

1690. "Mountsorrel in Leicestershire. 520£ loss by fire."

..... "Mr. James Clopton of ye citty of Norwich who had a loss of stuff lost by ye sea of 6000£ and upward."

"Lykwise Morpeth in Northumberland 3530£ loss by fire."

1690,	June 2.	4 shillings for East Smithfield Brief. 16 shillings for Irish Protestants within the Archdeaconry of York. six shillings for the inhabitants of New Alresford. 14 11½ for poor sufferers of Bungay in Suffolk.
	August 21.	2 shillings for poor sufferers of Stafford.
	June 23.	3 shillings for poor sufferers of Bishop Lavington.
1691,	August 10.	2/6 "Briefe of Bealt in Wailes."
	August 28.	4 shillings for "redeeming of two marchants out of Tunis in Turkey their loss of 8000£ and their Ransom 55£."
	August 31.	4 shillings for sufferers by fire at Thirsk.
1692,	May 10.	3 shillings "for Clapton Brief." 2 shillings "for Oswester Brief."
1694,	August 28.	ten shillings "for ye relief of the poor Protestants wh. came forth of ffrance."

1. By Mr. G. D. Lumb, F.S.A., Secretary of the Thoresby Society and of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, *The Wills, Registers and Monumental Inscriptions of Barwick-in-Elmet.*

1737, June 30. returned at the Visitation at Tadcaster.

4	7	for Royston
4	4½	Mobberley
3	2½	Swaffham Prior
4	4	Cobham
3	0	Walton on ye Woulds
3	8	St. John Wapping
5	9	Houghton Regis
3	0	Castle Hays
2	1	Houghton Church
4	0	Pendle Chappel.

1708, February 23.

9	7½	for Spillsby
9	8	Littleport
8	0	Southam

November 7.

5	4	for Lisburn
4	2	Aconbury cum Woston, Huntingdon.

D. ARCHBISHOP'S CONFIRMATION OF A PEW IN BARWICK CHURCH.

Matthew by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York to our well beloved in Christ Robert Fretwell Gentleman a parishioner and inhabitant of and within the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet in our diocese of York Greeting. Whereas by our right as Ordinary it does and ought to belong to us to assign allot and confirm convenient seats stalls or pews and sittings to all and singular the parishioners and inhabitants of every parish or chapelry within our diocese of York. And whereas it hath been made known to us on your behalf that there was and now is a certain seat stall or pew situate in the south side of the north Isle of the parish church of Barwick-in-Elmet adjoining on the east to the seat or stall of Robert Dawson on the west to that of John Wood and John Varley, on the south to that of Mr. Vevers and opening on the north into the north Isle, containing in length six feet two inches and in breadth three feet eleven inches. And whereas we have been petitioned on your behalf that we by our authority would assign and confirm the above to you and your family to sit kneel and pray and hear divine service and sermons. We therefore being willing to comply with your request do by these presents assign allott and confirm the said seat stall or pew to you the said Robert Fretwell and your family for the uses aforesaid so long as you shall continue to be a parishioner and inhabit and duly frequent the said church.

Given at York under the Seal of our Consistory Court the tenth day of November, 1749.

(From the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson's papers at Potterton.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Barwick-in-Elmet Church. West front of tower.

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Chapter V.

THE CLERGY OF THE PARISH.

The Rectors.

William de Vescy	-1190-
Roger de Bodeham	1234-
Ralph de Walcote	-1262-
John de Richemund	-1283-
Adam de Potterton	*c.* 1300
William de Ayketon	1308-
Richard de Walton	1349-1355
Thomas de Birchet	1355-1368
John de Seggenaux	1368-
Roger de Pykering	-1393
Thomas de Popilton	1393-1402
William Marnhull	1402-1404
William Canon	1404-1420
Robert Berd	1420-1421
John Scott	1421-1432
Richard Burnham, B.D.	1432-1457
William Hawke, D.D.	1457-1472
John Blakwyn, M.A.	1472-1482
John Barnby, M.A.	1482-1498
Thomas Harrys, L.L.B.	1498-1499
Leonard Midilton, M.A.	1499-1519
Richard Pace, M.A.	1519
John Clifton	1519-1527
Thomas Stanley, D.D. (Bishop)	1527-1568
William Power, B.D.	1569-1594
Timothy Bright, M.D.	1594-1615
George Procter, M.A.	1618-1629
John Scot, D.D.	1629-1644
Nathanael Jackson, M.A.	-1660
Thomas Dalton, D.D.	1660-1672
Richard Beresford, D.D.	1672-1695
Jordan Tancred, M.A.	1695-1703
George Plaxton, M.A.	1703-1720
Edmund Barneby, M.A.	1721-1730
Henry Perkins, M.A.	1731-1736
Henry Felton, D.D.	1736-1740
William Harper, M.A.	1740-1749
James Edgcumbe, D.D.	1749-1750

John Sumner, D.D.	1750–1772
Robert Deane, B.D.	1772–1799
James Hodgson, M.A.	1799–1810
William Lort Mansel, D.D. (Bishop)	1811–1820
William Hiley Bathurst, M.A.	1820–1852
Charles Augustus Hope, M.A.	1852–1898
Frederick Selincourt Colman, M.A.	1899–

The list of Rectors, for the period over which records of any kind exist, is practically complete. The Archbishops' Registers at York, which begin in the year 1216, were all carefully examined for the institutions to benefices by James Torre at the end of the 17th century and from them lists were compiled of the Incumbents in the various parishes in Yorkshire. In our own case additional names have been obtained from other contemporary documents. Owing, too, to the connexion of the parish with the Duchy of Lancaster and the presentation of clergy who were in so many cases identified with other positions and dignities, it is possible to learn more than is usual of the personality of the incumbents in past centuries. From one cause and another we are thus in possession of a more than usually complete and interesting list.

1. WILLIAM DE VESCY (–1190–), the earliest known Rector, was brother-in-law to Henry de Lascy, founder of Kirkstall Abbey and patron of this benefice. The date of his institution is not known, it was before the time of the registers at York. Until lately our claim to de Vescy was based upon the somewhat slender evidence of the *Historia Lacieorum* in Dugdale's *Monasticon*,[1] where it is stated that Henry de Lascy married Albreda, sister of William de Vescy, Rector of Barwick. Fortunately we have other authority for including the name in our list, as the more recently published *Chartulary of St. John's, Pontefract*, confirms it. In "Carta Raimundi clerici" which is thought to date from about 1190, one of the witnesses is *Willelmus de Vescy persona de Berwic*.[2] This fixes him at the end of the twelfth century. Later than this the name occurs as a witness to a grant by Archbishop Gray dated from Barwick in 1221,[3] a William de Vescy was instituted to a third part of the church at Wath in 1228,[4] and subsequently to the whole, in 1234 there is the same name "persona de Wath,"[5] and in 1236 Canon of Ripon,[6] but these references do not all necessarily apply to the same man.

1. Vol. v. p. 533. "Iste Henricus (Lascy) duxit uxorem sororem Willielmi Vesci rectoris de Berwic, et genuit ex ea Robertum." There are certain objections to the truth of this statement and it has been suggested that the writer meant William de Vescy, Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed. Whether that be so or not there is other ground for claiming this rector.
2. The charter is No. 459 in the *Chartulary. Y.A.S. Record Series*, vol. xxx.
3. A grant of the Church of Hornby to the common fund of the Church of York. "Data apud Berwyk xi Kalendas Junii pontificatus nostr anno sexto." Surtees Soc. vol. lvi. p. 139.
4. *Ibid.* p. 26. 5. *Ibid.* p. 67. 6. *Ibid.* p 72n.

William de Vescy is supposed to have been a member of the great Norman family of that name whose founder, Ivo de Vescy (or Vassy), was in the Conqueror's expedition, but the genealogy of the family is very uncertain and it is useless to speculate as to the place he should hold in it.[1]

2. Roger de Bodeham (1234–) was instituted at Cawood by Archbishop Gray, 5 August, 1234, on the presentation of John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln. Nothing more is known of him except that he witnessed a charter of Henry de Nottingham, parson of Rothwell, believed to be earlier than 1250.

3. Ralph de Walcote (–1262–) is missing from the York Registers. He is found as Rector witnessing an Indenture[2] by which Margaret de Walcote leased her lands in Lasingcroft and Shippen to William de Baroby. The deed is fortunately dated, 18 October, 1262. Some notes on the Walcote family will be found in chapter xi.

4. John de Richemund (–1283–) is likewise absent from the list of Institutions. As Rector of this parish he witnessed one or two local charters belonging to the late 13th century, and there is, in *Archbishop Wickwaine's Register*,[3] a confirmation of the "appointment by Nicholas, rector of Gyseley, of John, rector of Berewyk as his proctor for a period of three years from Michaelmas, 1283." In an undated charter in the *Dodsworth MSS.*,[4] relating to Shadwell, he appears as a witness.

5. Adam de Potterton (*circa* 1300) is another Rector whose institution is not recorded. In the *Kirkstall Abbey Coucher Book*[5] is a memorandum on the descent of the Manor of Clifford, which states that it came into the hands of Adam de Potterton, rector of the church of "Berwike," who gave the manor, with his daughter, to the Duke of Clifford.

He was connected or associated with the family of de Lascy. When Henry de Lascy, in 1279, left England for 'parts beyond the seas' he put de Potterton in charge of his affairs with power of attorney to act in all things on his behalf.[6] In the *Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher* are two entries in this connexion in 1290. 'Adam de Potterton, clerk, grants to Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, all his lands and tenements in the town and territory of Wadington in the County of Lincoln,' and in the same year he 'assigns Henry

1. On this family see an article on "The Yorkshire Tenants named in Domesday," by Mr. A. S. Ellis in vol. iv. of the *Y.A.J.*

2. *G. MSS.*, and see also chapter xi. 3. Fo. 88d.

4. Grant by Peter de Arches to Thomas Elys de Pontefract, for his homage and service, of two bovates of land with two tofts and two crofts in Schadewell and half of my wood there, which land, wood, tofts and crofts William son of the late Alan de Beriwyk held of me and gave to the said Thomas. Rendering 3s. 8d. yearly. Witnessed by "magistro Johanne de Richemund tunc rectore ecclesie de Berewyk" etc. (*Dodsworth MS.* viii. fo. 104.)

5. *Thoresby Soc.* vol. viii. p. 137. 6. *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 20 Jan. 1279.

de Aula, of Skipton, to deliver to the Earl of Lincoln seizin of all his lands, tenements, &c.'[1] Also when Alesia de Lascy founded the Chantry in 1303 she appointed masses for the souls of herself and Adam de Potterton, probably rector at the time.[2]

In the Chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract Castle, founded by Ilbert de Lascy, were four prebends one of which bore the name of Adam de Potterton, and is so called in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas in 1291, when it was valued at £13 6s. 8d. There is reason to believe that these prebends were named after those who held them at the time of this enquiry.[3]

De Potterton had resigned this rectory at the latest by 1308 when William de Ayketon was presented. His name was likely enough derived from our own hamlet of Potterton, but it is worth noting that in the *Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher*[4] is a charter relating to 'Poterton and other places pertaining to the soke or honour of Bolingbroke in the County of Lincoln.' No place of this name can now be found, but there is a village called Potter Hanworth adjoining the parish of Waddington, with which we find this Adam associated, a few miles west of Bolingbroke where was a castle of the Lascies. There is at least a possibility he came from that neighbourhood.

6. William de Ayketon (1308–) was instituted 6th July, 1308, upon the presentation of Alesia de Lascy. He derived his name from a village in the parish of Featherstone three miles from Pontefract. His father had formerly been known as Roger de Aluerton, but he had come to live in Ayketon as a tenant of the Prior and Convent of Nostell.[5] At his death his son William, who took the name of the new home, piously discharged his father's debts. On 5th April, 1310, he had licence from Archbishop Greenfield to be absent from his benefice for a year in the service of Alesia de Lascy, Countess of Lincoln.[6] He was in possession of this benefice in 1341, the date of the Survey of the Manor, and seems to have perished in the Black Death in 1349, the year of his successor's institution. Two records of him are preserved in the *Close Rolls*. In 1323, Constance, wife of William de Byngham, acknowledges a debt of 20 marks due to Roger de Leedes and William de Ayketon parson of the Church of Berewyk. In 1322 is a very valuable reference to a dispute between the Rector and the lord of the

1. *D. of L. Cowcher, P.R.O.* fo. 488. No. 5-7.
2. The name of Adam de Potterton occurs in *Close Rolls* and *Patent Rolls* of the late 13th and early 14th centuries; Henry Sampson of Agmundesham acknowledges he owes him 40 marks to be levied in default on his lands in Hertfordshire (*Close Rolls*, 29 May, 1278); William Percehay of Tuderinton owes him 100s. secured on lands in Wiltshire (*Close Rolls*, 2 April, 1282); Roger de Shireburne of Yorkshire admits a debt of 50s. (*Close Rolls*, 28 April, 1287); Nicholas de Wyndesoure acknowledges a debt of 100s. secured on lands in London (*Close Rolls*, 5 Feb., 1288). There is also a record of a lawsuit in 1305 against Mauger le Vavasour respecting the manor of Wulsington (*De Banco, Trin.* Term 23, Edw. I.); in 1312 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to hear an appeal of his against Hugh Scot for robbery and breach of the peace in the County of York. (*Pat. Rolls*, 24 Sept., 6 Edw. II.).
3. *Y.A.J.* xiv. p. 151.
4. *D. of L. Cowcher P.R.O.* fo. 475.
5. *Dodsworth MS.* 138, fo. 47. *Y.A.J.* xi. 66.
6. Raine's *Lives of the Abps.* of *York*, p. 380

Manor of Barwick showing the existence of a Rectory Manor in those days.[1] A fine was made, Trinity Term, 2 Ed. III. (1328) between William Gramary and Joan, his wife, plffs., and William de Ayketon, Parson of the Church of Berewike, concerning land at Bikerton.[2]

7. RICHARD DE WALTON (1349–1355) was "receiver of moneys" or steward to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on whose presentation he was instituted 19 Dec., 1349, and by whose influence he obtained other preferment. About 1313 he was involved in an interesting dispute between the Pope and Archbishop Greenfield. A certain Boniface de Saluzzo,[3] a papal chaplain, had been appointed to the rectories of Campsall, Almondbury, and Penistone in opposition, apparently, to the Archbishop, who promptly excommunicated the Italian, deprived him of his benefices and instituted Richard de Walton to Penistone, Michael de Meldon[4] to Campsall and Henry de Leycestria to Almondbury. Thereupon the Pope issued a mandate[5] to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbot of Nutley, bidding them call upon the offending Archbishop and clerks to appear before him in Rome, within two months, to answer for their conduct. It seems they all ignored the mandate, for the Archbishop's diary makes no mention of a journey to Rome at this time, while de Meldon, who was instituted to Campsall in 1313, remained there till 1331 when he died. The incident illustrates the independent attitude of the English bishops towards the Papacy at this period. During the few years de Walton held this rectory he was here but little. On Dec. 4, 1350, he received dispensation to visit Jerusalem and other places in the Holy Land, and to be free from his priestly duties for three years,[6] he was in England in 1352 when he obtained an indulgence to choose a confessor.[7] In the following year Henry, Duke of Lancaster petitioned Pope Innocent VI. to bestow a canonry of Salisbury upon him, and on 7 March, 1353, a papal mandate was issued to the Bishop of Winchester directing him to give de Walton a canonry of Salisbury 'with expectation of a prebend,'[8] His name does not appear at Salisbury and he died a year after without, apparently, realising the expectation.

8. THOMAS DE BIRCHET (1355–1368). According to Torre, who spells the name "Byrchotts," he was instituted 22 April, 1355, but the entry cannot be found in the York Register. The antiquary was doubtless correct, but the only original evidence obtainable is that his successor was presented on the death of 'Thomas Birchet last rector.'

1. See chapter vi., under "The Rectory and its endowments." 2. *G: MS.* Note book of Fines.
3. This Boniface was instituted to Campsall, 24 May, 1290. The Papal Letters of 1297 shew him to be holding five benefices in plurality, though only in minor orders. (British Museum.)
4. It is 'Michael' in the *Papal Register*, but 'Nicholas' in the Campsall records.
5. *Register of Pope Clement V.* 16 kal. Feb. 1314. 6. *Reg. Pope Clement VI.* 4 kal. Dec. 1350.
7. *Reg. Pope Clement VI.* 9 kal. Mar. 1352. 8. *Reg. Pope Innocent VI.* 7 Id. Mar. 1353.

9. JOHN DE SEGGENAUX (1368–) was presented by John, Duke of Lancaster and instituted 20 Sept., 1368. The following month he had licence from the Archbishop to absent himself for two years on the service of the Duke of Lancaster.[1] In 1381 he was appointed Canon of St. Mary, Leicester;[2] the year of his resignation or death is not known.

10. ROGER DE PYKERING (–1393). The date of his institution does not appear. In 1375 he was sub-chanter in York Cathedral[3] and exchanged that office with John de Sutton in 1377 for the rectory of Holme on Spalding Moor. His history shows another quarrel with the Pope.[4] He was incumbent of the Church of Leek in York diocese when John de Gretham, chaplain, obtained papal authority for his dispossession and his own appointment to the church by the patron Thomas de Sutton. The temporal power, ever jealous of foreign interference, stepped in and punished the parties concerned. John de Staynton was restored to the king's protection in 1384 after his share in the transaction,[5] and John de Gretham who had been committed to the Marshalsea prison was pardoned in 1387 together with William de Gretham who had aided and abetted him.

In 1388 de Pykering resigned to John Bridale of Causton, a prebend which he held in the Chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, York, and in 1393 he exchanged from Barwick to the Vicarage of Tadcaster.[6]

11. THOMAS DE POPILTON (1393–1402) was formerly Vicar of Tadcaster and exchanged 14 Feb., 1392–3. He remained here ten years and then exchanged to the Rectory of Whitburn, Durham.

12. WILLIAM MARNHULL (1402–1404) had been presented to the Vicarage of Sturminster Marshall[7] in the diocese of Salisbury in 1386 by Joan, the Queen Mother, as *custos* of the profits of the rectory by grant of the king.[8] At some time later he became Rector of Whitburn in Durham, whence he exchanged to Barwick " for divers and sufficient reasons," with Thomas de Popilton; he was presented 15 August, and instituted 22 August, 1402.[9] He stayed here only two years and left in 1404 on exchanging with William Canon to the Prebend of Kentisburn or Kentisford (one of the three tithings of the parish of Marnhull) in Wimborne Minster. He must have been a very restless person for in 1409 he exchanged back into his old parish of Sturminster Marshall where he died in 1434.

1. *Reg. of Abp. Thoresby*, fo. 149.
2. *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds.*
3. Brown Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, vol. i, p. 182.
4. *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 28 Jan., 1387.
5. Cal. of *Pat. R.*, 9 Nov., 1384.
6. Fines, 4 Ric. II., Mich. Term. Roger Pykeryng, clerk, plf., Robert Erall and Alice, his wife, def., concerning 2 tofts, 8 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood and pasture, and 7 acres with appurts. in " Mulwhat juxta Rypon." (*B. M. Lansdowne MS.*, 307.)
7. Hutchins' *Dorset*, iii. 366.
8. Joan, wife of Edward the Black Prince, mother of Richard II.
9. *P.R.O., D. of L. Reg. of Grants*, fo. 136b.

13. WILLIAM CANON (1404–1420) whose presentation by the King, as Duke of Lancaster, is dated 11 July, 1404,[1] was instituted 25 Sept. He had been Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Wimborne and exchanged with his predecessor in this rectory. There is a note in the second volume of the Parish Registers "In the East Window of the Church is the picture of William Canon in Glass. I suppose he glazed the window, he was Rector here, 1404, and dyed about the year 1420, or resigns the Rectory." This note is in the handwriting of the Rev. David Dawson, curate from 1723 to 1732, needless to say the picture has long since disappeared. The name of William Canon is frequently found about this time in other preferments, but it would obviously be by no means an uncommon one for an ecclesiastic in the days of adoptive surnames. His will, dated 6 Nov., 1419, was proved 1 June, 1420, he left directions that he should be buried in the choir of this church on the south side of the high altar.[2]

14. ROBERT BERD[3] (1420–1421) is possibly the "Robert Berd, clerk," to whom, there is noted in the *Issue Rolls* for 1416, a payment, in advance, of £500 as surveyor for the building "a certain great ship for the King called the Gracedieu newly built at Southampton."[4] He was presented by Henry V., 4 May, 1420,[5] instituted 22 June, and resigned the next year.

15. JOHN SCOTT (1421–1432) was presented by Henry V., on the resignation of Robert Berd, 18 May, 1421, and instituted 28 May. He stayed here eleven years and then, like many others, (it seems almost wanting in loyalty to ones parish to suggest they were tired of it) he exchanged. This time, at least, the exchange was in our favour, for no man left a better mark on the place than his successor. Scott was instituted to Pytchley in Northamptonshire 10 November, 1432, and was there till 1446 when his successor in that benefice, John Myddytham, was appointed.

16. RICHARD BURNHAM, B.D. (1432–1457) was from Oxford,[6] of what college is not known, where he served the office of Proctor in 1419. On 7 July, 1420, he was collated to the Prebend of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral and resigned it 11 Feb., 1420–1 for that of Stoke,[7] in the same cathedral, which he held until his death. Instituted to the Vicarage of Pytchley on 22 December, 1422, he effected an exchange with John Scott for Barwick in 1432, and was instituted 10 November. Not only was he a faithful and diligent parish priest, he carried out works that abide to this day. He built the oldest portion of the

1. *P.R.O., D. of L. Reg.* No. 15. fo. 77b. 2. *Torre's MS.*
3. Thoresby printed "Berdell," he mis-read *Torre's MS.*, where *clk* [clerk] immediately follows Berd, and tacked a syllable somewhat resembling the qualification on to the name.
4. *Issue Rolls*, Mich. 4 Hen. V. p. 349. 5. *P.R.O., D. of L. Reg.* No. 17, fo. 70b.
6. *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* iii. 481. 7. Brown Willis *Survey of Cathedrals*, iii. 210 and 240.

Rectory House and the stone he caused to be set over the doorway in commemoration still exists to bear witness to it. It was in Burnham's time, or on his initiative, that the Church tower was built, we have an enduring memorial of his zeal in the higher of the two canopied niches in the west front. It was formerly filled with his statue, and though this has long since disappeared the inscription can still be traced. To him we attribute an old stone drinking trough, which had been originally set to collect the water at the spring where is now the Town Well. This old trough was recently rescued from a farm yard, and is now in the Rectory garden, the inscription is largely obliterated but it can be deciphered so far as to tell us that it was given 'for the use of all faithful people' in 1455.[1]

Burnham's will, preserved in the Probate Registry at York, is dated 20 April, 1457,[2] he directed that his body should be buried in his parish church of Barwick and made the following bequests. To the Cathedral Church at York, 6s. 8d.; to Lincoln Cathedral, 6s. 8d.; to the Church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, 6s. 8d.; to St. John's at Beverley, 3s. 4d.; to St. Mary's at Southwell, 3s. 4d.; to the four orders of mendicant friars at York, 4s.; to the parish church of Barwick his new missal for a chaplain to celebrate mass for his soul for one year; to the making the desks in the choir, 20s.; to the building the tower, 20s. The residue of his goods he left in the hands of his executors, Richard Waterton, of Coringham, Robert Thornton, Alice Constable his sister, and John Grenefeld,[3] senior. The witnesses were John Dawson and John Saunders, parish chaplain of Barwick.

17. William Hawke, D.D. (1457–1472). A few months before Burnham's death the king granted to Laurence Booth,[4] the Keeper of the Privy Seal, and John Bowden the next presentation to this benefice, the roll adding that these gave the Church to Master Hawke, of Cambridge.[5] The instrument must have been held back waiting for the proper time as on the 23 April, three days after the date of Burnham's will, there appears in the Archbishop's Register a grant of the presentation to Laurence Booth.[6] Hawke lost no time in entering, for he was instituted, almost immediately, on the 27 April. He held the rectory till his death in January 1471–2. His will is dated 17 January and was proved at York five days later. He directed that his body should be buried in the choir before the high altar of his parish church; he bequeathed six pounds for masses for his soul; a

1. It seems to run thus: ".....pro usu omnium fidelium (factum impensis? Magister?) Ric: Burnham.....m°cccc°l°v°."
2. For a complete transcript of his will see Mr. Lumb's book on *The Wills, &c., of Barwick-in Elmet.*
3. Of Barnbow Hall, a sergeant at law. See chapter x.
4. Bishop of Durham 1457-1476, Archbishop of York 1476-1480.
5. *P.R.O., D. of L. Chancery Roll*, 59. "19 Oct. 35 Hen. VI. 1456. Collation to the parish church of Barwick-in-Elmet given by the king to Laurence Bothe, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and John Bowdon. And the said Laurence and John gave the Church aforesaid to Master Hawke of Cambridge."
6. *Dodsworth MS.* 28. From the *Register of William Booth*, Archbishop of York.

horse and bridle to the Archbishop of York; £4 13s. 4d. for a priest to celebrate masses for his soul in his parish church for three years if his goods were of sufficient value; to Thomas Sayls, doctor of divinity, a monk in the monastery of St. Mary at York, his best psalter written and annotated (*conscriptum et glosatum*) by Hugh of Vienna;[1] to the Church at Barwick, 22s. 4d.; and various other legacies. The executors were Thomas Sayls and Robert Fullyth, his servant, and the witnesses William Steward, parish chaplain, and William Otlay, parish clerk.[2]

18. John Blakwyn, M.A. (1472–1482) was presented 27 January, 1471–2[3] ostensibly by Edward IV. though the presentation had been granted 22 Feb., 1469–70, to John, Earl of Northumberland,[4] he was not instituted until April 17, 1472, a delay possibly caused by the unsettled condition of the country during the Wars of the Roses. The Battle of Barnet was fought on the 14 April of this year and Henry VI. finally driven from the throne to which he had been restored for a few months. Blakwyn was Chaplain to Edward IV. and Sub-almoner and was presented also by him to the 2nd Prebend in St. Mary's Hospital[3] at Leicester (Collegium novi operis) on 22 December, 1472. In May 1482 the King gave his consent to an exchange intended to be made between Blakwyn and John Barnby, clerk, who held the Prebend of Bishopston and a Canonry in Salisbury Cathedral, and presented Barnby to Barwick.[5] John Blakwyn supplicated for M.A. at Oxford 29 November, 1457,[6] and a John Blackwyn, M.A. held the prebendal stall of Leicester at St. Margaret's, Lincoln, from 1472 to 1485.[7]

19. John Barnby, M.A. (1482–1498) was Canon of Salisbury Cathedral and prebendary of Bishopston, and exchanged with John Blakwyn to this Rectory, with the king's consent, 2 May, 1482. He seems to have been appointed to the prebend of Bishopston in 1473, but in 1482, the date of the exchange, this stall was held by Richard Fox, and there is no record of Blakwyn there at all.

Barnby was instituted 16 May, 1482, and remained here till his death in 1498. He was prebendary of North Leverton[8] in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Southwell from 1471 to his death. A cleric of this name was concerned in the rebellion of the Duke of Clarence in 1470 and suffered confiscation, he was afterwards pardoned, and

1. Hugh of Vienna became Archbishop of Besançon, 1334, and died 1355. See Chevalier *Sources Historiques du Moyen Age*, col. 1097, and *Gallia Christiana*, vol. xv, cols. 82-84.
2. For a complete transcript of his will see Mr. Lumb's book on *The Wills, &c., of Barwick-in-Elmet.*
3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Chancery Rolls*, 61, m. 2.
4. Grant to John, Earl of Northumberland, of the free disposition of the presentation of the parish churches of Castleford, Barwick-in-Elmet, and Methley. (*D. of L. Chancery Roll*, 60, m. 7.)
5. *P.R.O., D. of L. Register No.* 19, fo. 137b. Bill signed by the King's hand, 2 May, 1482.
6. *Register of Univ. of Oxford*, i. 31. 7. Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.*, ii. 169. 8. *Fasti Ecc. Angl.*

was left by the Duke in charge of part of his affairs when he was going abroad in 1475.[1]

20. Thomas Harrys, Bachelor of Laws (1498–1499), Chaplain to Henry VII. and a member of his Council, was presented 16 May and instituted 31 May, 1498. He resigned the next year. The King had presented him 15 November, 1485 to the "free chapel of Whitehall in Ilchestre, co. Somerset,"[2] in succession to John Baune, deacon, and on 11 October, 1488, as his Chaplain and Counsellor, to the parish church of Cheddesey vacant by the resignation of Dr. Christopher Urswicke.[3] A Thomas Harrys was also Treasurer of the Cathedral of Bath and Wells, 6 May, 1490,[4] appointed Archdeacon of Cornwall, 15 April, 1499,[4] and resigned for the Precentorship of Exeter Cathedral, Dec., 1509.[4] He died 31 December, 1511, and was buried in the cathedral near Bishop Oldham's Chapel.[4] His will made 1 Nov., 1511, was proved 21 January following. It is quite probable these entries all refer to our rector, who, as a member of the king's council, would be in the way of receiving such preferment.

21. Leonard Midilton (1499–1519) was presented 13 May by Henry VII. and instituted 27 July, 1499. Little is known of him. He died in January, 1518/19, his will is dated 25 January and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He is described as of "St. Katryne's Hall, Cambridge and Schape, Westmoreland," and beyond some trifling bequests out of a very small estate he merely directed his body to be buried "afore our Lady in the Black Freres." He held this living till his death.

22. Richard Pace (1519) was by far the greatest man who has occupied this rectory, though his tenure was so short, and he at the time busied in so great affairs, that he would have seen little, if anything, of Barwick.

Born about 1482[5] in or near Winchester, he was educated by Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, who sent him to study at Padua, Ferrara and Bologna. He then entered Queen's College, Oxford. In 1509 he is found in the retinue of Archbishop Bainbridge, of York, at Rome where on 14 July, 1514 his master was assassinated, and Pace, being very active in trying to discover the assassin, attracted the notice of Pope Leo X. who recommended him to Henry VIII. In the following year the King made him his secretary, and for some years from this appointment his letters form a noteworthy portion of the State Papers of the country. Long before this, however, his abilities had been recognized. Erasmus writing from Venice[6]

1. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 25 Ap., 1470; 1 July, 1472; 1 May, 1475.
2. *Materials for History of Henry VII.*, i. 164.
3. *Ibid.*, ii.
4. *Fasti Eccl. Angl.*
5. *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* to which much of this notice is indebted.
6. *Epistles of Erasmus* (Ed. Nicholls), p. 443.

September, 1508, to Lord Mountjoy, speaks of him as "a young man so accomplished in both literatures as to be able, by his genius alone, to throw a lustre upon all Britain, and of that purity and modesty of character as to be worthy of the favour of men like you." He became the friend of Erasmus and of Sir Thomas More, and a great number of Erasmus' letters are addressed to him. Cardinal Wolsey knew his ability and in the latter part of 1515 sent him with unlimited gold at his command to subsidize the Swiss with the view of inducing them to attack France. Pace's mission resulted in his imprisonment, during which he composed his treatise "de Fructu,"[1] where he styles himself "primarius secretarius" to his sovereign. Free to return to England the following year he was made Secretary of State, and in 1519 went to Germany on a diplomatic mission. He attended the King at the Field of Cloth of Gold, was sent to Venice to support Wolsey's candidature for the papacy on the death of Leo X., and again when Adrian VI. died. Shortly after, attacked by a mental disorder, his health failed and until his death in 1536 he took little part in the affairs of state. He was buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

There was some doubt whether the Pace of this rectory was actually the scholar and diplomatist, but it was removed by the recent finding of the draft of his original presentation to this benefice at the Record Office. It is dated 4 February, 1518–19, and describes him as "dilectum consiliarium nostrum magistrum Ricardum Pace secretarium nostrum."[2] He resigned a few months later. In addition to the Deanery of St. Paul's, he was appointed to a large number of benefices and dignities. At different times he was prebendary of South Muskham, Southwell; Prebendary of Bugthorpe, York; Archdeacon of Dorset; Treasurer of Lichfield; Archdeacon of Colchester; Prebendary of Exeter; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; Prebendary of Finsbury, London; Prebendary of Combe, Salisbury; and Dean of Exeter. He may also have been Vicar of Llanwrig, Montgomeryshire, and Rector of Bangor, Flintshire. He was Dean of Salisbury for some years, and in April, 1520, became Reader in Greek at Cambridge. It is said to have been largely due to his representations that professorships in Greek were founded at Oxford and Cambridge.

23. JOHN CLIFTON (1519–1527), presented by Henry VIII., 3 May, 1519, on the 'free resignation of Master Richard Pace, clerk, our secretary,'[3] was instituted 9 June. His successor was nominated in

1. "De fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur." With preliminary epistle by J. Bombasius, pp. 114. Apud J. Frobenium, Basiliae, 1517 4to. This is in the British Museum, and also "Oratio R. Pacei in pace nuperrime composita inter Angliae Regum et Francorum regum.....in aede divi Pauli Londini habita." Printed by Richard Pynson, 1518.
2. *P.R.O., D. of Misc. Papers*, vol. 22, fo. 229, and *Bundle of Drft. Presentations*.
3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc. Papers*, vol. 22, fo. 230.

February, 1526-7. His will,[1] dated 13 June, 1526, was not proved until 12 June, 1528, he described himself as of "Berwyke in Elmett, Yorks, Newe Castell upon Tyne and Black Freres, London," he directed his body to be buried in the church of the Black Friars, London, bequeathed 40s. to the poorest people of Barwick, and made a bequest with reference to his house in Bailly Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.[2]

24. Thomas Stanley, D.D. (1527–1568), occupied the rectory with very little credit for over forty years. The date of his presentation is 22 February, 1526-7,[3] his institution is not recorded. It is said that he was a natural son of Edward Stanley, second Lord Monteagle,[4] he was educated at Oxford[5] and at "another university beyond the seas." In 1513 he was presented to the rectory of Badsworth,[6] which he held until 1549, and was prebendary of Thorngate from 1528 to 1530. Appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1542, he was deposed in 1545 for opposing the severance of his diocese from the Province of Canterbury to unite it to York. Queen Mary restored him in 1556 and at the same time appointed him Governor of the Isle of Man. It is uncertain whether he held the see till his death, the *History of the House of Stanley* denies it,[7] at any rate his successor was not consecrated till 1570. During the time of his suspension from the bishopric he became, 10 April, 1552, Rector of the valuable living of Winwick[8] in Lancashire, on the presentation of the Earl of Derby, and, on 23 December, 1557, Rector of North Meols.[9] Even yet he was not satisfied for on 10 May, 1558, he obtained the rectory of Wigan on the presentation of John Fleetwood and Peter Farington, patrons for this turn by the deed of the true patron Sir Thomas Langton. We know how he treated his responsibilities, for Bishop Pilkington, of Durham, writing to Archbishop Parker, of Canterbury, and giving a deplorable account of the clergy of the Northern Province, says "the Bishop of Man liveth here at ease and as merry as Pope Joan." It is possible he had added a stall at Durham, where he was living in idleness, to his other preferments. He died in 1568, but we are ignorant of the place of his burial as of his origin.

Some years after his death a dispute arose concerning certain dispositions he had made regarding the rectory of Winwick.[10] The cause was tried, Mich. Term, 1618, when it was stated in evidence that while he was Bishop of Man and held the benefices of Winwick, North Meols, Wigan and Barwick, he leased Winwick for 90 years,

1. At Somerset House.
2. There was a John Clifton, chaplain, present with Thomas Cromwell at some of the enquiries into the conduct of the Religious Houses previous to the Dissolution. It is quite possible this rector was chaplain to Cromwell. (*Cal. of State Papers*, 16 Hen. VIII. etc.)
3. *Cal. of State Papers*, Domestic, 22 Feb., 18 Hen. VIII.
4. Brown Willis, i. 367.
5. Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*
6. Bridgman's *History of Wigan Church.*
7. pp. 473-4.
8. Beaumont's *History of Winwick.*
9. *History of Wigan Church.*
10. *Harl. MS.* 738 (3).

reserving only £120 per annum to his successors and leaving them under the obligation to carry out all repairs and to pay all temporal and spiritual duties. It was argued the lease was void, and in reciting the facts of the case it was stated that the king granted him a dispensation to hold two livings, with or without cure, notwithstanding his illegitimate origin, that after he was consecrated bishop by 'foreign power' the Pope dispensed him, and when he had added two more valuable livings to his spoils he got dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The story is a striking illustration of what was possible in a Church that had lately known the inspiring influence of Henry VIII.

25. William Power, B.D. (1569–1594) was son of John Power, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge. He became B.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1559-60, M.A. of Christ's College, 1563, and was Fellow of Christ's 1561 to 1566, when he accepted the college living of Navenby, near Lincoln. He was instituted to this benefice 18 March, 1568-9 and was made Prebendary of Riccall in York Cathedral[1] 12 April, 1573, holding the rectory and the prebend till his death in 1594.[2] The only other fact noted of him is that he was a contributor of £30 'to the Queen's Loan' in 1590.

26. Timothy Bright, M.D. (1594–1615)[3] is famous as the inventor of Shorthand. He is believed to have been born near Sheffield about 1551, his father, William Bright, was buried at Methley, 24 August, 1592. He matriculated as a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, 21 May, 1561, when he was stated to be 11 years of age, he took his B.A. degree in 1567-8, M.B. in 1574 and M.D. 1579. At Paris in 1572 he only escaped death in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew by taking refuge in the house of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador. He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, 1584, and published his first medical work, a volume in two parts, *Hygienia*,[4] on preserving health, and *Therapeutica*,[5] on restoring health. He also wrote a *Treatise on Melancholia* and *An Abridgment of John Foxe's Book of Acts and Monuments of the Church.* His chief claim to remembrance is as inventor of modern shorthand. The treatise in which he explained his system he styled *Characterie*[6] *an Arte of shorte, swifte and secret writing by character.* It was published in

1. Brown Willis, i. 159.
2. A pedigree is in Thoresby *Ducatus Leod*, p. 260. The rector married a daughter of a Mr. Hotham, of York, his second son, William, held the office of Lady Margaret Preacher at Cambridge.
3. *Nat. Dict. of Biography.*
4. "*Hygienia id est de Sanitate tuenda Medicinae pars prima.*" The British Museum copy was published in London, 1581, 12°.
5. "*Therapeutica; hoc est de sanitate restituenda Medicinae pars altera.*" The British Museum copy was published at Frankfort, 1588-9. 8°.
6. "*Characterie, an Arte of shorte, swifte, and secrete writing by Character.* Inuented by Timothe Bright. Imprinted at London, 1588." This is the original title, the copy at the British Museum is a reprint edited by J. H. Ford, 1888. 4to.

1588 and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth who granted him the exclusive privilege of teaching or printing books "in or by character not before this tyme commonlye knowne and used by anye other our subjects." The only copy of this work is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

When Bright was ordained is not known. A presentation was drafted for him to the benefice of Stanford Rivers, 19 July, 1590,[1] the year that he resigned his post at the hospital, and he may have received holy orders about that time. There is, however, no record of his institution to Stanford Rivers and it is possible that he was found to be unqualified, and, Methley, for which his draft presentation is dated 8 June, 1591[1] may have been given him as soon as he was canonically fit. He was presented to Barwick by Queen Elizabeth 24 December, 1594,[1] on the death of William Power, and instituted 30 December. He appears to have held the rectory of Methley till his death, and as he was at Barwick when he made his will,[2] 9 August, 1615, he probably died and was buried here, though the loss of the Register of that period renders it impossible to be certain. His will was proved 13 November, 1615, he bequeathed some of his books, and two of his musical instruments, a theorbo and an Irish harp, "which I most usually played upon," to his brother William, a bachelor of divinity and "publique preacher of Gode's word in the towne of Salop." To his son Titus, twenty pounds in money, his medical and philosophical books and the remainder of his musical instruments. The residue he bequeathed to his widow, charging her to provide for his daughter Elizabeth, and he specially excepted his son Timothy, for whom he had already made provision, save as to a piece of gold value 5s. 6d. It is said Bright died in debt, he was a man of expensive tastes which, his will shows, he had indulged in the purchase of valuable books and musical instruments. A successor of his, the Rev. G. Plaxton, writing to Ralph Thoresby on 18 September, 1708,[3] says "As to Dr. Tim. Bright I can say little of him, he was resident at Barwick and kept the Rectory in his hands I presume for they have an old tradition that he knew not his own oxen but desired his steward to buy such as those were in the field not understanding 'em to be his own. He had grandchildren born at Barwick and his son Peter was buryd here Nov. 25, 1595."

27. GEORGE PROCTER, M.A. (1618–1629), Chaplain in Ordinary to King James I., was instituted 21 April, 1618, on the presentation of John Tennant to whom the gift appears to have been committed for this turn.[4] He held the 5th Prebend in Ripon Cathedral from 1604

1. *P.R.O., D. of L. Draft Presentations.*
2. *Consistory Court*, vol. xxxi. fo. 180. The Will, with notes, is printed in the *Y.A.J.*, vol. xvii. p. 50., and there is an interesting paper on Timothy Bright, by the Rev. H. Armstrong Hall, in the *Thoresby Soc. Pub.*, vol. xv., 30.
3. Letter in possession of Sir Thomas Brooke.
4. *Lib. Instit.*, Series A, vol. i. p. 7.

to 1625, he was Rector of Holme upon Spalding Moor, near York, from 25 June, 1613, prebendary of Centum Solidorum in Lincoln Cathedral from 23 December, 1613, till 25 March, 1617,[1] and prebendary of Rampton in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Southwell, from 24 March, 1614-15, until 30 December, 1625.[2] On 4 October, 1614, he received grant of the office of Reader of Civil Law at Cambridge for life.[3] It is thought Procter left Holme in consequence of the loss of a law suit. The King had granted the rectory of Holme in 1608 to two citizens of London, F. Philips and R. More, "not by lease as formerly but by bargain and sale." In 1609 these two sold it to Peter Langdale, of Sancton, against whose son, the famous Sir Marmaduke Langdale, a law suit was brought by George and Robert Procter who believed there was a flaw in Langdale's title. They lost the action, and one, Thackray, to whom Procter had leased the rectory while the action was proceeding, was ejected. It seems as if the king presented Procter after he had sold the advowson, and that he was even allowed to remain for some years. In 1618 he had grant of and dispensation to hold Barwick together with Holme,[4] yet on 23 May, 1625, we find him again presented to Barwick, now "void by resignation," and to have been re-instituted 30 July, 1625. For some unknown reason he had resigned and been reappointed. It appears that he resigned again in 1629, but to have continued to live at Barwick till his death, four years later. Administration of the goods of "George Procter, clerk of Barwicke in Elmett" was granted 8 November, 1633, to Robert Procter, of Newton Morker.

28. John Scot, D.D. (1629–1644) was probably from Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1614. M.A. 1618. He obtained the prebend of Tockerington in York Cathedral, 30 January, 1624, and was made Dean of York, 3 February, 1624-5, through the interest of the Duke of Buckingham. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Keeper, himself no great ornament to the Church, wrote to the Duke protesting in the strongest terms against Scot's appointment. "I most humbly beseech your Grace, for God's sake, and his Churches, to consider of this motion, which I do make unto your Grace, concerning the Deanery of York now vacant, the Dean[5] being struck dead suddenly, by a letter, which one Dr. Scot procured from his Majesty, to be his Coadjutor. It is not for any man in particular; but against Dr. Scot, that he may not by the importunity of any one upon your Grace be promoted to this place, being the sixth, or seventh place of preferment

1. Brown Willis, iii. 167.
2. *Fasti Eccl. Angl.*, iii. 454. Collated 2 Dec., 1614, and admitted 24 March, 1614-15, on the death of Thomas Ireland.
3. *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*, 4 Oct., 1614.
4. *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*, vol. civ. p. 606.
5. Dr. George Meriton died 23 Dec., 1624.

Ecclesiastical within this kingdom; but that your Grace would be pleased to remove Doctor White or Doctor Hall or whom your Grace shall please, unto this great Deanry, and bestow the lesser Deanery (far above his merit) upon him.

For these reasons.

1. I know that he hath sold away all his Livings which he hath had in this Church, and hath at this day never an one.

2. I am credibly informed, he oweth £5000 at the least. A vaste summe for a poor Scholar, and too much to be got up in a poor Church. And most of this money in York.

3. I know he is a great Gamester, and of no fitting conversation for a Church-man; but of very mean parts, either of learning or government.

4. I am certified at this time, that he is a man often overseen in drink; but this I do not know."[1]

The protest was without avail and this wholly unworthy man received the Deanery. Four years later he added Barwick to his preferment, being presented 31 March, 1629, and instituted 9 April. He sank into utter disgrace and debt, and in 1637 a judgment was obtained against him in the King's Bench. In reply to the writ the Archbishop of York certified that Scot was holding the Deanery worth £400 a year, and this Rectory worth £200, and that in pursuance of the judgment he had handed both the Deanery and the Rectory to Brian Willance and Robert Crosfield to discharge a debt of £2000 owing by Scot. He died in the King's Bench prison in great poverty in 1644. His successor in the Deanery was Richard Marsh, who was not appointed until 14 August, 1660.[2]

29. NATHANAEL JACKSON, M.A. (–1660) was rector under the Commonwealth and the parish was fortunate in being, during these dreary times, in the care of a man who was not only a duly ordained priest but a man of moderation and true piety. He was third and youngest son of John Jackson,[3] rector of Melsonby, Yorks., whose eldest son, Timothy, was curate of Hackness, and second son, John, rector of Marske. This John was a strong Puritan and a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but when he realized to what the policy of the Puritan party was tending, the entire subversion of Church and Monarchy, he withdrew from the Assembly and came here to Barwick. It is told of him[4] that when the Parliament proceeded to the arraignment and condemnation of the King he was

1. *"Cabala," or Mysteries of State, &c.*, p. 304 (ed. 1663). The matter is also referred to in Hacket's *Life of the Lord Keeper Williams*, pt. i. p. 207; and in *Bp. Cosin's Correspondence*, Surtees Soc., vol. 52, i. 40. This John Williams was born at Abergavenny, 1582, he became Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper in 1621, was disgraced from the office of Lord Keeper in 1626, imprisoned for several years in the Tower, made Archbishop of York 1641, and died in 1650.

2. Torre's MS. 3. See an article on "Marske in Swaledale," by Canon Raine, *Y.A.J.*, vol. vi.

4. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 286.

so overwhelmed with horror that in the most solemn and ardent manner he begged God he might not live to see the day of his sovereign's death. His request was granted for he died ten days before the execution of Charles and was buried at Barwick, 22 January, 1648-9. Thoresby, referring to this story, says that to test its truth he examined the parish register and found he was buried the week before the king was beheaded.

Nathanael Jackson was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1619-20, M.A. 1623, was ordained deacon 8 June, 1623, and priest 22 February, 1623-4, and on 19 May, 1629, became rector of Stonegrave. It is not known when he actually took charge of this place, he left Stonegrave in 1644, but does not appear in the Composition Books for Barwick until 29 October, 1652, although he was here with his brother John in 1648. It is probable the influence of his brother on the Westminster Assembly had secured him this appointment, and here he lived till the Restoration when he returned to Stonegrave. He now had to face the Act of Uniformity of 1662, to this he would not subscribe and was in consequence deprived of his living ; he retired to York and there he shortly died, being buried in the Church of All Saints, Pavement, on 1 November, 1662. In his will, dated 18 Oct. the same year, he bequeathed "to the poore of the parish of Barwicke in Elmett 10*l*., to be distributed by Mr. John Tayler and Thomas Vevers." A curious legend has been current to the effect that Jackson, being ejected from the rectory of Stonegrave by the Parliament, endured such hardships under the Commonwealth that he died soon after he was allowed to return there at the Restoration, the truth being that he quitted Stonegrave for the more valuable preferment of Barwick, where he lived during the years he was supposed to be a homeless wanderer.

In a Report on this parish made by the authority of parliament in the year 1649/50, Jackson was stated to be holding the benefice, and is described as "a godly, pious, and painfull preacher."[1] Thoresby speaks of his possessing " Mr. Nath. Jackson of Berwick's notes upon certain herbs," and there exists a latin dedication written by him for *A Demonstration on the Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, by Richard Garbutt, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and afterwards Preacher of the Gospel at Leeds, printed 1657. The dedication is dated from Barwick, 12 Sept., 1656, and referring to Garbutt as being in Leeds, he says " in Municipio Leedensi, nostrae parochiae Barviciensi contiguo (ipso gurgite Mercaturae in tractu hujus Comitatus Occidentali) consedit," [he settled in the town of Leeds (a very whirlpool of commerce in the

1. Lambeth Palace Library. *Commonwealth Surveys*, vol. xviii.

western district of this county) near to our parish of Barwick] which looks like locating Leeds by its proximity to Barwick!

30. THOMAS DALTON, D.D. (1660–1672) is said to have received presentation on the death of Dr. Scot and to have been instituted but kept out of the living till the Restoration. It is certain everything was in the greatest confusion. Nathanael Jackson quietly returned to his old parish, and a petition was sent to the king praying him to grant the rectory to one Edward Hudson,[1] and for an order for it to pass at once and without fees on account of his poverty and blindness. One ground of Hudson's claim was that his brother Michael had been "murdered" in the late king's service. He did not get this rectory, but he did have grant of the sinecure rectory of Hayes, Middlesex,[2] where he was, however, opposed by the late incumbent, and died before the cause could come on for trial.[3] There is recorded the presentation of one James Harwood, B.D.,[4] on 3 July, 1660, but he was not instituted. It seems the true incumbent would not be denied. Thomas Dalton graduated B.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1628, M.A. 1632, B.D. 1639, and D.D. per lit. Reg. 1661. He was Rector of Dalham in Suffolk at some time before coming here, and two daughters were baptised there, Ann, 3 May, 1640, and Judith, 31 May, 1642. The bad treatment of Dalton and his family at Dalham is one of the stories of that unhappy time. Being plundered by a party of rebel troopers and forced to conceal himself, information was laid by one Barnard, a smith, before the Committee for the advancement of the Reformation, sitting at Cambridge, stating that he had absented himself from his parish without cause. Although the lord of the manor and forty chief inhabitants protested, the Committee, on the bare statement of Barnard, sequestered the living and appointed to serve it one Randal, who had already agreed to lease it to Barnard for £50 or £60 a year. The sequestration was confirmed by the Committee at Westminster. and, although the patron hastened to London to show on what trivial grounds the Rector was being driven out he was unsuccessful, and Dalton was compelled to give possession of the parsonage to Randall, rents and money owing to him were seized, and he was left with nothing, homeless and penniless.[5]

On the Restoration Dalton received, at the request of the Earl of St. Albans,[6] the Fifth Prebendal Stall in Durham Cathedral, void by the death of Eleazer Duncombe, he was instituted 2 Nov., 1660, and held it till near his death,[7] his successor, Dr. Thomas Cartwright, being

1. *Cal. of State Papers Domestic*, August 1660.
2. *Cal. of State Papers Domestic*, 12 Sept., 1660.
3. *Cal. of State Papers Domestic*, Feb., 1661.
4. *Cal. of Pleadings*, Car. ii. 445, No. 39.
5. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (ed. 1714), p. 232.
6. *Cal. of State Papers*, 1660, Oct.
7. Hutchinson's *Durham*, ii. 188.

instituted on Dalton's resignation, 6 Nov., 1672.[1] He died in London at the "Falcon and Partridge" Leather Lane, Holborn Gate, 22 Nov., 1672.

31. RICHARD BERESFORD, D.D. (1672–1695) was presented by Charles II. on the death of Dr. Dalton, 25 November, 1672,[2] instituted 3 February, 1672–3, and inducted 5 Feb.[1] He had received the degree of D.D. at Cambridge *per literas regias* 1661-2, but his college is not known nor any previous degrees. On 8 December, 1672, he had dispensation to hold this rectory with that of North Wingfield, Derbyshire.[3] He died in 1695 without leaving any trace of his incumbency in the parish.

32. JOHN TANCRED, M.A. (1695–1703) is to be remembered as the builder of the central and most important part of the Rectory house. He evidently intended to reside here, for, as Thoresby said,[4] he was "building a stately house for himself and his successors." Educated at Christ Church, Oxford,[5] he became Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, who, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented him to the Rectory of Ackworth, 16 December, 1694, which he only held a very few months and resigned on being presented to this benefice, also by the Duke of Leeds, 3 April, 1695.[6] He was instituted 17 June following but not inducted till 18 January, 1695-6. The rector was sixth son of Charles Tancred, of Arden, a member of the ancient family of Tancred or Tankard, of Boroughbridge, Arden and Whixley, who derived descent from Tancredy or Tancardy, Count of Hawwitt, nephew to Richard, second Duke of Normandy. From him descended Richard Tanckard, of Boroughbridge, who married Adela, daughter of Jordayne Bussy, governor of Lincoln in the reign of Stephen.[7] Jordan Tancred held this living till his death in 1703.

1. Parish Register.
2. *P.R.O., D. of L. Draft Pres.* The instructions to the Clerk of the Duchy to draw up the presentation add. "according to his Majesty's special directions signified unto me by warrant under his royal signature of 24 November."
3. *Cal. of State Papers Dom.*, 8 Dec., 1672.
4. *Duc. Leod*, p. 234. 5. Foster's *Ath. Oxon.*, iv. 1455. 6. *D. of L. Papers P.R.O.*
7. The pedigree of this family is given in Foster's *Yorkshire Families*, the following is a portion:

William Tanckard, of Boroughbridge, d. 1573

Thomas Tanckard, of Boroughbridge, from whom is descended the present baronet, Sir Thomas Selby Tancred

Ralph Tanckard, of Arden

William Tanckard, b. 1561

Charles Tancred, of Arden=Elizabeth, eldest d. of John Crosland

Charles Tancred, of Arden.

Jordan Tancred. sixth son, Rector of Barwick,

11 other sons and daughters.

Arms. Arg. a chevron between three escallops gules. *Crest.* An olive tree fructed proper.

33. GEORGE PLAXTON, M.A. (1703–1720) son of William Plaxton, of Wressell, Yorks., and Beatrice, daughter of Henry Akeroyd, was educated at Pocklington School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he entered 24 March, 1665-6, aged 18, and where he graduated B.A. 1669-70. He was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of York, 29 May, 1670. On 8 July, 1673, he was instituted Vicar of Sheriffhales,[1] Shropshire, and Rector of Kinnardsey (or Kynnersley) in the same county 20 October, 1677; and of the neighbouring parish of Donington, on the presentation of Sir William Leveson-Gower, of Trentham, 10 July, 1690, when he resigned Sheriffhales. On 16 July, 1703, he was presented to Barwick and instituted 9 September, when he resigned his Shropshire parishes.

It is pleasant to come to the story of a rector who really cared for the welfare of the parish and its people, who not only consistently lived here "the first that has been so of many ages," but who was a man of piety and zeal. He was an earnest preacher, he opened his church for week-day services and returned so far on the road to better custom that he celebrated the Holy Communion at least once a month.[2] In him the religious zeal of his diocesan Archbishop Sharpe, Queen Anne's trusted adviser, found a warm support, and it is probable that in his days the spiritual tone of the parish was higher than for more than a century before or after. The oldest communion plate we now possess was his gift to the church, the inscriptions on chalice and paten bearing witness to his faith.

Plaxton is perhaps best known through his friendship with Ralph Thoresby. Many of his letters to his friend have been published, many others remain in manuscript, brim full of humour and shrewdness, stamped with piety and generosity. There is an admirable specimen in Thoresby's *Life*, on the power of gold, ending "Adieu, my friend, I am, yours more than gold's, G. Barwick."[3] Here is an unpublished letter dated 4 August, 1707.[4] "I am sorry to hear that the Christian Lawyer[5] has got the Sciatica 'tis the Stone in the Hip for you must know the Stone is a distemper that seizes all mankind. Some Lawyers and Attorneys have it in their hearts, and some in their Hipps occasioned by hard riding to the Assizes and Sessions. The Fanatiques have the Stone in their heads, this fills 'em full of Scruples and doubts, for you know Scrupulus is a little Stone. Some Divines have the Stone in their Understandings, they cannot speak or think clear, but all their notions are full of growth and hard sand. So that most Folks have the Stone and will not believe it, and I am confident that even

1. From the *Sherifjhales Parish Register*, "Mr. George Plaxton and Mrs. Alice Parratt were maryed Sept., 29th 1677."
2. *Duc. Leod*, p. 234 (1st ed.).
3. A favourite pseudonym.
4. From the collection of Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart.
5. By which he meant their mutual friend Mr. Thornton, of Leeds.

my friend Ralph Sydrophol, the Antiquary of Leeds, has the Stone too, as well as other people, but his is the Rap Mill Stone of which I have often heard him complain. Your friend Major Fairfax has the Stone but his is the Pumoce Stone, for he is always dry and thirsty." This too, on 2 May, 1707, "Now better—you may tell Dr. Skelton that preaching and reading of prayers, the Lytany and Devotions of our Church are far beyond pills and potions, Decoctions or Electuarys."

Two humourous letters to a York watchmaker are preserved in the British Museum,[1] The watch he sends for repair had been given "to a Popish priest who sold her, or rather exchanged her, for a Snush Box to a Socinian who rapt her of to a Baptist for a fat Bulls egg. After that a Church of England Protestant bought her for 20 loads of Blendings. Since that she has been at School with a Quaker. So that she has been at the Mass-house, Meeting Place, Cathedral and place of silent worship." The watch still goes badly, or not at all, and is sent a second time for repair. "Since she was under thy skilful hand she is become an absolute Quaker for she will observe no rule nor artful ordinances, but goes at pleasure, and wholly guides herself. She is so very much in love with liberty and Freedom that she has cast her chain as a badge of Slavery. If thou dost think her chain a mark of bondage fix it not but leave her spirit at liberty, if it be an emblem of usefulness revet it fast.... Thou tellest me thou hast cleaned her, and yet her filthy tricks remain, thou sayest thou hast taken out the bruises, but still the old sores continue, and thou hast turned the edges of her teeth and yet she remains unconverted from her faults." Plaxton was the author of some humourous poetical compositions, the best known is an electioneering squib "The Yorkshire Horse Racers," he was an ardent antiquary and was engaged upon a history of this neighbourhood which was never published.[2] He had written, in a former parish, "Some natural observations made in the parishes of Kinnardsey and Donington," which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xxv, No. 310 ; and his interests are shown by his name occurring in the lists of subscribers to Strype's *Parker*, to Leland's *Collectanea*, edited by Hearne, to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and to Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*. He was a most kind-hearted and charitable man, his letters bear frequent reference to his sympathy with the poor and the distressed. In his latter years he suffered greatly from a painful disorder and, it is said, from straitened circumstances. On 18 February, 1715-16 he wrote to Thoresby

1. Add. MSS., 4275-6.
2. He was presumably the author of "The Loyal Speech of G. Plaxtone upon the proclamation of King James II." London, 1685. B.M. 8122. 1. 1. (41).

"I am left alone to struggle with the adversities of this world, all my old and tried friends are gone before me. If I stay here I have not three of my old friends living." It is believed he retired to the south of England to end his days, but all that is known of his latter years is contained in Thomas Hearne's Diary[1] under date 20 November, 1720, "About half a year since died of a good old age the Reverend Mr. George Plaxton, a Cambridge man. He was a very ingenious man and a good scholar. He loved antiquities. He lived of late years much at my Lord Gower's."[2] He was little at Barwick during the last part of his life but he did not resign the benefice as his successor was presented to the vacancy caused by his death. The exact date of his death and the place of his burial are not known.

34. EDMUND BARNEBY, M.A. (1721–1730) was fifth son of Richard Barneby, of Brockhampton, Herefordshire, and Isabella, daughter of Sir Nicholas Latchmere, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, and was descended from Thomas Barneby, of Ludlow, Shropshire, Treasurer to Edward IV., who was killed at the battle of Towton. Baptized at Bromyard, 26 June, 1690, he was educated at Oxford and took his B.A. degree from Wadham College, 1710, and M.A. 1713. He married Mary, daughter of J. Walker, of Sheldon, Worcestershire, but had no family. He was presented to this benefice on the death of George Plaxton, instituted 25 March, 1721, and inducted three days later, described in a note in the parish register as of Chelsea, in Middlesex. During the greater part of his incumbency the parish was served by the Rev. David Dawson, Vicar of Aberford. Barneby died at Brockhampton 9 March, 1729-30, and was buried there in the private chapel.

35. HENRY PERKINS, M.A. (1731–1736). On the death of Barneby a presentation was ordered to be made out to Bernard Wilson, M.A., 31 March, 1730,[3] on 15 August another was ordered for Lewis Griffin, M.A., revoking that to Wilson,[3] while, again, on 15 February, 1730-1, Griffin's presentation was revoked and another drawn for Henry Perkins,[3] who was instituted 6 March and inducted on 27 March. He had taken his degree from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1716, and on 18 September, 1724, became Vicar Choral and Sacrist of Lichfield Cathedral, and Prebendary of Offley. He resigned this rectory in 1736.

1. Thomas Hearne's Collections; *Oxford Hist. Soc. Publications*, vol. 48, p. 189.
2. This was John, the second Baron Gower, who afterwards became the first Earl Gower. His father the first Baron, had been Plaxton's patron before he came to Barwick. Lord Gower lived at Trentham in Staffordshire. Plaxton wrote from there a letter dated St. Peter's Day, 1716, quoted in Fitzgerald's edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson* (i. 9), from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of October, 1791, in which he speaks of Dr. Johnson's father, Michael Johnson, a bookseller in Lichfield. "Johnson, the Lichfield librarian is now here; he propagates learning all over the diocese, and advanceth knowledge to its just height; all the clergy here are his pupils, and suck all they have from him; Allen cannot make a warrant without his precedent, nor our quondam John Evans draw a recognizance *sine directione Michaelis*."
3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Draft Pres.*

36. Henry Felton, D.D. (1736–1740) eldest son of John Felton, and grandson of Timothy Felton, of Felton, Northumberland, who afterwards settled at Ovington, Essex, was born 3 February, 1679, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.[1] He was educated at Chenies, Bucks., at Westminster School under the famous Dr. Busby, at Charterhouse, and at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1699, and M.A. in 1702, taking later, from Queen's College, his B.D. in 1709 and D.D. 1712. He was ordained deacon in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by Bishop Lloyd, of Worcester, in 1702, and priest in June 1704 by Bishop Compton, of London. His first publication was in 1706, a small pamphlet against the presbyterians of Colebrooke, which had a great reputation in its day. He left England in 1708 to take charge of the English Church at Amsterdam, but returned the next year to become domestic chaplain to the first Duke of Rutland. About this time he wrote, for his pupil, Lord de Ros, *A Dissertation on reading the classics and forming a just style*,[2] which was extremely popular and passed through several editions, though Hearne, in his MS. Diaries, called it "a very light foolish performance." In 1711 the second Duke of Rutland presented Felton to the Rectory of Whitwell in Derbyshire, in 1722 he was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and in the years following published several works of an apologetic character. His former pupil, the third Duke of Rutland, now Chancellor of the Duchy, presented him to this Rectory, he was instituted 4 May, 1736, and died here 1 Mar., 1739-40. His son, the Rev. William Felton, published, in 1748, a volume of his father's sermons preached in Whitwell and Barwick churches, on the Creation, Fall, Redemption, &c. The preface to the book gives a large number of details of the rector's life to which this notice is largely indebted. Before his death he had been afflicted with rheumatism and being partly recovered was able to officiate in church on Christmas day, but it was his last effort for he grew worse and died in a few weeks. He was buried near the altar in his parish church and, in obedience to his wish, no epitaph or inscription was put upon his grave.

37. William Harper, M.A. (1740–1749), was son of William Harper, of Durham, and was born at Gateside (? Gateshead), near Newcastle. He was sent to Sedbergh School, and then, being 18 years of age, to St. John's College, Cambridge, 16 June, 1729, where he took his B.A. in 1732. Instituted to this benefice 28 April, 1740 he was inducted 6 May. In 1749 he became M.A., and in the same year he

1. See an article in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*
2. The first edition was published in 1713 and it ran to a fifth edition published in 1753. Among other sermons, relating chiefiy to Death and the Resurrection, were *The Character of a good Prince*, on the King's Inauguration, 1730, 8vo; *The Herodian and the Gaulonite* (on S. Matt. xxii. 21) before the House of Commons, 30 Jan., 1748.

died. It has been noticed that when the master's degree has been taken so late as in this case, it was generally a preliminary to getting a dispensation to hold two livings (as required by the 41st Canon). But if Harper was intending this he died before it was granted. He was buried in Barwick Church 16 May, 1749.[1]

38. James Edgcumbe, D.D. (1749–1750). The Warrant for his presentation is dated 1 June, 1749, it is signed by Lord Edgcumbe, Chancellor of the Duchy, and addressed to the Hon. George Edgcumbe, Clerk to the Duchy, an interesting family arrangement.[2] He was inducted 16 June. Born at Tavistock, the son of John Edgcumbe, he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 17 December, 1722, at the age of 17, and proceeded to his degrees, B.A. 1726, M.A. 1729, B.D. 1736, D.D. 1740. He served the office of Proctor 1733, and was elected Rector of Exeter College 11 April, 1737. He died at Oxford 16 May, 1750, at the age of 45, and was buried in his college chapel. There is extant a work of his "Human reason an insufficient guide in matters of Religion and Morality," the substance of two sermons on 2 Cor. iii. 5, preached before the University of Oxford on Sunday, 27 October, 1734, and Monday, 2 February, 1735-6.

39. John Sumner, D.D. (1750–1772) was a great pluralist. Born at New Windsor, Berks., 21 October, 1705, he went in due course to Eton where he held a scholarship, was admitted Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, 15 August, 1724, became Fellow 15 August, 1727, B.A. 1728, M.A. 1732, and D.D. 1744. In June 1728 he was appointed an assistant master at Eton, and Head Master 23 December, 1745. While holding this post he was made, June 1750, Rector of Barwick,[3] Canon of Windsor, 1750-1, and Rector of Castleford, 1753-4. In 1754 he resigned the Head mastership and on 18 October, 1756 became Provost of King's College where he died 12 March, 1772, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in the college chapel in the first vestry by the south door. The inscription over his grave records that besides being, at his death, Provost of the college, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Barwick and of Castleford, he was also Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. A few days before his death he was presented, March 3, 1772, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to the Donative Curacy of St. Bennet Fincke, in the City of London.[4]

Dr. Sumner had married a Miss Bell, daughter of a merchant living at Clapham, in Surrey; one son, William Henry, died in 1759, aged 4, another, Humphrey, was Provost of King's, 1797 to 1814, and a third, Robert, was in 1767 a Scholar of King's.

1. He published a sermon on *The antiquity, innocence and pleasures of Gardening*, Genesis ii. 15, 1732, 4to.
2. *P.R.O., D. of L. Dft. Pres.* 3. *P.R.O. Draft Pres.*, dated 31 May, 1750.
4. *Novum Repertorium Eccl. Par. Lond.*, p. 277.

The annalist of Eton says, " John Sumner was head master for 9 years. I can find no single fact recorded of him that is in any degree interesting."[1] For 22 years he held this Rectory, and the same may be said of him here.

40. ROBERT DEANE, B.D. (1772–1799) was son of Nicholas Deane, a distiller, and was born at Dorking, 1735. Educated at Westminster School and St. John's College, Cambridge, he became B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759, B.D. 1767, and was admitted Fellow 3 April, 1759. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chichester, 4 August, 1757, and Priest 24 December, 1758, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Chichester. Thomas, Lord Hyde of Hendon, presented him to the Rectory of Wootton Bassett, Wilts., he was instituted 27 January, 1762, and resigned on his institution to Barwick, 30 March, 1772. On 1 April, 1776, he had a dispensation from the Archbishop to hold Barwick (valued at £300) with Castleford (valued at £120), and was instituted to Castleford 9 April. He held these two together until 1784, when he resigned Castleford and received dispensation to hold Barwick (now valued at £380) with Kirkbramwith (valued at £250). He owed his preferment to Duchy of Lancaster livings to the Earl of Clarendon, the Chancellor, to whose sons he had been tutor. He seems to have resided here during the greater part of his incumbency, he died in the Rectory 6 February, 1799, and was buried here. A plain slab with his initials and the date marks his resting place, and in the chancel is a marble tablet erected by his widow.[2] Deane's goodness was felt beyond the limits of his pastoral work. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1799 (p. 172) a notice of his death says " from the general confidence in his great integrity, and by means of small sums entrusted to him, he is supposed to have relieved more debtors from prison than any other individual in the kingdom."

41. JAMES HODGSON, M.A. (1799–1810) was son of the Rev. James Hodgson, rector of Humber, Herefordshire, from 1756 to 1777. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773. and was curate to his father at Humber from 1771 to 1774. On 14 January, 1774, Archbishop Cornwallis, of Canterbury, presented him to the Rectory of Keston, Kent. He afterwards held the Rectory of South Repps, Norfolk, a Duchy of Lancaster living, was chaplain to Lords Hawkesbury and Dunmore, and on August 19, 1795, was appointed Master of the Savoy, where his successor was appointed March 25, 1805.[3] On 26 February, 1799, he was instituted to this

1. Benson *Fasti Etonensis*, p. 167.
2. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriot, Rector of Darfield, Barnsley.
3. *Novum Repertorium Eccl. Par. Lond.* Hennessy, p.295.

benefice. He died 15 October, 1810, at the age of 61, under circumstances related in a memoir of his son. He had been to Leeds to see his son, Francis,[1] off by coach to Cambridge, sat on the Leeds Bench as a magistrate, and on his return to Barwick in the evening died quite suddenly from heart disease. His worth is shown in a letter to his son from one of his old pupils, Cecil Jenkinson, afterwards the Earl of Liverpool. "I lament the event which has deprived you of a kind and affectionate Father, and myself of an old, sincere, and valued friend.....From the period of time which was passed by me at sea my education would have been deplorable had I not received from him that fostering aid and assistance which enabled me to appear at the University little inferior in my classical studies to those whose education had been conducted by the more certain and regular process of public education....He inspired me with that desire of knowledge which alone enabled me to make the progress I did."[2] In this parish Mr. Hodgson showed an active interest in local affairs that was most unusual in those days. He took his turn in filling parochial offices, and for several years acted as (voluntary) Surveyor of Highways.

42. William Lort Mansel, D.D. (1811–1820), the last of our pluralists, was born at Pembroke, 2 April, 1753; he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777, and D.D. 1798. He was Public Orator from 1788 until 1798, when, on the recommendation of William Pitt or Spencer Perceval, George III. made him Master of Trinity, with the hope that his powers of discipline might check the abuses then flourishing in the College. In 1808 he was made Bishop of Bristol, but, as it is said, never resided in his diocese. Presented to Barwick in 1811, there is no record of his visiting the parish, it is doubtful if he ever took the trouble to be inducted. He died in the Master's Lodge at Trinity, 26 June, 1820, aged 68, and was buried in the college chapel, just below the chancel step. At Cambridge Bishop Mansel was extremely popular, in a period when the Heads of Houses led a peculiarly exclusive life he gained a reputation for hospitality and geniality.[3] Envy had it that his possession of three unmarried daughters led him to entertain so freely. He was the chief wit and mimic of academic society, his jests and verses attained great fame, and his epigrams and letters have appeared in various publications.[4] The only individual writings of his that are known are two sermons, one on 2 Cor. viii. 24, preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1813, 4to., and another on Jer. iv. 10, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Jan. 30, 1813,

1. The Rev. Francis Hodgson, afterwards Provost of Eton.
2. *Memoir of Francis Hodgson with letters from Lord Byron and others*, by James Thomas Hodgson. 2 vols., 1878.
3. See an article in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*
4. *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, ix. 483; x. 41, 42, 283, 284; xii. 221; 3rd series, xii. 485. Bishop Charles Wordsworth's *Annals of my early life*, pp. 69, 70; *In Cap and Gown* by Charles Whibley, p. 76 *et seq.*

being the day of King Charles' martyrdom. A humourous description is given by Lord Byron in "Thoughts suggested by a College examination," in 1806. "Magnus" is Dr. Mansel.

"High in the midst, surrounded by his peers
"Magnus, his ample front sublime appears,
"Placed in his chair of state he seems a god
"While Sophs and Freshmen tremble at his nod
"As all around sit wrapt in speechless gloom
"His voice in thunder shakes the sounding dome;
"Denouncing dire reproach to luckless fools
"Unskilled to plod in Mathematic's rules."

Dr. Mansel's portrait was painted by T. Kirkby, engraved by W. Say, and published by Harraden and Son of Cambridge. A second portrait, etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner, from a sketch by G. H. H., is dated 1815.

43. William Hiley Bathurst, M.A. (1820–1852), was the second son of the Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst, M.P., of Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire, and was born 28 August, 1796. The family name was originally Bragge, his father assumed the name and arms of Bathurst upon succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Poole Bathurst, of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, in 1804. Mr. Charles Bathurst in 1812 became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Earl of Liverpool's administration, and was thus enabled to nominate his son to this Rectory. W. H. Bathurst matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 22 December, 1814, took B.A. degree, with a first class in mathematics, in 1818, M.A. 1822, and was elected Fellow of Balliol. During his tenure of the living he resided continuously, and kept a careful record of what happened, setting down year by year all that was of more than passing interest. Alterations or repairs to the church, to the rectory or schools, improvements to glebe buildings, particulars of confirmations, curates, services, etc., all those details that in after years are so valuable are recorded in these excellent books. In 1838, Mr. Bathurst built a school room at Stanks at a cost of over £400; in 1847 he built, at his own private charges, the church and vicarage at Manston, the whole gift costing him £2,370 12s. 5d., and his attention to detail is shown by his provision of an ink-pot and poker for the vestry, coal for the opening day, and a present for the workmen. A new road was made in 1840 from Scholes Lane End to Seacroft, shortening the distance to Leeds by a mile and a half, to the cost of which he gave £500. The sums Mr. Bathurst voluntarily spent in the parish, over and above the outlay on glebe buildings, amounted to several thousands of pounds.

He resigned in 1852, under circumstances connected with the famous Gorham case. The Rev. G. C. Gorham had been presented to the Vicarage of Brampton Speke in the diocese of Exeter, the Bishop (Phillpotts), having doubts as to the soundness of his views on baptismal regeneration, examined him and declined to institute him on the ground that he did not accept the teaching of the Church of England on the spiritual regeneration of infants in baptism. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Court of Arches, then to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. After long hearing the Committee declared that the opinions of Mr. Gorham were "not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England." The effect of the judgment was disastrous, its cost to the Church enormous. Mr. Bathurst sympathised with Mr. Gorham and with the decision in his favour, but the arguments put forward on the other side convinced him that the decision was not in accordance with the teaching of the Prayer Book. He now saw this contained doctrines he had not before realized and which he could not conscientiously accept. He felt he could not continue to use the Baptismal Office, and was consistent and courageous enough to resign. This was in 1852, and we can understand his opinions cost him dear. We are told he left Barwick at night, to save the pain of farewells, and never saw it again. He lived on his estate at Lydney until his death, on 25 November, 1877, and is buried in the churchyard there. To the end of his life he remained an attached member of the Church of England, and would have been willing to undertake parochial work but for the obstacle of the Office of Baptism. Mr. Bathurst published in 1831 a volume of hymns entitled "Psalms and Hymns for public and private use," in 1849 a volume of poems, "Metrical Musings," and he also printed in 1827 "An essay on the limits of human knowledge," in 1828 "A Pastoral Address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Barwick in Elmet," in 1836 two sermons preached in this church on "The Duty and Advantage of keeping holy the Lord's Day," and in 1863 a sermon on "Sound Doctrine and Godly Life." It may not be generally known that he was the author of two familiar hymns in the *Ancient and Modern Hymn Book*, No. 272, "O, Saviour, may we never rest," and No. 278, "O for a faith that will not shrink."

44. Charles Augustus Hope, M.A. (1852–1898), was the eighth and youngest son of Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall and Pinkie. He was born 7 August, 1827, and matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 10 May, 1845, whence he graduated B.A., with a second class in Mathematics, in 1849, and M.A. 1852. Ordained deacon 1850, and priest 1851, by the Bishop of Oxford, he was in the next year presented to this Rectory and instituted 17 June, 1852. Almost

immediately upon his entering the parish Mr. Hope was faced with the task of restoring the church, which through long neglect had fallen into a state of decay and terrible disrepair. The work cost, including a new organ, over £1900, which was raised in voluntary contributions from the parish and neighbourhood. The present schools were also built by Mr. Hope's exertions in 1861, and the Churchyard enlarged in 1897. In 1872 he became Rural Dean of the Whitkirk Rural Deanery, and in 1895 was made an Honorary Canon of Ripon. He died very suddenly in Leeds, on 30 December, 1898, and was buried at Pinkie, near Edinburgh. As a memorial of his long incumbency and in token of the affectionate regard in which he was held, a stained glass window and brass tablet were dedicated in the Church, 15 October, 1903, together with an eagle lectern as a memorial to him and Mrs. Hope.

45. Frederick Selincourt Colman, M.A (1899–), Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. (Mathematical Tripos) 1882, M.A. 1886, ordained deacon 1882, and priest 1883, by Bishop Harold Browne of Winchester, formerly Vicar of Earlsfield and of Kingston Vale in the diocese of Rochester, was instituted to this benefice 28 April 1899, and inducted by Archdeacon Waugh on 1 May.

CHANTRY CHAPLAINS.[1]

Richard de Halton 1303–

Appointed by Alesia de Lascy upon the foundation of the chantry.[2]

William Kynstan 1405–1431

Presented 27 July, 6 Hen. IV., to custody of the chantry of Barwick, Aberford, and Saxton.[3] He was a tenant of the manor of Barwick in 1424.

John Cisson 1431–1434

Presented 24 Feb., 1430-1 on the "free resignation of William Kynstan." to the custody of the chantry in the same three parishes.[4]

Alfred Grenefeld 1434–1440

Presented 28 Oct., 1434, on the death of John Cisson.[5]

William Milford 1440–1447

Presented 27 Dec. 19, Hen. VI., the chantry vacant by the removal and "destitution" of Alfred Grenefeld, "to hold as John Cisson held." This presentation is entered "vacat quia aliter inferius."[6]

Thomas Holgate 1447–1461

Presented 22 May, 25 Hen. VI., on the free resignation of William Milford.[7]

Thomas Prowet 1461–1464

There are two entries of his presentation dated respectively 21 Aug. and 6 Nov., 1 Edward IV. He was appointed to the "Church of North Thoresby with the Church of Alwaldeley to the same annexed," on 2 Dec., 1461.[8]

Philip Lewis 1464–1472

He was presented 4 Ed. IV., on the surrender of Thomas Prowet, but the appointment seems to have been revoked, as it is marked "Vacat hic quia cancellatur."[9] Nevertheless Melburn was presented eight years after in place of Lewis. He had been presented, 5 Nov., 24 Hen. VI. (1445), to the church of North Thoresby with Alwaldeby in Lincolnshire.[10] His name is spelt variously Lowis, Lowys, and Lewes.

[Richard Burgh.. .. .. 1472–]

We have two entries, dated the last day of February and 26 April, 11 Edward IV., recording the presentation of Dom. Richard Burgh to the "chantry of Berwyk, Abyrford and Saxton

1. All the presentations in the D. of L. Books are made out to the grouped chantries of Barwick, Aberford and Saxton. The reason for this does not appear, it may have been because the three afforded a more sufficient livelihood.
2. *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc.* 1-36. 3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Register of Grants,* fo. 8b. 4. *Ibid.,* fo. 53.
5. *Ibid.,* fo. 54. 6. *P.R.O., D. of L. Chancery Roll,* 59, No. 9.
7. *P.R.O., D. of L. Chancery Roll,* 59, No. 75. 8. *Ibid., Chancery Roll,* 60, m. 1. d.
9. *P.R.O., D. of L. Chancery Roll,* 60, m. 4. 10. *Roll* 59, No. 64.

vacant by the death of Thomas Holgate," both are marked in the margin "Vacat hic quia cancellatur," and were apparently cancelled.[1]

Thomas Melburn alias Smert 1472

Presented in place of Philip Lewis, 24 Nov., 12 Edw. IV.[2]

William Soulby 1485–1486

Presented 31 Dec., 1 Hen. VII. (1485), the chantry in the three parishes, as usual, is "said to be vacant."[3] [5]

Richard Hooke 1486–1487

Presented 31 July, 1 Hen. VII., upon Soulby's surrender.[3]

Leonard Vavasour 1487–

There is confusion again, Vavasour being presented "by exchange with William Soulby," who had surrendered the previous year to Hooke. The date is 12 April, 2 Hen. VII.[4] It does not appear how long he held the chantry, but he was alive in 1523, for, on 7 June of that year there was granted to "John Vavasour esquire the next presentation of a certain chantry in honour of the Blessed Mary, in the parish church of Aberford after the death or resignation of Leonard Vavasour, now chaplain."[6] He was presented to the rectory of Addingham, Yorks., 29 October, 1483, by Sir Henry Vavasour of Haslewood[7] and "Leonard Vavasour clerk," witnessed a Gascoigne charter dated Lasingcroft, 11 October, 1509.

Richard Ellys .. .. –1545

He was holding the chantry at the time of the Dissolution, but there is no record of his presentation. He was the fifth son of William Ellys, of Kiddall, and died in 1550.

1. *Ibid., Roll* 61, m. 2. 2. *Ibid., Roll* 61, m. 3. 3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc. Books*, Reg. No. 21, fo. 81.
4. *Ibid.*, fo. 81b.
5. A William Soulby, possibly the same, became first Vicar Prebendal of Hemingborough 9 Jan., 1455-6 his successor was presented 11 March, 1490-1 upon his death. (Raine's *Hist. of Hemingborough*, p. 81).
6. *D. of L. Misc. Books*, Reg. No. 22, fo. 232. 7. Consistory Court Book.

PAROCHIAL CHAPLAINS.

John Saunde .. .. –1457–
Witnessed the will of Richard Burnham, Rector, this year.

William Steward .. .. –1471–
Witnessed the will of William Hawke, Rector, this year.

Robert Symkyn (alias Hay) .. .. –1485
See Proceedings in the Consistory Court.

Robert Hayton .. .. –1502–
Referred to in proceedings relating to an alleged encroachment on the manor in this year.[1]

Thomas Settyl .. .. –1529–
Witnessed the will of Ralph Aunger this year.

Robert Smyth .. .. –1535–
Mentioned in the will of William Ellys of Kiddal, and was a witness.[2]

1. J. W. Morkill's *Manor and Park of Roundhay*, p. 27. 2. *Test. Ebor.* vi., p. 48.

ASSISTANT CURATES.[1]

T. Greyne[2] .. .. -1559-

Robert Hayton[3] 1572-1601

William Bright, B.D.[4] .. ..

Thomas Proctor[5] 1618-

" 1618 Sept. 5. To read prayers in the parish Church of Barwick-in-Elmett in the absence of Mr. George Proctor, clerk, rector there."

James Forster 1631-1633

He married Mary Rawson of Barwick, 1 Oct., 1635.

William Bridges 1644-

...Smith[6] .. .. -1657-

William Bridges, M.A. 1660-1673

He was son of the former of his name, was afterwards Rector of Castleford in 1673, and Prebendary of York and of Ripon. He wrote a book called " Christianity no Enthusiasm." He married Sarah Lodge of Winmore Hall, at Bardsey Church, 3 Jan., 1666-7.

Charles Hall, M.A. 1681-1682

Married Elizabeth Scholes of Barwick, 29 June, 1682.

John Coope, M.A. 1682-1686-7

Magdalen Coll., Camb., B.A. 1666, M.A. 1670, buried here 21 March, 1686-7.

Samuel Dudson, M.A. 1687-

Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1672.

William Bridges, B.A... 1695-1696

Grandson of the first of the name, he succeeded his father in the Rectory of Castleford, 1696.

Thomas Brooke .. .. -1699 -

John Plaxton[7] .. .. -1710-

David Dawson, B.A. 1723-1732

St. John's Coll., Cam., B.A. 1706 ; Vicar of Aberford 1716-1732. He built Aberford School on the site of the Tithe Barn, 1716.

George Smith .. .. -1733-

...Perrott[8] .. .. -1736-

Levett Harris 1754-1759

H. Baines 1759-1760

F. Wray 1760-1762

W. Wighton 1762

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1. Unless otherwise stated these names are from the Parish Registers or other parochial records.
2. Noted as being absent from the Visitation of 1559. *The Elizabethan Clergy*, 1554-1564. H. Gee, D.D.
3. Is found witnessing wills during this period.
4. Mentioned by Thoresby in *Duc. Leod*, p. 235.
5. Paver's Licences *Y.A.J.* xiv. 474.
6. Two marriages in this year solemnized by " Mr. Smith Minister."
7. He signed a *Terrier* this year as Curate of Barwick.
8. Referred to in Sir Edward Gascoigne's Diary.

James Brooke 1764–1770
Edmund Baxter 1769–1770
F. Wray (re-appointed) 1771–1774
John Metcalfe 1774
Thomas Dikes, L.L.B. 1789–1791
Afterwards Vicar of St. John's Church, Hull. His grandson Dr. Dykes, the spelling of the name being altered, was the composer of many of the most beautiful and familiar tunes in the *A. and M. Hymn Book.*
John Graham 1791–1797
For 20 years Vicar of S. Saviour's, York, died 1844, aged over 80.
Christopher Atkinson 1797–1802
Thomas Pullan 1806–1816
Lamplugh Hird.. 1813–1816
T. Braime 1817–1820
Andrew Mayor 1818–1819
John Irvine 1819–1827
W. Taylor .. .. –1820–
John Lister 1832–1833
George Hughes Hobson 1839–1847
Afterwards Vicar of Elsecar.
R. H. Poole 1853–1855
Stafford Bushnell 1855–1858
William Richmond, M.A. 1859
T.C.D., Dublin. Rector of Rockhampton, Gloucestershire.
Alexander Grimston, M.A. 1860–1862
Trinity Hall, Cam., Vicar of Stillingfleet, Yorks., and Hon. Canon of York.
F. S. Newsam 1862–1864
John T. Rogers 1866–1869
George Edward Aspinall, M.A. 1869–1877
Worcester Coll., Ox., Rural Dean of Halifax 1896–1904.
Thomas Williams, M.A. 1878
John William Burrow, M.A. 1878–1879
St. John's Coll., Cam., Vicar of Higham, Kent.
Charles Oxley Smithson 1879–1880
L.Th., Durham, Vicar of Dishforth, Yorks.
John Robert Phillips 1880
Vicar of Holy Trinity, Abergavenny.
H. Maule Cole .. .. –1881–
Robert Stuart Gerard Vaughan, B.A. 1881–1883
W. T. Robson 1883
William Wood, M.A. 1883–1886
St. John's Coll., Cam.

John Dalyell Henderson, M.A. 1886–1887
Queen's Coll., Ox., Vicar of Porchester.
C. R. Prideaux 1887
George Arthur Coleman 1888
Charles Robert Smithson, B.A. 1888–1889
University Coll., Durham.
William Charnell 1889–1892
Charles Powell Morris, B.A. 1892–1899
St. John's Coll., Cam.
Henry Theakston Young, M.A. 1899–1900
Keble Coll., Ox.
James Sidney Robertshaw, M.A. 1900–1902
Keble Coll., Ox.
Matthew William Thackrah, M.A. 1905–1907
Queen's Coll., Cam.
Hubert Ellis Horton, B.A. 1907–
Hatfield Hall, Durham.

Chapter VI.

THE RECTORY AND THE ENDOWMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

The Rectory is a large straggling house with numerous outbuildings, more interesting than convenient, it has the interest that comes of age and of the gradual growth of centuries, but it wants the convenience that belongs to a settled plan. The oldest portion, forming the east wing of the present house, was probably at one time the whole extent of the rector's dwelling. It is a plain stone building, with walls of two feet thick, measuring outside thirty-six feet by twenty-four. Originally it contained two rooms on the ground floor and two above. The entrance seems to have been at the west end, the door opened into what was called the "Old Hall," the general living room of the parson. Beyond this, with a connecting door, was a room of similar size, a kitchen probably. On the upper floor were two rooms corresponding to those below. The internal arrangements have been somewhat altered, but the old plan can clearly be traced. The rooms all had two windows, one at each end, those on the north side have been built up, but the remains of the mullions can still be seen, those on the south side have been modernized. The south front has been raised in order to give greater height to the upper rooms. There would have been outbuildings of some kind, though these have disappeared. It is certainly as old as the earlier half of the fifteenth century, it may be older. An entry in one of the Parish Registers states "The Stones in the Tyth Lath Wall were found among the rubbish, and put there by Mr. George Plaxton, Rector, June the 24th, 1705."[1] These stones, which appear to have formed the lintel over the rectory doorway, have an inscription to this effect, "M: Ricard: Burnham hanc domum fecit fieri a°: dm: M°:cccc°:xl°: Merci Ihu:" Burnham's house may have been the existing east wing, but it is quite possible the wing may be earlier than his time. Thoresby mentions in his diary that he was here on May 29th, 1702, and says "The old parsonage house is demolished, and now re-edifying by Mr. Tankard, the Duke of Leeds' chaplain." It was from a demolished building that the stones were taken, which must have been either a part of the house Burnham built or an addition to it. In any case the wing is as old as, or older than, 1440.

Jordan Tancred (or Tankard) built what Thoresby described as "A stately house for himself and his successors" at the beginning of the eighteenth century, this is the present central portion. Since then the kitchen has been added, probably by Mr. Hodgson, early in the

1. When Mr. Bathurst pulled down the Tithe Barn in 1823 he was careful to preserve these stones and to work them into another building in the yard where they may still be seen and deciphered.

Later addition. About 1700. 1440.

Barwick-in-Elmet Rectory.

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

[*To face page* 88.]

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nineteenth century, the north wing by Mr. Bathurst, and two rooms on the west by Canon Hope. There have since been minor alterations and the porch was lately added.

The oldest terriers in existence, 1684 and 1693, do no more than mention the outbuildings very briefly, and not until 1764 is there any detailed description of the appurtenances of the house. Then there was " One garden going up to the house, with a brick wall on the east, on the west the same, on the north, with a brick wall, half a yard high, palisaded upon it, with large palisade gates, fronting the house door." This refers to the present drive and shrubbery, the entrance having been moved since and the gates differently placed. On the side of this garden, towards the church, was a fold yard, a rood in extent, bounded by a stone wall on the east, by the hay barn on the west, a gate house and stable on the north, and by the house itself on the south. On the other side of the house, that is the south, was the " great garden, wall'd about, with a brick wall " containing two roods in extent. Beyond the garden, and evidently bordering on the village street, was the tithe barn, 102 feet long by 32 broad, and adjoining it the tithe barn croft of half an acre, and a fold yard, a rood in size, belonging to the tithe barn. The Rectory and its appurtenances covered altogether about 2 acres.

This was the Rectory during the eighteenth century, a substantial house with good approach, ample garden. convenient outbuildings, and tithe barn capacious enough to receive its dues over so large a parish. Additions were subsequently made, the tithe barn was pulled down, its use departed now that the Rector had land in lieu of tithe, the present stables were built, other outbuildings altered, and the garden enlarged, so that gradually the place took its present form, the growth of perhaps 500 years, perhaps of more.

Whenever the parish was founded, and by whatever Saxon lord, it would have been endowed with tithe and a portion of land. These the Normans would have respected, they were not robbers of churches. As to the actual possessions of the Church throughout England Domesday Book is disappointingly uncertain, in some parts of the country it tells all we want to know, in other parts it tells nothing, the variations in the returns being due to the absence of definite instructions to the commissioners as to the information they were to collect on these matters. For this district the book merely enumerates the churches and the priests, and as there is nothing to show there was any departure from the usual practice in the English Church, under Saxon or Norman, we may conclude the parish was endowed with both land and tithe. There is indeed evidence to show it was.

When Ilbert de Lascy founded the Chapel of St. Clement in his Castle of Pontefract he endowed it with various tithes and other annual payments, and, amongst them, two-thirds of the tithe on his demesne land in Barwick, the other third he left with the Rector. The sixteenth century saw the endowment of St. Clement's Chapel alienated from the Church, but the Rector still held his third of the demesne tithe with the whole of the remainder. Under the Inclosure Act of 1796 provision was specifically made for allotments to the Rector for his third, and to the owners of the other two parts which, by processes now long forgotten, had passed into the hands of Mr. John Tireman and Mrs. Elizabeth Eamonson respectively. We can at least see that the church here had received tithe from the early Norman days, and from how much earlier no man knows.

The first estimate of the value of the Rectory is that of Pope Nicholas IV., who, in 1288, granted to Edward I. for six years the tenth of all benefices towards defraying the cost of an expedition to the Holy Land. For the purposes of this levy an enquiry was made into the values, it was begun in 1288, and the result, called the "Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV.," was finished for the Province of York in 1292. This Rectory was returned at £30, and in addition there was a "portion" of £3 6s. 8d., the two-thirds of the demesne tithe, payable to the Chapel in Pontefract Castle. Reckoning that the purchasing power of money at that time was then about twenty-four times what it is now, the benefice would appear to have been worth as much as £720 of our present money.

There was at one time a Rectory manor, and there is a most interesting note concerning it in the *Calendar of Close Rolls*.

> "1322, Sept. 2. To Thomas Deyvill, keeper of the castle and honour of Pontefract. Order to permit William de Ayketon, parson of the Church of Berwyk-in-Elmet, to have the profits and other things that he and his predecessors have been wont to have in the wood called "Le Roundhaye," as the king learns by inquisition taken by Adam de Hoperton that William and his predecessors parsons of the said Church have received reasonable estover in the said wood from time out of mind, both before and after the wood was enclosed to wit dead wood lying therein and branches of dry wood to burn in their chief messuage of Berwyke by the view and delivery of the forester of the wood, and that they have had their swine and the swine of their tenants of their Church in the wood quit of pannage, and their plough oxen feeding with the lord's oxen in his several pastures, and a court of their men and tenants and their amercements imposed upon them therein for assize of ale and other things whatsoever and whenso-

ever their men and tenants have been attached at the courts of the lords of Berwyk, they or their proctors have always and always obtained their court of the same men and tenants."

In those days, the use of the word "tenants" would alone presuppose a court, but there is also distinct reference to the court of the rector's men and tenants and clear evidence of the existence of a Rectory manor. Its privileges have long been lost. But this may explain the fact that though the survey of 1341 speaks of the Rector having common of pasture in certain places of the manor he does not appear as an actual tenant. Undoubtedly, he held some considerable amount of land, or he would not have had "men and tenants" nor cattle requiring so much pasture, and the explanation seems to be that he enjoyed his land free from the jurisdiction of any other manorial lord.

We have another valuation of the rectory early in the sixteenth century. In the years 1532 and 1534 parliament granted to Henry VIII. the first fruits and tenths of the benefices, and a new enquiry was made into their incomes, it was known as the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" and was finished in 1534. This is a more interesting return than the earlier one as it presents fuller details. Barwick is thus given, translating from the abbreviated Latin.

Thomas Stanley Incumbent
The Rectory there is worth

The Rectory there together with glebe, tithe of corn, offerings and all other manner of profits and emoluments belonging to the same let to farm for £30 a year and the farmer finds a chaplain for the cure and pays the same for his salary 100s. In all per annum	£35	0	0
Deductions			
Annual Payment in pension to the prebendary in the chapel of the castle at Pontefract	25	0	
Like payment to the Lord Archbishop of York "pro sinagio(?)" there yearly	2	8	
Total deductions	27	8	
Net value	£33	12	4
Tenth	£3	7	3

The purchasing power of money at this time would make the rectory to be worth something like £400 a year.[1]

1. It will be interesting to compare the returns for some other important Yorkshire benefices from the same source.
The Vicarage of Leeds, a house and garden valued at 15s. 8d.; tithes of lambs and wool, £13; Lent

During Bishop Stanley's tenure of the Rectory the tithes were for some reason in the hands of Sir Thomas Johnson, of Lindley, who by Indenture of 27 May, 1541, in which he is styled proctor of the benefice, demised to John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, and Richard his son, the tithe of corn and hay in Shippen and Lasingcroft for 12 years at an annual rent of £3 16s. 8d.

Some later valuations may be here noted, though the amounts are probably but rough estimates. A Survey of the manor in 1610 gives it as worth £100, another about 1630, £180, and the Commonwealth report, about 1650, £200. In 1776 the Rev. Robert Deane had dispensation to hold the rectories of Barwick and Castleford and the former was valued at £300, in 1784 he had a dispensation to hold Barwick with Kirkbramwith, and the value was then assessed at £380.

We have record of a law suit relating to the rector's rights in the sixteenth century. On November 20, 1579, William Power, the rector, lodged a bill of complaint in the Duchy Court against William Vevers, John Tailor and William Hardcastle for refusing to allow him to pasture his cattle on Winmoor, for driving them off and causing him to be fined in the Court Baron of the manor.[1] The defendants answered, April 23, 1580, that they being Queen's copyholders of the manors of Barwick and Scholes had common of pasture on the moor, that the plaintiff had no such right, that it was customary to fine all trespassers on the moor, and that at a Court held at Barwick 9 April, 20 Elizabeth, plaintiff was fined 5*s.* and at another court 28 April, 21 Elizabeth he was fined 13*s.* 4*d.* That Hardcastle, as Deputy Reeve for the manor of Barwick for one Robert Cooke, went sundry times to the plaintiff who refused to pay, so he distrained a cow, impounded it in the common pinfold, had it valued by William Ellys, William Haton, Robert Preston and Steven Monketon at 33s. 4d., sold it to Robert Geffreyson, deducted the amount of the fine and paid the remainder to the plaintiff. The rector made "Replication" 2 May, and the defendants made "Rejoinder" 20 June, a commission was granted to examine witnesses, and on 30 January following the Court decreed that the rector had common of pasture on Winmoor as appurtenant to his glebe lands with such cattle only as the glebe may

1. Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Elizabeth, vol. 113, p. 2. Power v. Vevers.

tithes and oblations in Pasch', £26 ; oblations of two days *ibid' consuet*, £4 10s. ; oblations within the church, £4 6s. 8d. ; oblations of a chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 3s. 4d. ; total, £48 15s. 8d.

The Vicarage of Sheffield, a house and garden valued at 10s. ; tithe of wool and lambs, 36s. ; oblations £6 18s. ; Easter Book, £4 ; small tithe, 2s. 8d. ; total £13 6s. 8d.

The Vicarage of Huddersfield, house and garden, 3s. 4d. ; tithes of wool, 60s. ; of lambs, 64s. ; oblations £4 11s. 8d. ; small and private tithe, £9 18s. 0½d. ; total, £20 17s. 0½d.

The Church of Doncaster, at the end of the thirteenth century, was a rectory, held in two medieties ; but in the course of the following centuries both medieties had been appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, which appointed a vicar. The vicar had a house and garden, valued at 6s. 8d., and an annual pension from St. Mary's, *in pecunia numerata*, of £33 6s. 8d.

(From *Parish Priests and their people in the Middle Ages in England*, Rev. E. L. Cutts, p. 400.)

conveniently breed, bring up or nourish, and that he was not to be let or to suffer any interruption from the defendants or others.[1]

In the way of terriers we are fairly fortunate, either here or at the Registry at York, mostly at York, we have them for 1684, 1693, 1716, 1727, 1743, 1748, 1754 ,1770, 1777, 1781, 1786, 1809 and 1825. The oldest of these is very short and gives merely the quantities of glebe in the various Meadows and Open fields amounting in all to 106a. 3r. op.

The next is longer and is as follows :—

" A Perfect Terrier and Survey of the Houses and Outhouses Gardens Orchards Meadows, and the Land or Gleab belonging to ye Parsonage of Barwicke in Elmett. Given in by the Minister Churchwardens and other Parishioners for the year of our Lord God 1693 vizt.

Imprimis The Parsonage House with a Garden, an Orchard, a foldstead, the Garner, a Dove Coate, a Hay Barn, a Stable, The Tyth Barn, with 2 dwelling houses thereunto belonging.

Item one little Toft or Croft at the Backe of the Tyth Barn.

Item in the Oxe Close, ffourteen Beasts Gates and a half.

Item in the Meadow in Barwicke Moor eleven Acres.

Item in Meadow in the Ings, about Seaven Acres.

Item one Close called by the name of Syde Peice.

Item one Close called by the name of Hud Ing.

Item one Close called by the name of Dog Pitt Close.

Item one Close called by the name of Pye Garth.

Item one Close called by the name of Skye Close.

Item one Close called by the name of Coppley Close.

Item one Messuage house, a Barn and foldstead, a Garden, and two Acres of Arable land, one acre lying in the High field, the other one in the little field in the possession of James Orton.

Item one messuage house, a Barn, a foldstead, a garth, Three acres and three Rood of Arable land, two whereof lying in ye high field, one in Barwick More being Meadow and three rood of arable land in the Carr field in ye Possession of Mary Taylor.

Item one Messuage house wth a Barn and a foldstead in ye possession of John Barker.

Item one Messuage converted into a Barn by the Tennant, a foldstead, a Garth, 5 acres and a half of Land, whereof two acres lying in the little field, one acre of meadow lying

1. Duchy of Lancaster Decrees and Orders, vol. 17, p. 209. Hilary Term, 23 Elizabeth, 30 January, 1580-1.

in Barwick Moor, three rood in the high field and three rood in the Carr field, half an acre in the New Mill Beck field, half an acre in the Low field.

Item let to severall Tennants in the High field about twenty-five acres of arable land.

Item in the Richmond field about fourteen acres and a half of arable land.

Item in y^e^ Low field about Six acres and a half of arable land.

Item Concealed Gleab within Barnbow in the hands of Thomas Gascoigne esqr. of Barnbow, paying yearly for itt the sum̄e of Two pounds ten shillings,

Sam: Dudson, Minister.
Jo: Taylor.
P. (?) Daniell.
W^m^ Vevers.
..... Wright.
Tho^s^ Norfolke."

A terrier for 1764 has a detailed description of the house, a very complete and interesting statement of all the glebe lands, and of all the tithes and dues. There were four cottages in Barwick, built of stone and covered with thatch, three occupied respectively by Thomas Whitehead, Robert Smith, and Miles Hampshaw, and one unoccupied. In the open fields there were 80 acres 3 roods 20 perches of arable land, and in the Ings 51 acres 1 rood 15 perches of meadow and pasture, making with the site of the Rectory a total of 135 acres 2 roods 5 perches. Other particulars are these :—

"All the Glebe belonging to the Rectory of Barwick contains One Hundred and Thirty five Acres two Roods fifteen Perches.

All the Coal in the Glebe belongs to the Rector.

Tythes of Wool and Lamb is all due throughout the Whole Parish and Payable in kind, but the Rector Usually agrees to take one Penny for every fleece of Wool, and Threepence for every Lamb.

Barwick Township. All the Lands in the Township of Barwick pay all Tythes in kind to the Rector. Except the Demesne Land of which the Rector hath but only one third.

Scholes. No Demesne Land in Scholes that is free from Tythes.

Barnbow, Lazincroft, Shippen and Stanks Farm. The Rector has some Glebe in Barnbow for which the Lord of the Manor pay yearly two pound ten shillings, there is no certain place to judge truly where this land is.

Morwick and Moor Sides. There is a large tract upon Winmoor and pays all Tythes in kind to the Rector.

Potterton. The Manor Garths are reputed Demesne and pay but one third to the Rector.

Potterton, Osmonthick, Kiddal Lane End pays all the Tythes in kind to the Rector.

Roundhay. All Tythes in kind are paid to the Rector of Barwick. No Customary payments there. The Inhabitants of Roundhay pay 13s 4d. to every Church Lay.

The Ancient Demesne in Barwick pay one third of the Tythe to ye Rector.

The known Customs of the Parish for Easter Reckonings Surplice fees and other Ecclesiastical Dues are as follows (viz) to the Rector :—

A Marriage by Licence	10s. 0d.
Banns and Publication	3s. 6d.
Churching a Woman..	8d.
Registring Child's Name	4d.
Funeral Sermon	10s. 0d.
Funeral in the Body of the Church ..	6s. 8d.
In the Quire	13s. 4d.
In the Churchyard	1s. 0d.
Every Communicant	2d.
Every House Holder a Hen or sixpence at Christmas	6d.
Bees per Swarm 1d. House Dues 2d. ..	3d.
Plow 1d. Foal 1d. Cow 1d. Calf ½d. ..	3½d."

In 1806 the work of the Inclosure Commissioners, fully explained elsewhere, was finished, and all tithes and dues dropped out of the terriers. But the amount of land largely increased. In 1807 the Roundhay Tithes, which had been left untouched by the Act, and which were valued at £329 2s. 7d., were exchanged for land of the like annual value. Thus it came about that the next terrier, for 1809, tells a different story from all that had gone before. It describes the house and states the acreage. There were sundry parcels of land amounting to 24 acres occupied with the Rectory, eight several farmhouses, etc., occupied by Thomas Pitt, Richard Perkin, Benjamin Rawlinson, Thomas Barton, John Loder, William Varley, Thomas Varley, and William Porter, also allotments, amounting altogether to 1410 acres. Since then there have been sundry exchanges, which have tended to consolidate the glebe and make it more convenient for working, and some sales which have got rid of more distant land and put a considerable sum of money in sound investments. The value to the Rector has, however, been greatly lessened. Annual payments have been charged upon the income on behalf of the daughter parishes

of Manston and Roundhay, the growth of ministerial responsibilities makes it necessary to provide an assistant curate, and the cost of living is very much greater than it was. The actual value of the benefice to the Rector is little more than half of what it was a hundred years ago, when it touched the high water mark, and is now probably much what it was when Pope Nicholas taxed it to support the Crusade of Edward I.

THE ENDOWMENT OF THE CHANTRY.

The Chantry of our Lady was founded by Alice, or Alesia, de Lascy in 1303 in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and for a chaplain to celebrate the divine office daily in this church for the souls of herself and Adam de Potterton and their ancestors, and was endowed by her with eighty acres of land in Potterton.[1] Licence for the alienation was granted to her 4 January, 1303, and this was renewed, on account of some informality, on the 6 June following.[2] Alice de Lascy was the daughter and heiress of Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, she married the unfortunate Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract in 1321. Adam de Potterton was Rector of Barwick, the manner of the endowment suggests that he was akin to the Lady Alice, but beyond his rather intimate association with the affairs of the de Lascy family there is nothing to show any connexion. In the subsequent appointment of chaplains to serve this chantry it is sometimes linked with those of Aberford and Saxton, though the foundations were altogether independent.[3]

A chantry was a salary provided for a priest to say, or sing, mass daily, it could have no separate existence, and was attached to some parochial, collegiate or cathedral church. The priest's duty would be to pray for the souls of the founder, and others if it should be so appointed, and also for the king, if living, and his soul after death, who had granted leave and licence for the foundation. The chantries were swept away in the wholesale confiscation of Church lands by Henry VIII. In 1535 Parliament gave him the religious houses under £200 a

1. *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, vol. 18, 4 Jan., 1303.

2. The Statute of Mortmain was passed in 1279 to prevent property being alienated to the Church and so avoiding the right of the lord of the soil to fines and payments for succession. After this Act alienations in mortmain, as they were called, were not absolutely void, but voidable only at the option of the intermediate lord or king, and the licence of the lord and the king confirmed the alienation. Here we have a confirmation of this kind.

3. The names of Diuers Chauntries within named Graunted to ye lo. Maior of Yorke and 3 obites and dissolued by Acte of Parliament, and by the Kinges lettres Patentes dated 15 Apriles ao regni 27 Hen.VIII.

The Chautry of our lady in Abberforth.

Henry Taylor incumbent founded by William sometymes Vicar of Abberford and now in the Kings gifte to sing masse in the church of Abberford for euer valet de Claro 11*l* : 5*s* : 5*d* ob.

The Chauntry of our blessed lady in the church of Saxton.

William Selby incumbent founded by ye nominacion of Henry Thwaites fermor to ye King of the parsonage ther incident to the lat surrendered Hospitall of St. Leonard in Yorke who was bound to find a preist to pray for the soules of Rafe Wodehouse and ye soules of his ancestors and successors and all christen soules by reason the said Hospitall was proprietaries of the said parsonage, as by a wryting shewed before the kinges commissioners upon his certificate which incumbent doth assiste ye said parish preist in time of necessity, ther being in the said parish 14 score houslyng people. And the said incumbent is yerely paid by the said Fermor for his stipend 4*li*. Valet de Claro tenthet deducted 3*li* : 12*s*. (*MS. Dodsworth*, 129.)

year, in 1538 the greater monasteries, and in 1545 the colleges, free chapels, and chantries. Small as might be the value of an individual foundation of this character in a country parish, the great number of them brought a vast amount of wealth to the Crown, but the king squandered a large proportion on his courtiers, and no man ever knew the total sum thus alienated from the Church.

The returns made to the enquiry into these endowments furnish the following particulars concerning the Barwick Chantry :—[1]

"The Chaunterye of our Lady within the Parysshe Churche of Berwyk in Elmett.

Richard Ellys,[2] incumbent. There is no foundacion thereof, saving certen copiehold landes gyven by John Gascoigne and others to the mayntenance of the same.[3] The prouffittes thereof are bestowed to th'use of the sayd incumbent.

The same chauntery is within the sayd parysshe churche. The necessitie thereof is, that in the same parysshe is cccc house-lynge people,[4] but only the parson or curate of the same. There is no landes, ten. solde ne alienatyd sithe the iiijth day of February, anno regni regis Henrici viij^{vi}, xxvij^{mo}.

Goodes, ornamentes, and plate pertenyng to the sayd chauntery as apperyth by inventorye, that is to say, goodes, none, plate, none.

Firste, certen landes and ten. lyeng in the parysshe of Barwyk, viz :—a ten in tholdyng of William Berden, xx*s* ; j close callyd Browne More, in th'occupacion of John Gascoigne, xl*s* ; j close lienge in Wynnemore in tholdyng of William Ellys, xx*s* ; j close in Scoles Holyns, in the tenure of John Jackson xiij iiij*d* and one ten with appurtenances in Scoles in the tenure of Thomas Jacson xiij*s* iiij*d*. In all cvj*s* viij*d*.

Paiable yerely to the Kynges Majestie for free rentes of the sayd copyeholde landes xxiiij*s* x*d* ; and for a tenthe of the premysses viij*s* ix*d* ob. In all xxxiij*s* vij*d* ob.

And so remanethe lxxiij*s* ob."

This return did not however reveal the whole endowment. There had been, apparently, some exchanges of land since the foundation, for the original eighty acres of land in Potterton had disappeared, and it does not look as if the admitted endowment represented anything like the value of the land which Alice de Lascy set aside for the chantry. It was by no means uncommon, too, for interested persons to hide the existence of some part of the Church lands, either for the sake of the Church or for their own profit, and such seems to have happened here.

1. *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys*, vol. ii. p. 218. Surtees Society, vol. 92.
2. Youngest son of William Ellys of Kiddal. He died 1550.
3. The actual foundress seems to have been entirely overlooked
4. Communicants, from A.S. *hūsl*, the Eucharist.

By Letters Patent of 24 July, 1570, Queen Elizabeth promised to grant to Thomas, Lord Wentworth or his nominees "so many of such lordships manors lands tenements rectories advowsons etc. as were then concealed withdrawn or detained from the Queen, and which should be revealed or found by him, as should amount to the yearly value of 200*l.*" The Queen, in part fulfilment of her promise, grants to Edw. Forthe and Henry Bett of Stebnie (Stepney, London), Gentlemen, *inter alia*, "All that our rood of land lying in the Oulde feelde in Barnboo in the parish of Barwicke in Elmett in the tenure of Robert Briges And all those our three roods of land lying in a certain field called Marelepit felde now or late in the tenure of the same Robert Briges And all those two roods of land in the tenure of Thomas Bridges lying in Soonesicke felde in the parish of aforesaid And all that acre of land in the Townefelde of Potterton now in the tenure of ..... Potter being given to the Church of Barwicke aforesaid for the maintenance of a priest ... And all that our cottage in Barwicke in Elmett now in the tenure of Humfrey Fanell built upon our waste lands without our licence.....With woods and all appurtenances, as fully as the premises came or ought to have come to the Queen's hands, or to the hands of Henry VIII., Edward VI., or Queen Mary, by the dissolution of monasteries churches chantries guilds lamps etc. and as amply as any Abbots Priors Chaplains etc. ever held the same ... To hold in fee-farm and in socage of the Queen and her successors, rendering yearly (*inter alia*) :— for the aforesaid rood of land in Ouldfeld in Barmbooe and for three roods in Marlepitfelde and for two roods of land in Soonesicke felde and for one acre of land in le Townefeld of Potterton, two pence, for the aforesaid Close in Barwicke in Elmett, one halfpenny."[1] This is dated 3 September 1573, it refers to a great number of parishes and foundations.

In 1591 a fortunate dispute occurred over a part of this chantry land, fortunate because it tells us much that we should otherwise not have known. Thomas Phillipps, of London, Esquire, on 27 April, 1591, lodged a Bill of Complaint in the Duchy Court[2] alleging that the Queen demised and granted to him by Letters Patent of 21 December, 1590, 'all those lands tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances set lying and being in Barwicke, Wynmore, and Scoles, in the County of York, sometime belonging to the Chantry of our Blessed Mary in the Church of Barwick, in the said County, and now or late in the tenure and occupation of Richard Gascoigne and John Ellys or their assigns.....To hold from Michaelmas last before the date of the Patent for

1. *Patent Roll*, 15 Elizabeth, p. 4, m. 14-27.
2. *Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings*, Elizabeth, vol. 154, p. 2.

21 years, paying yearly therefor 26*l.* Plaintiff said he entered the premises, and was lawfully possessed for the said term, but now Richard Gascoigne and John Ellys, intending to disinherit the Queen of the premises and to dispossess him, have intruded and expelled the plaintiff.' Richard Gascoigne answered to the effect that Browne More Close, parcel of the late dissolved Chantry, had been, before the Dissolution, customary and copyhold land, parcel of the manor of Barwick, that at the Dissolution, the Under-Steward and Receiver of the Honour of Pontefract had, under the King's Letters Patent, granted it out with other such lands. At a Court held at Barwick, 7 May, 4 Edward VI. (1550), " for that the said close being before that, time out of mind, copyhold land and belonging to the said Chantry of our Blessed Mary in the Church of Barwicke in the Bill mentioned, and being then in the hands of the king " he granted it by copy of Court Roll to William Mallett to the use of Richard Ellys, then Chaplain, who had been Chantry Priest, for term of his life, with remainder to Mallett and his heirs. At a Court held 9 May, 1 Mary (1554), Mallett surrendered the close to the use of John Gascoigne, now deceased, who paid the fine and was admitted tenant. It then passed to Thomas Gascoigne, son of John, at whose death " about twenty five years ago," it descended to the defendant as being the brother and heir of Thomas, he was admitted 14 October, 1566, and had held the land until disturbed by the plaintiff. Having been admitted according to the custom of the manor he prays for quiet possession.

The Decree in this suit is not to be found, but that matters little. The interest lies in the evidence to the curious traffic that went on in connexion with the lands that had been taken from the Church, the holders seemed to find little rest or pleasure in their enjoyment.

Chapter VII.

THE MANORS.

There were at least five manors within this parish before the Norman Conquest, Barwick, Scholes, Roundhay, Kiddal and Shippen. We have also 14th century evidence of a Rectory manor, and if, as there seems good reason to believe, Seacroft was a separate manor and extended over part of Winmoor then we should number no fewer than seven.

The Domesday description is as follows :—[1]

"Manor and berewick. In Chipesch (Kippax) and Ledestune (Ledston), Earl Eduin had eighteen carucates[2] for geld,[3] and ten ploughs may be there. To this manor belongs land which properly is called Bereuuit[4] (Barwick-in-Elmet), in which there are eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be there.

"This land Ilbert de Laci has now, where he has in the demesne twelve ploughs and forty-eight villanes and twelve bordars with sixteen ploughs, and three churches and three priests, and three mills of ten shillings (annual value). Wood, pasturable, two leugae[5] in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, five leugae in length and two in breadth. T.R.E., (*i.e.*, in the time of King Edward) it was worth sixteen pounds ; now, the same.

"To this manor belongs this soke :—Alretune (Allerton By-water), six carucates, Prestune (Preston, parish of Kippax), six carucates, Suilligtune (Swillington), three carucates, Gereforde (Garforth), one carucate and a half, Sceltune (Skelton, parish of Leeds), three carucates, Caldecotes (Coldcotes), two carucates, Colletun (Colton, parish of Whitkirk), two carucates, Ossetorp (Austhorpe), four carucates, Mainestune (Manston), four carucates, Chidal (Kiddal), three carucates, Potertun (Potterton), two carucates, Chipertun (Gipton), one carucate, Perlinctune (Parlington), six carucates, Cuford (Cuforth, near Becca), two carucates. Together, for geld, forty-five carucates and a half, and twenty-four ploughs may be there. These are waste.[6] To this manor there are thirty acres of meadow.

"Manor and berewick. In Scipene (Shippen, parish of Barwick) and Stretune (Sturton, parish of Aberford), Godric and Ernui had four carucates of land for geld, and two ploughs may be there. Ilbert has it and Ranulph of him. It is waste. Four

1. *Y.A.J.*, vol. xiv. 2. A Carucate = about 120 acres. 3. *i.e.* to be taxed.
4. Spelt *Bereuuich* in the Recapitulation.
5. The leuga or league of D.B. is a measure of uncertain length.
6. The expression *Wasta* in Domesday Book has been described by Mr. Round as one of the pitfalls of the Survey. It does not necessarily mean that the land had been 'wasted' or 'ravaged,' rather that it was uninhabited, there was no one there to pay the tax.

acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, four quarenteens[1] in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, half a leuga in length and four quarenteens in breadth. T.R.E., it was worth twenty shillings.

"Manor and berewick. In Chidale (Kiddal) and P'tilinctun (Parlington), Ulchil had three carucates of land for geld, where two ploughs may be. Now, Ilbert has three bordars there with one plough. Wood, pasturable, is there, four quarenteens[1] in length and four in breadth. T.R.E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, three shillings."

In plain words this means that Ilbert de Lascy had received from the Conqueror a grant of Earl Edwin's great lordship of Ledston, which included Kippax and Barwick, in each of the three places there being a church and a priest, Ulchil's land in Kiddal and Parlington, and that belonging to Godric and Ernui in Shippen and Stourton. The lordship of Ledston had soke over 14 vills. The meaning of soke is not clear, it would seem that Ledston was a chief manor having a certain jurisdiction over a number of subsidiary places. In the expression "land properly called Beruuit belongs to this manor" there is a mis-spelling which is corrected in the Recapitulation to 'Beruuich.' The term 'berewick' is very common in Domesday; it is applied to an outlying granary or 'corn village' attached to a manor, but here it is a proper name, the place was not merely a berewick but was called Berewick. This is made clear by the king's officer going out of his way to indicate that it was a special use of the term.

Subsequently to this Domesday statement we have no record of any association with either Kippax or Ledston, except that Kippax was at one time in the same ownership with Scholes. In the 13th century Barwick appears in a position of importance above the neighbouring manors. It is stated in the Hundred Rolls of 3-4 Edward I. that thirty years before, which would be about 1245, the Earl of Lincoln had attached Seacroft to the Liberty of Barwick-in-Elmet. This is the only reference we have seen to this administrative superiority of this manor, but it may help to explain much that would otherwise be strange, such as, for example, will presently be seen, payments made from places like Austhorpe, Towton, Saxton and from as far away as Tadcaster.

Besides the three manors mentioned in Domesday, Barwick, Shippen and Kiddal, there were also existing the manors of Scholes, Roundhay, and a Rectory manor; and probably a part of the manor of Seacroft came within our limits.

1. The Quarenteen was the furlong of 40 rods or perches, 220 yards according to our present measurement.

It is difficult, indeed impossible, to define completely the exact boundaries of these manors. This is largely owing to the fact that they were all, except the Rectory, in the hands of one lord and administered by one set of officials at a court common to several manors, possibly the court of the Liberty. It was, under these circumstances, unnecessary for the boundaries to be very clearly defined when it did not much matter in which manor a tenant lived; he had to do suit at the same court and pay his rent to the same lord whether he were this or that side of a certain line, so that it was natural for the bounds to be neglected and possible for tracts of land to be reckoned in one manor which should have gone with another. It was so when the occasional formal Surveys or Extents were made. A large area of country was in the hands of the Duchy of Lancaster, the officers of the Duchy came down to make their survey, they empanelled a jury and got through their work as quickly as possible, and it is evident from the short time they devoted to each manor that they did not examine closely into its composition. There were no rival interests involved, and there was, in their view, no need to waste time over small topographical details.

This did not matter so long as the common ownership lasted, but when the manors came to change hands it mattered very much, and disputes were caused which would not have arisen had there been more careful delimitation in earlier days. An instance of this is found in the dispute about the mining of coal at a place called Cattlehead in Brown Moor in 1582. The question was whether the spot was in the manor of Shippen which belonged to Richard Gascoigne or in the manor of Barwick with Scholes, at that time appurtenant to the Duchy, and there was some difficulty in proving where the line between these manors actually ran. Another instance is the dispute about the boundary between Scholes and Seacroft in the 18th century, as to which of these manors the western part of Winmoor belonged.

The best guide we have to the boundaries of Barwick and Scholes is found in the 'circuits' of these two manors in the surveys of 1610 and 1611. But even here many of the landmarks, prominent and well known in those days, ditches, gates, hedges, and 'great stones,' have long since disappeared, and the field names referred to are mostly forgotten. We have therefore to be content with only a tolerably accurate idea of the way in which this parish was divided.

Barwick comprises nearly all the eastern portion of the parish, the manorial and parochial boundaries being almost conterminous on that side, except that the former runs out to embrace Hillam, in the parish of Aberford, where were the corn mills of the manor. Where the parish boundary, coming from the north and skirting

Becca, touches the Cock Beck, it turns westward towards Barwick, but the manor boundary turns eastward along the beck till it comes to a meadow anciently called 'Vicar's Ing' beyond Becca Mill. This was formerly known as Hillam Mill; it was founded by a charter of John de Lascy early in the 13th century, and was so called until quite recent times, when the name that had been in use for six and a half centuries somehow became altered and was even dropped out of the Ordnance Survey. Thence the boundary turns back south westerly to the Cock Beck where it meets the parish again near Ass Bridge. By this means a small portion of Aberford, containing the mills and the road to them, was included in the manor of Barwick. From Ass Bridge the boundary follows the course of the Cock Beck southward and westward until near Lasingcroft in the manor of Scholes, whence, leaving Barnbow on the east and Scholes on the west, it runs northward to Kiddal. The old boundary between Barwick and Kiddal cannot now be traced.

The manor of Scholes lies west of that of Barwick; it is bounded on the north and south by the limits of the parish, on the west by the narrow neck of land connecting it with Roundhay and by that portion of Winmoor which is, or was, disputed with Seacroft. Lasingcroft falls within this manor and was at one time its most important member.

Roundhay comprises the township of that name and some small portion of land outside it, but the actual extent is not now certain. It occupies a part of the parish curiously almost isolated from the rest.

Seacroft is supposed to have been a sub-manor of Roundhay, but this has been a matter of dispute. It claimed that part of Winmoor which lies to the west of the Cock Beck, and if that claim be justified it should be reckoned as being partly in this parish.

Shippen was a small manor lying in the south east corner between the Cock Beck and the southern bound of the parish; early notices show it to have been held with Parlington.

Of the Rectory manor we know nothing more than that in the 14th century it had tenants and a court to which they were summoned to do suit. What was its original territory, or whether it had any at the time referred to, we cannot tell. It is quite possible for a manor which originally had land annexed to it to have lost this land and yet still to remain a manor, becoming as it was called a manor or seignory *in gross*. Of our rectory manor it can only be said that at one time it existed.

The manor of Kiddal had an apparently small area, which cannot now be defined, to the north of Barwick and Scholes around the existing Kiddal Hall, but there is no record whatever of its separate jurisdiction.

In all these seven manors only one court is now held, that for Barwick and Scholes: of its powers and customs we shall speak by and bye.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The Duchy of Lancaster, by the end of the fourteenth century, had reached, with its possessions and prerogative rights, an extraordinary magnitude and power. This greatness came about through a series of royal grants and marriage inheritances. Edmund, second son of Henry III. was created Earl of Lancaster, 30 June, 1267, and received by grant the Honour of Lancaster which extended into the counties of Lancaster, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, York, Rutland and Stafford. His son Thomas succeeded him, he married Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, and through a charter of 21 Edward I. added to the earldom the great Lascy estates. The heritage grew in time to such proportions that it included lands in almost every county in England and Wales.

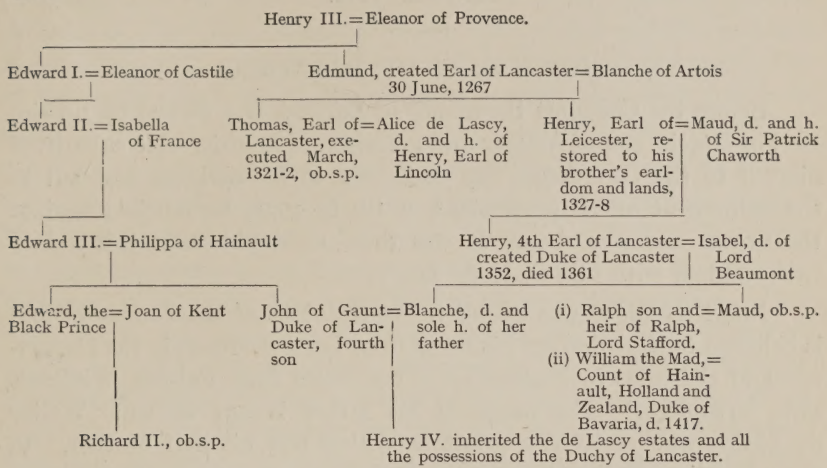
These estates came ultimately to John of Gaunt, first Duke of Lancaster, and then to his son Henry, afterwards King Henry IV. It must be noticed that when the estates became associated with the throne they were held as a separate inheritance, distinct from the lands and possessions of the Crown. The object of thus distinguishing between the Duchy and the Crown lands was this. The Duchy was already legally the property of Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, when he wrested the crown from Richard II. and assumed the title of Henry IV. But while his claim on the Duchy was unassailable, his claim on the crown was not. The rightful successor on the death of Richard II. was the heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III., Henry's father, John of Gaunt, being but fourth son. If therefore Henry had suffered the Duchy lands to be united to the Crown, and he had found himself in the quite possible case of being driven from the throne he would have lost everything. In the first year of his reign he therefore procured an Act of Parliament ordaining that the Duchy and all his other hereditary estates should remain to him and to his heirs for ever, and be administered as if he had never attained the throne.[1]

Within their possessions the Earls, and afterwards the Dukes, of Lancaster, by right of their County Palatine and by royal grants, enjoyed very high prerogatives. They appointed all judges and justices of the peace, all writs and indictments ran in their names as in other counties in the king's name, all offences were said to be done against their peace, and not, as elsewhere, against the king's peace. They might pardon treasons, murders and felonies. Most of these privileges have disappeared, but the legal officers remain, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Attorney General and Coroner. The Judicature Act of 1871 has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, and the Chancellorship is used but as an easy political post for a member of the Cabinet.

A great portion of the landed property has been sold, as in this parish, though the revenue of the Duchy still amounts to over £100,000 per annum.

1. *Blackstone*, vol. i. §4.

The descent of the Duchy lands will be understood by the following sketch :—


Henry III.=Eleanor of Provence.
Edward I.=Eleanor of Castile
Edmund, created Earl of Lancaster=Blanche of Artois
30 June, 1267
Edward II.=Isabella of France
Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, executed March, 1321-2, ob.s.p.
Alice de Lascy, d. and h. of Henry, Earl of Lincoln
Henry, Earl of Leicester, restored to his brother's earldom and lands, 1327-8
Maud, d. and h. of Sir Patrick Chaworth
Edward III.=Philippa of Hainault
Henry, 4th Earl of Lancaster created Duke of Lancaster 1352, died 1361=Isabel, d. of Lord Beaumont
Edward, the Black Prince=Joan of Kent
John of Gaunt=Duke of Lancaster, fourth son
Blanche, d. and sole h. of her father
(i) Ralph son and heir of Ralph, Lord Stafford.
(ii) William the Mad, Count of Hainault, Holland and Zealand, Duke of Bavaria, d. 1417.=Maud, ob.s.p.
Richard II., ob.s.p.
Henry IV. inherited the de Lascy estates and all the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Chapter VIII.

THE MANOR OF BARWICK.

Before the Conquest the manor of Barwick was owned by Edwin, Earl of Mercia, son of Aelfgar and grandson of Leofric. He submitted himself to the Conqueror, was confirmed in his earldom and left in the enjoyment of his possessions, until, in 1071, he rebelled against the Crown and was slain. It was then, no doubt, that this manor was granted, with others, to de Lascy.

Ilbert de Lascy was one of the companions of the Conqueror and is believed to have derived his name from Lassi, a village in the Department of Calvados in Normandy, a few miles from Falaise, William's own birthplace.[1] The name of his father is not known. Walter de Lascy, who received a grant in Wales, was his half brother. In the rewarding of his followers the Conqueror, in 1067, bestowed upon him a large grant of the confiscated lands, and on the death of Earl Edwin added to them the Earl's possessions in this neighbourhood. In Yorkshire alone Ilbert held over two hundred manors in the Wapentakes of Skyrack, Staincross, Agbrigg and Morley. It is probable that on succeeding to Edwin's estates he utilized the ancient earthworks which he found at Barwick and here created a stronghold, the head of his great fee. But before long he built a castle at a more convenient spot on the river Aire and named it Pontfret either from the remains of a broken Roman bridge, or from some place similarly so-called in Normandy. He was dead in 1087.

His grandson Henry, founder of Kirkstall Abbey, married Albreda daughter of Eustace de Vescy, and sister of William de Vescy, Rector of Barwick.[2] Their only son Robert died *sine prole* in 1193 and with him terminated the original line of this family.[3] Henry de Lascy had a sister Albreda married to Robert de Lisours, they had an only daughter, Albreda, who married first Richard Fitz Eustace, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester, and secondly William Fitz William of Sprotborough. Upon the death of Robert her cousin she succeeded

1. *Y.A.J.* vol. iv. p. 138.
2. See p. 54.
3. There is no record of the arms borne by the earlier de Lascys, and heraldic bearings were unknown in the days of the Conqueror and his immediate successors. The seal of Roger de Lascy, the Constable, has on the reverse a sort of interlaced device, which has been called 'the Lascy knot,' and may have been suggested by the word 'lacis' meaning net-work. (*Y.A.J.* vol. iv. p. 138. Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, i. 511.) There is in the Gascoigne collection a deed dated 1251 with the privy seal of Edmund de Lascy.
'Eadmund de Lascy grants to John de Longvilers all the land of Farneley which he bought of Walter de Wridellesford, with the service of Eudo and his heirs. Witnesses: Sir Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester; Peter de Percy; Robert de Stapelton; Ralph de Horbiry; John de Hoderode; Robert de Cestria; Robert de Coiniers; John de Stainton. At Rowell, Feast of S. Matthew the Apostle, 35 Hen. III. (Sept. 21, 1251).
Seal—Quarterly, over all a bend and label of five points. "SECRETV' EADMUNDI DE LACI" dark brown wax, circular, fifteen-sixteenths of an inch).

to the de Lascy estates and quit-claimed them to her grandson Roger, who recognized the estates inherited from her father Robert de Lisours as hers for life with remainder to the issue of her second husband. Roger adopted the surname of de Lascy and founded the second line of the name which ended in the fourth generation with Alice de Lascy.

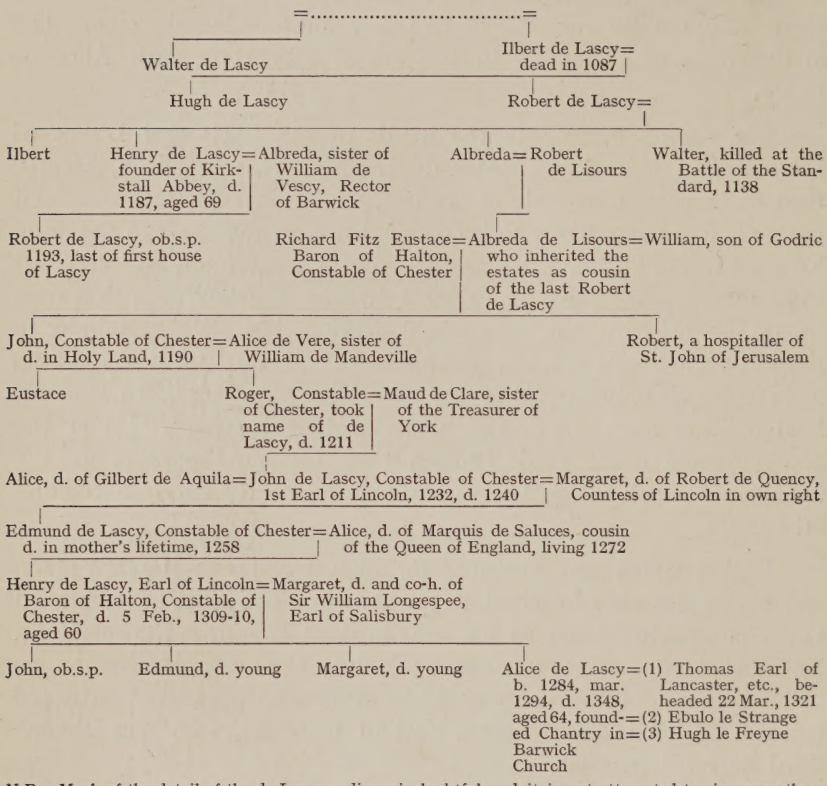
The estates came into the hands of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster in this way. Roger de Lascy's great grandson, Henry, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, having lost his two sons, and the male line being likely to become extinct, surrendered to the king Edward I., the Castle, Town and Honour of Pontefract, and received from him a new grant, 21 Edward I., with the condition that they should be held by him at the old services but with remainder to Edmund, the king's brother, and his heirs.[1] Henry de Lascy left no male issue, his only surviving daughter Alice was married to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, son of the king's brother Edmund. Under the above named grant Earl Thomas thus became possessed of the inheritance which the de Lascys had held for nearly two hundred and fifty years.

Earl Thomas was executed for high treason in March, 1321-2, and his estates were forfeited to the Crown. The king, now Edward II., then granted them to his half brother Edmund, Earl of Kent. The forfeiture was reversed in 1327, but Earl Thomas having no children to whom his estates could be restored they passed with the earldom to his brother Henry, Earl of Leicester, who now became third Earl of Lancaster.

Earl Henry died 22 September, 1345, and was succeeded by his son Henry, the fourth Earl of Lancaster. He was made Duke of Lancaster by Edward III. in 1351, and died in 1361 without heirs male. His vast estates were divided between his daughters, Maud, who married the Duke of Bavaria and died without issue in 1362, and Blanche, who married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, subsequently Duke of Lancaster. By the failure of succession to her sister, the wife of John of Gaunt became sole heiress of her father, and when her husband died, in 1399, the whole of those rights and estates descended to their son Henry, afterwards King Henry IV. Thus the Honour of Pontefract, including manors in this parish, all the original inheritance of the de Lascy family and all the Duchy lands, became united to the Crown.

1. *Charter Rolls*, 21 Edw. I., m. 4.

PEDIGREE OF DE LASCY.


=.....=
Walter de Lascy
Ilbert de Lascy= dead in 1087
Hugh de Lascy
Robert de Lascy=
Ilbert
Henry de Lascy= founder of Kirkstall Abbey, d. 1187, aged 69
Albreda, sister of William de Vescy, Rector of Barwick
Albreda= Robert de Lisours
Walter, killed at the Battle of the Standard, 1138
Robert de Lascy, ob.s.p. 1193, last of first house of Lascy
Richard Fitz Eustace= Baron of Halton, Constable of Chester
Albreda de Lisours= who inherited the estates as cousin of the last Robert de Lascy
William, son of Godric
John, Constable of Chester= d. in Holy Land, 1190
Alice de Vere, sister of William de Mandeville
Robert, a hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem
Eustace
Roger, Constable= of Chester, took name of de Lascy, d. 1211
Maud de Clare, sister of the Treasurer of York
Alice, d. of Gilbert de Aquila= John de Lascy, Constable of Chester= 1st Earl of Lincoln, 1232, d. 1240
Margaret, d. of Robert de Quency, Countess of Lincoln in own right
Edmund de Lascy, Constable of Chester= d. in mother's lifetime, 1258
Alice, d. of Marquis de Saluces, cousin of the Queen of England, living 1272
Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln= Baron of Halton, Constable of Chester, d. 5 Feb., 1309-10, aged 60
Margaret, d. and co-h. of Sir William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury
John, ob.s.p.
Edmund, d. young
Margaret, d. young
Alice de Lascy= b. 1284, mar. 1294, d. 1348, aged 64, founded Chantry in Barwick Church
(1) Thomas Earl of Lancaster, etc., beheaded 22 Mar., 1321
(2) Ebulo le Strange
(3) Hugh le Freyne

N.B.—Much of the detail of the de Lascy pedigree is doubtful, and it is not attempted to give more than is necessary to shew the outline of the history of the family as it concerns our subject.

For over two hundred years the manors of Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay, which had been for so long attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, continued in the Crown. In the days of the Stuart kings they were alienated to private ownership. On his accession to the throne, James I, by Letters Patent of 14 September, 1603, settled them, with a large number of manors in different parts of the country, upon his wife, Anne of Denmark, in dower for her life.[1] The Queen died 2 March, 1619, whereupon the king, 5 October, 1619, leased the whole Honour of Pontefract to certain officers of Charles, Prince of Wales, in trust for the prince for 99 years from the previous Lady Day at £10 per annum.[2] Charles himself, soon after he became king, mortgaged the estates which had formed his mother's jointure to the Corporation of the City of London, and on 3 January, 1627-8,[2]

1. *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 6693, p. 105. 2. *G: MSS.*

contracted to convey to the nominees of the Mayor and Commonalty of London such estates as they should choose, out of all those mortgaged, as should be of the yearly value of £12,496 6s. 6d.[1] In pursuance of this contract the trustees under the lease of 1619, on 16 May, 1628, assigned the remainder of the term to William Williams, Robert Mitchell, Walter Markes and Robert Marsh, citizens of London,[1] and on the 14 June following the king, by Letters Patent, confirmed the assignment and granted, *inter alia*, the manors of Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay in fee farm to Edward Dichfield, John Highlord, Humfry Clark and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, paying no rent during the term of 99 years and, after that, rendering to the king and his heirs for the manor of Barwick, £35 9s. 2½d. annually, for Scholes, £25 17s. 0d., and for Roundhay, £25 16s. 3d.[2]

The City trustees would be anxious to find purchasers for the estates they had acquired and these would most likely be found amongst the local gentry. It was not long before bargains were made with regard to all three of these manors. Roundhay was sold to Stephen Tempest of Broughton, son-in-law to Sir Thomas Gascoigne, for the sum of £850. By indenture dated 24 February, 1628-9, Barwick and Scholes were granted in fee farm by Dichfield and his co-trustees to Thomas, Viscount Savile,[3] Hearsey Nevile and John Purdie in consideration of the sum of £2,950, to hold on behalf of John, Lord Savile,[4] father of Thomas, by whose direction and at whose charges the purchase had been made. On the same date William Williams and his colleagues assigned the lease which they held.

John, Lord Savile, was in debt and immediately used these manors as security. On 18 May, 1630, he granted them to Gregory Armytage, of Nether Shitlington, and Matthew Field, of Erdislaw, that they might if they chose sell them to discharge debts of his for which they were responsible, and to account to him for any over plus there might be.[1] Armytage, exercising his authority, sold them, on 24 November, 1631, to William Ingilby,[5] of Ripley, and Richard Gascoigne,[6] of Bramham Biggin, for £2,550, to hold in trust for Thomas Gascoigne, of Barnbow.[1] This Lord Savile was now dead and the overplus from the sale, Armytage being satisfied, was paid to Mrs. Anne Legh,[7] of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorks., widow, Lord Savile's daughter and executrix,

1. *G: MSS* 2. *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc. Books*, No. 104.
3. Third son of John, Lord Savile, created Viscount Savile 1628, and succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Savile. In 1644 he was made Earl of Sussex. He married twice, but had no children.
4. Sir John Savile, of Howley, co. York, Sheriff of co. Lincoln 32 Eliz., M.P. co. York, High Steward of the Honour of Pontefract, created Baron Savile of Pontefract, 1628, a P.C. and Comptroller of the Household. He died 1630. He was grandson (illegitimately) of Sir Henry Savile whose widow married Richard Gascoigne, of Barnbow. He married (1) Catherine, d. of Lord Willoughby, of Parham, who died s.p., (2) Elizabeth. d. of Sir Edward Carey, by whom he had nine children. He died 1630, and was succeeded by his third son Thomas. (For a complete pedigree see Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*).
5. Afterwards Sir William Ingilby. 6. Richard Gascoigne, the antiquary.
7. 2nd daughter of Lord Savile, widow of Piers Leigh (she signs Legh), of Lyme, co. Chester.

who on 6 December, 1631, conveyed to Ingilby and Gascoigne the interest in the manors to which she was entitled under her father's will,[1] and on the 1 December, 1632, Thomas, Viscount Savile, conveyed any claim he might have on the estate.[1]

The manors remained in trust until 1 May, 1662, when, Sir William Ingilby being dead, Richard Gascoigne, as surviving trustee, conveyed them, with the concurrence of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, to Thomas, son and heir to the latter.[1] During all this time the Fee Farm Rents had remained in the hands of the Crown, but in 1671 the estate was freed from the incumbrance. By Letters Patent of 11 November, 1670, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament and of the king's intention to pay his debts, trustees had been appointed for the sale of Fee Farm Rents, who, by indenture of 18 March, 1671, sold to Sir Francis Hungate[2] and Sir Miles Stapylton,[3] in consideration of the sum of £1,060, the rent of £35 9s. 2½d. arising from the manor of Barwick, £25 17s. 0d. from Scholes, and £3 11s. 8d. from Hillam Mill, reserving the last named rent to the queen for life. Finally, by a Declaration of Trust of 8 January, 1677-8, Sir Francis Hungate and Sir Miles Stapylton declared that they held the premises in trust for Thomas Gascoigne, of Barnbow.[1] These two manors, with all their rights and appurtenances, were thus vested in the Gascoigne family where they have since remained.

The earliest details of the manor subsequent to the Domesday Survey are found in an Inquisition after the death of Edmund de Lascy in 1258.[4] This gives the names of the tenants in their various classes, and the value of the manor was returned as being £27 15s. 1d. There were in Barwick eight Free Tenants, three bondmen and 20 cotters; in Barnbow there were seven Free Tenants. The early stage of surnames is interestingly shown here; we see them originating in place names like de Vescy and de Kiddale, in de Alta Ripa passing through de Haute Rive to Dautrey, or in a more exact but less dignified definition as Thomas at Well, in trades or occupations as Thomas the Smith, Robert the forester, William the mason, Robert the cobbler, Michael Pindere and so forth, in parentage as Alan son of Richard and Adam son of Hervey.

Our next record is a Minister's Account of 15 Edward II. (1321-2).[5] This gives the receipts from the manor for one year, the noteworthy tenants being Thomas Elys, Gilmyn de Grenefeld, William de Grenefeld, Ralph de Reynvill and Edmund de Nevill. The hall and granary, the site of the manor, 133 acres of demesne lands and 42 acres of

1. *G: MSS.* 2. Of Huddleston Hall, par. of Saxton. 3. Of Carlton.
4. *Y.A.S.*, Record Series, xii., 61.
5. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, 1145, No. 21. 15 Ed. II.

meadow were demised to a number of tenants in different holdings, 9s. 8d. was received from the vills of Saxton, Towton, Barkston, Austhorpe, Barrowby, Barnbow and Seacroft for customary works, and £4 from the water mills at Hillam. Amongst receipts more occasional in their character there was 4d. of the acknowledgment of Gilbert de Kydale for the avowing (*advocare*) of the lord, 5s. from the farm of the common bakehouse (*furni*) for Easter, and it was noted that nothing was paid for Michaelmas because it was altogether thrown down (*prosternitur*) and is not yet rebuilt (*reficitur*). It was also noted that nothing had been received from Potterton because it was in the king's hands for want of a tenant and no profit had accrued. There was paid 4d. of the 'chevage' [1] of William de Berewyk, bondman, for licence to dwell outside the lordship, and 6s. 4d. of the fines of the tenants in Barwick, Seacroft and Scholes for an acknowledgment of the king's first seisin. The total receipts were £28 17s. 5d., and the expenses 14s. 9d.

The first actual Survey is dated 4 October, 1341.[2] This gives a detailed and very interesting account of the manor with its tenants, their rents, services and customs. There was then a capital messuage, or manor house, with its farm buildings, valued at 5s. 6d. a year. Of demesne lands there were 136 acres of arable, 40 in the East Field, 43 in the West Field, 50 in the North Field, and 3 in 'Scolescarr,' valued at from 6d. to 12d. an acre. There were also 16 acres of meadow ranging in value from 12d. to 4s. an acre, and a pasture which, as the Rector had right to feed his cattle there, was worth only 12d. to the lord. All this was let to 16 bondmen of the manor and produced £8 5s. 6d. a year. Other demesne lands, let to various tenants, produced £8 1s. 7¾d. a year. In addition, there was an orchard let to the Rector at 10s. a year; pastures, with right to gather underwood, in 'le Shagh,' 'le Blakfen,' and 'Osmerethyk'; the park called 'le Roundhay,' let at 10 marks for the herbage, and 13s. 4d. for the brushwood; an iron mine "worth nothing"; and the brushwood on the moor worth 19s. weekly, but 'not valued because it was at the will of the lord.' All these produced 105s. 10d. a year.

The Water mills at Hillam were let at 60s., the lord to find millstones, wheels, etc.

Pleas, perquisites and fines for entry, 'merchet' [3] and 'leirwyte' worth yearly 60s.

1. *Chevage* for "chiefage"=a "*capitagium*," a capitation or poll money.

2. *P.R.O., D. of L. Rentals and Surveys*, Bundle 10, No. 5. Berwyk and the members. Extent there made before Sir John de Eynwell and William Blaby, Auditors of the Accounts of the lands of the Lord Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, on Thursday after the Feast of S. Michael. 15 Edw. III.
Jurors —Thomas de Grenefeld, Ranulph de Barnebogh, Robert de Barnebogh, Thomas de Fenton, John Laveroke, John de Morwyke, William de Seles (? Scholes), Robert de Edlimergton, William de Morwyke, Walter de Scholes, Robert Jolif, Lawrence de Morwyke, and others.

3. 'Merchet,' or 'marchet' was a fine paid to the lord by the tenant upon the marriage of his daughter, or even sister or grand daughter.

The Free tenants in Barwick paid altogether 48s. 6d., and the custom of the manor was that, after a death, double rent should be paid and suit of court.

The Bondmen had for their usual holding a messuage and a bovate of land. Here are the terms of tenure of one of them.

> 'Thomas de Fenton holds one messuage and one bovate of land in bondage and renders yearly, viz., at Martinmas, 4d., at Pentecost, 4s. 11d., at Michaelmas, 2s. 5d., at Christmas, two hens, worth 4d., and at Easter, 30 eggs worth 1½d. Also he shall mow the lord's corn with two men for 12 days, taking by the day for each man one wheaten loaf and two herrings, value ½d., and the work is worth by the day, beyond what he receives, 1d., total 2s. Also he shall reap with one man for twelve days at the end of harvest without food, and the work is worth by the day, 1d., total 12d. He shall be reeve when he shall be elected; he cannot permit his son to receive holy orders[1] (*coronari*), or his daughter to be married without the lord's licence; and if his daughter be deflowered he shall give to the lord 'leirwyte,'[2] to be taxed according to what shall happen, and after his death the tenement shall remain in the lord's hands until his wife or next of blood shall make satisfaction for entry.'

Substantially the same conditions as the foregoing applied to all the bondmen, the total of whose rents amounted to £7 3s. 10d., with 22 hens, 340 eggs, and reaping work worth 24s.

The Cotters usually held a cottage and a toft. Here is an example of a tenancy.

> 'Isabel Baxter holds one cottage with toft[3] paying 8d. yearly at Martinmas. Also she shall draw straw for the thatching of the houses for one day before Christmas, taking nothing, or she shall pay 1d. Also she ought to wash and shear the lord's sheep for one day or pay 1d. Also she ought to hoe the lord's corn for 5 days

1. *Coronari*, i.e., to be tonsured, to be ordained priest.

> Bischopes and bachelers both maistres and doctours,
> That han cure under criste and crounyng in tokne
> And signe that they sholden shryuen here paroschienes.
> (*Piers the Plowman*, Prologue 87-89.)

2. "Si filia sua deflorata fuit dabit Leyrweit fractum." These conditions, as to the son or daughter, were made because in either case the lord lost the services of the children of the tenant to which he was entitled under feudal law. Blount, *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, pp. 476, 482, 622, has some notes on the origin and meaning of this word, deriving it from A.S. *lagan* (*licgan*), to lie (as in bed), and *wite*, a fine. It was a fine imposed for immorality on the part of the daughter of a tenant. In the manor of Brug, or Burg, in Shropshire, the fine for every 'lierwyte' was two shillings. In the manor of Terley Castle, Staffordshire, was a fine for bastards born within the lordship called 'Lotherwits' or 'Lyerwits,' from A.S. *leger*, a bed, and *wite*.

3. We should expect to find this 'cottage and croft' but the original is quite clear as to toft. The distinction is that *croft* is a small field near to a house, while *toft* means generally the land on which the cottage is built. It seems to have first been applied to a piece of rising ground, a knoll, on which a house was built, and to have been allied to *tuft*, a crest (on this see Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary*, under Tuft). In *Piers the Plowman*, of slightly later date than this Survey, we have:

> I seigh a toure on a toft trielich ymaked. (Prologue, 14).

"per sarculos"[1] taking nothing, or she shall pay 5d. Also she shall reap the lord's corn for 12 days with one man in harvest, taking of the lord one loaf and two herrings, worth ¾d., or she shall pay 12d. And she shall make fine for her son and daughter, leirwyte and entry.'

The total rent paid by the cotters was 64s. 4d., with thatching worth 4d., sheep washing, 4d., hoeing corn, 20d., and reaping corn, 4s. The former servile condition of these so-called cotters had by this time practically disappeared, for under this category in this Survey such names are found as John Grenefeld, of Barnbow, and Thomas Ellis, of Kiddal, who would have compounded, by money payments, for the services due from them.

There were also in Barwick certain Terminaries, or lease-holders, who paid rents amounting to 6s. 10d.

In Barnbow there were Free Tenants who paid yearly 37s. 2d. and a pound of cummin, and Bondmen who paid 21s. and 4d. for works.

In Potterton, Sir Robert de Nevill held the 'town of Podryngton' by the service of one knight's fee, there was a grange there, and a messuage, with dovecote, that used to be the lord's capital messuage, the total rental being 13s. 7d.; Kiddal paid 3s. 2d.; Woodhouse, 100s. 6d.

Then come a number of what are called Foreign Issues.

There were at Saxton a water mill and a wind mill let at 66s. 8d. Also the town of Saxton had to furnish 11 'works' for one day in reaping the lord's corn, taking by the day for every 'work' at breakfast (*jantaculum*) a fourth part of one loaf and a herring, at dinner (*prandium*) 1 loaf, 2 herrings and drink for two times, or to pay 2d. for each work.[2]

Similarly Towton had to furnish 23 'works' for one day, to reap the lord's corn; Barrowby had to plough a given amount of land for the Lenten sowing, or pay 8d., and in return was allowed to pasture its cattle on Brown Moor; Austhorpe had to plough and to reap in certain 'works' or pay 14d., and in return received right of pasture on Scholes Moor as far as the Beck and 'Penwell Dale'; Seacroft had to plough 5 days and reap 12, or pay 15d. and 2s. respectively, and for this they were allowed common of pasture as far as Scholes Wood Beck.

1. This looks like 'sabaculos' in the roll, but one can find no sense for that, and it probably is 'sarculos.' *Sarculum*, more frequently than *sarculus*, is a weeding hook, hoe, rake, sarcle. *Sarculare*, to weed, rake or hoe. See Facciolati's *Lexicon*, and *The Whitby Chartulary*, by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Surtees Soc. vol. lxxii., p. 365.

2. There seem to have been two principal meal times, dinner at about nine or ten o'clock, and supper at about five or six. The day's work was supposed to be completed at the ninth hour, three in the afternoon according to our reckoning, this was called high noon, from *nones*, and when the meal time was shifted to midday that came to be called noon. On this see a note by Skeat on *Piers the Plowman*, vi., 147, quoting from Timbs, *Nooks and Corners*, p. 222, and Wright's *History of Domestic Manners*, p. 155.

There were two payments under 'Chevage,' Robert Lambe and Robert Hull, the lord's bondmen, paying each 2d. a year for licence to dwell without the lordship. Thus actual removal from the manor would not free a man from his liabilities to the lord; he had to recognize a right to bring him back and to compel him to serve.

Last in the Survey come the advowsons of the Churches, that of Barwick, worth 40 marks yearly, and that of Thorner, worth 80 marks. The patronage of both of these was then attached to this lordship.

The prices at which labour and produce were rated in this Survey must not be taken as the actual value then current. Labour was worth more than a penny a day. At some time before this, possibly in the reign of Henry III., a scale of commuted payments had been drawn up and this held long after labour, and concurrently food, had increased in value. In the earlier days of the manorial system there had been no such thing as payment for work done, the dependents of the manor furnished their customary services, and did their work personally under the direction of the lord's bailiff. But as time went on and social conditions changed, the practice became more and more general to accept money in lieu of servile labour and to pay wages for work done. In the first quarter of the fourteenth century this was almost universal. The prices given in this Survey point to an earlier date than 1341 for this scale of payments, labour was then fetching 2d. or 2½d. a day even a woman, helping to thatch, would earn a penny. The manorial Survey did not recognize this change in values, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the jury of the manor would not allow any increase in what were now become customary rents. Thus it came about that a scale framed in the time of Henry III. lasted until the days of the Stuart kings, and in 1610 we find land paying only four pence a year which was estimated to be worth ten shillings. We may then see that the rates shown in the various surveys are no guide to the values then current.

The mills at Hillam, mentioned in this Survey, were on the bank of the Cock Beck in a tongue of land that projected from this parish into Aberford but was included in this manor. It looks as though the boundary must have been altered so as to embrace these mills at a period long after it had been originally traced; for the mill was not founded until early in the thirteenth century. Hillam itself was a small place between Parlington and Barwick; it is sometimes spoken of as a separate manor, but it seems rather probable that the name was in that sense interchangeable with Parlington. The mill was first called Parlington Mill and later Hillam Mill, it carried that name until almost the last few years when it came to be called after Becca, with which it has no association whatever either by geography or by ownership.

The mill was founded by John de Lascy, Constable of Chester, by an undated charter which we know to have been before 1232, when the grantor was created Earl of Lincoln.[1] By this charter power was granted to Sir Hugh le Despenser to construct a mill on the river between Barwick and Parlington for the advantage of the land which Roger de Lascy, father of the grantor, had given him. It seems that the place of the mill was at that time in the fee of Parlington, there being no reference to the manor of Barwick, and that within a very short time the obviously artificial alteration of the boundary was made that should bring it into the manor of Barwick. A water wheel and the remains of a mill still exist but in a dilapidated condition.

At this mill the tenants of Barwick were compelled to grind their corn, and the payments they made furnished its profit. Hence the lord's claim to the grinding was rigidly enforced. In 1673 Thomas Gascoigne sued Richard Vevers, of Potterton, in the Duchy Court to compel him to grind his malt at this mill. Gascoigne stated that no person should erect any water corn mills, windmills, handmills, horse mills or other mills within the manor, nor should take corn from out this manor to be ground elsewhere, and that Richard Vevers, the elder, William Vevers, his son, William Ellis, esquire, George Spink, and William Bridges, clerk, refused to bring their corn. For the defence it was contended that Hillam Mill was not within the manor of Barwick, but in that of Parlington, confounding the mill with the place of the same name. Judgment was given in Gascoigne's favour, and in October, 1674, Richard Vevers paid him 'four broad pieces of gould' for refusing to grind his malt at the mill.[2]

Between the time of this Survey and the next we get glimpses of the manor from the Ministers' Accounts. There is a long series of these accounts running onwards from the reign of Edward I. The oldest for Scholes and Roundhay is for 1295, and there is another for these two manors for 1303-4. The first that includes Barwick is for 1321-2; there are two in the reign of Edw. III., one for Richard II., and then they come with fair regularity right down to the year 1 Hen. VII. They give the receipts and payments on account of the several manors in the Duchy, but do not tell us much beyond the payment of the ordinary rents and the names of successive tenants.

1. Carta Johannis de Lasci de molendino de parlinton. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Johannes de Lascy Constabularius Cestriensis dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Hugoni Dispensatori militi meo et heredibus suis ut faciat unum molendinum super ductum currentem inter Berewic et Parlinton. Et ut stagnum suum attachiat super morker prout ei magis fuerit conveniens et heredibus suis, in augmento tenementi sui quod Rogerus de Lascy pater meus illi dedit pro servicio suo. Hiis testibus. Johanne de Birkin, Willelmo de Stapel(ton), Willelmo de Lungvilers, Henrico Theutonico, et multis aliis. (*British Museum Harleian Charter* 52, H. 42.)

2. *G: MSS.*

These are typical entries. In 1373-5 John de Bretby, William Reyvill and Robert de Bretby pay 12d. each 'as well for outrak[1] and overrak for their cattle levant and couchant in Bretby in this township as for eighteen loads of turf.' Nicholas de Marcheden in the same year pays 6d. of new rent for 'a place of land called Wyndehill,' the earliest appearance of this name for a part of the old earthworks. We get William Smyth at the same time paying 6d. of chevage for licence to dwell on the tenement of Thomas Elys of Berwyk, which sum he is to pay yearly until he return upon his own bond tenement, in the same town, from which it seems that licence was required not only to live outside the manor but even from off a particular holding.

There is abundant evidence of the jurisdiction of this manor extending beyond its own boundaries. We have in every Survey the inclusion of what were called "*opera forinseca*" or foreign works, payments made on account of services due of old to be rendered to the lord of this manor. As late as 1678, Saxton paid 1s. 10d., Towton, 3s. 10d., Barkston, 8d., Seacroft, 6s. 4d., Austhorpe, 5s., Barrowby, 1s. 10d., Birkby,[2] 4s., Wothersome, 1s., Graspitts, 6d., Monkey (in Bramham), 1s., Manston, 4s. 4d., and Thorner Parsonage, 8d. We see that in 1341, and later, the advowson of Thorner Church belonged to this manor, while the survey of 1424-5 shows an acre of land at Thorner occupied by the steward seized into the hand of the lord "ratione donacionis ad manum mortuam." At the same time Master Roger Gaite was holding an acre of land at Thorner 'by the name of the glebe of the church' and paid 8d. a year to the manor of Barwick.

The water and wind mills at Saxton, 5 miles away, belonged to this manor and were in 1341 paying 66s. 8d. rent. As late as 1610 they appear in the Barwick Survey, when James Godson of York, by indenture under the seal of the Duchy dated 26 May, 40 Elizabeth, (1598), held Saxton Mill with soke to the same belonging, and also a parcel of ground called Damme holme, with all the Queen's waste lying on the east side of the mill and on the west side of a little running beck called Old beck, and abutting on the south part of Damme holme leading to the Mill Scatt on the north. For this he paid annually £4 2s. 1d., but the value was put at £10. There is other evidence with regard to the authority of this manor at Saxton.[3] In 20 Hen. VII. William Scargill took of the king at the Court of the Honour of Pontefract this same piece of land called Damme holme and his son Sir Robert Scargill died seised of it. As no heir came into court by the space of two years and more to make a fine with the lord, testified

1. *Outrake*, a free passage for sheep or cattle from enclosed pastures into open ground. *Rake*, a track, path, or course, especially a steep or narrow one; a range or walk for cattle, sheep, etc. (see *English Dialect Dict.*). Rake Hill in this parish illustrates the use of the word.

2. Birkby Hill, near Roundhay.

3. *P.R.O. Court Rolls, D. of L.* 129-1970.

by the oath of twelve tenants at the Court of Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay, held at Barwick, 15 April, 23 Hen. VIII. (1532), proclamation was made publicly and solemnly in three courts of the Honour and no one appeared except his widow the Lady Joan Scargill, who was accordingly admitted at the Court held 7 Sept., 24 Hen. VIII. (1532), and paid the fine of 5s. The premises are described in the Roll as being "in Berwyk."

It is impossible to say how this extra territorial jurisdiction arose, whether it belonged originally to the manor itself or was some part of the privilege of the Liberty of Barwick. There is not a Survey, and there is hardly an account rendered by a steward, which does not bear some evidence of it; one can only conclude that this manor was always of very great importance and had extensive powers.

Shadwell also came under its influence. In 1356-8 Thomas Ryvill, of Bretby, paid 2s. for liberty to common his cattle in Shadwell Moor and elsewhere.[1] Seacroft often appears paying a sort of tribute. In 1373-5 Robert de Manston paid 6d. of a new rent for a plot of the lord's waste in the moor of Seacroft, containing one acre, in a place called 'Allershaghsik,' demised to him and his heirs in the 42nd year of the king for enclosing his field there,[2] and this payment was made for many years.

A very curious entry is the following; one wonders how such a matter came within the purview of the officers of this manor. In the accounts for the year 1383-5 "2d. for one messuage in Tadcaster in Kirkegate seized into the lord's hand for that the aforesaid Thomas son of Roger Kynstan, the lord's bondman as above, entered it by hereditary right after the decease of Agnes who was the wife of the aforesaid Roger, mother of the same Thomas so demised to the same Thomas by the Court Roll of the fourth year of King Richard, at the term of St. Michael for the whole year, over and above (*ultra*) the service due and accustomed to the Lord Earl of Northumberland, lord of Tadcastre."[3]

The previous entry, to which the above refers, shows that this Thomas, son of Roger Kynstan, was holding the third part of a messuage in Barnbow; he had married Ellen, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert, son of John de Barnebogh, a freeman, and after her death he had entered by courtesy. William Kynstan, chaplain, son of Thomas and Ellen, was holding this tenement in Tadcaster together with the land in Barnbow in 1424-5, and in 1426 granted his land in Barnbow to Thomas Wentworth of Pontefract, and John Lepton of Barwick.[4]

1. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts* 30-31, Edw. III., 507-8226.
2. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts* 47-48, Edw. III., 507-8227.
3. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts* 7-8, Ric. II., 507-8228.
4. See charter on p. 195.

The next existing Survey is dated 17 February, 1424-5; it does not add very much to our knowledge of the manor, the divisions remain much the same, there was little variation in the services rendered, in the prices of commodities, or in the rents paid. But we get a new set of names, Nicholas Gascoigne at Lasingcroft, John Greenfeld at Barnbow, Sir John Langton holding the vill of Potterton, and the Ellises appear for the first time. In 1355, a few years after the former Survey, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had granted to Thomas Ellis, of Barwick, and Joan, his wife, the capital messuage, the orchard attached to it, 136 acres of new demesne land, 16 acres of meadow in 'Frythkarr, Scoles Karr, Thurstanshaghe, Swynsike, Mylncrofte, Gentcheng, Gresscrofte,' and several pastures called 'Blakkfenn, Berwikshaghe, Coteyerde, and Stubbing,' to hold to them and their lawful heirs, freely, at the annual rent of £6 13s. 4d.[1] In addition other portions of land were held by the same family, now firmly established in the parish. The value of the manor and the number of the tenants upon it at the dates of these two Surveys cannot be accurately compared, as the information in the earlier one is incomplete, but we can ascertain what was the value at the later date and also compare this with the values of other manors in the Honour of Pontefract from a collection of these records at Parlington.

The value of this manor was in 1258, £27 15s. 1d., in 1341 it was apparently £51 2s. 5¾d., Saxton Mills, £3 6s. 8d., and foreign works, 7s. 6d.; in 1424 the total value, including all these was but £40 18s. 11d. Scholes was worth in 1258 only £6 9s. 10d., in 1341, £20 7s. 2¼d., and in 1424, £23 5s. 11d. Other manors in the Honour at the last date were valued thus; Rothwell, with its members Knostrop, Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, and Lofthouse, £83 18s. 4d.; Leeds, £42 10s. 1¼d.; Elmsall, £36 3s. 3½d.; Marsden, £26 3s. 2d.; Beal, £20 17s. 0¼d.; Kippax, £20 15s. 7d.; Owston, £19 3s. 0½d.; Warmfield, £16 2s. 3d.; Cridling, £12 13s. 3¾d.; Altofts, £11 8s. 8½d.; Almondbury, £10 14s. 11¼d.; Campsall, £8 16s. 1½d.; Knottingley, £5 4s. 3½d.

We have then an imperfect, and partly illegible, roll styled 'The Revenewe' which is undated, but appears to be of the latter half of the fifteenth century. A Hall is mentioned "Item pro aula xlviii^{s}," and our village street 'the Boyle' in "Item pro domo in ye bole xvii^{d}."

A Survey of the year 2 Ed. VI. (1548-9)[2] shows the value of the manor £44 13s. 4½d.; Sir William Copley was holding Potterton, Francis Saivwell, Saxton Mill, and Robert Rawson, Hillam Mill. Richard Ellys, clerk, the last of the Chantry chaplains, was paying 11s. for 33 acres of land formerly of the lord's waste, and in the manor of

1. See page 26 *D. of L. Depositions*, vol. 61, 6 Ed. VI.
2 *G: MSS.*

Scholes he held a messuage and 3 acres in right of the chantry and paid 4s. 10d. It was noted that every tenant who held a messuage and an oxgang of land was bound for service and suit of court, and also to be collector of the king's rents within the lordship for one year by course, and for every messuage and half an oxgang to be half collector, except a messuage and an oxgang in the tenure of Cuthbert Hayton which were free from this liability.

Following is a Survey dated 1610 that can only be called monumental. It is written in elaborate penmanship on 48 skins of parchment, each 31 inches by 13¼ inches, and is described as "A Generall Survey of the Manor of Barwicke in Elmett ...parcell of the Joincture of the moste excellent Princesse Queene Anne" (James I.'s queen). The actual work was carried out under Thomas Potts, of Skipwith Wood, deputy to Thomas, Lord Knyvett, the Queen's Surveyor General. It begins with a 'Circuit,' or description of the boundaries of the manor, and contains a list of the tenants of various classes, with the rent paid for each holding and what each was actually worth. The differences, often very great, represent the interest of the tenant in the manor; we have, *e.g.*, rent, 4d., value 10s.; rent, 7s. 4d., value £4 13s. 4d.; rent, 12s. 9¾d., value £10 3s. 4d. The old feudal divisions of 'Bondmen,' 'Cotters,' etc., have disappeared, they had been maintained in theory long after they were obsolete in practice, and their places taken by Tenants and Farmers for terms of years, Free Tenants owing suit of Court, Tenants by Copy of Court Roll, (*i.e.*, Copyholders), and Tenants at Will.

There are also two other Surveys of the 17th century. One undated is before 1635 and offers little fresh information. Alveray Copley is given as holding the "site of the Manor of Barwick where sometime the Capital Messuage or Manor House did stand now called the Hall Tower," and lands which represent the grant to Thomas Ellis in 1355, and for which he paid the then agreed rent of £6 13s. 4d. The last of these Surveys is dated 1678 and here we find this same ancient site in the hands of Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, Bart.

Shortly before the passing of the manors from the Crown a dispute arose between the tenants and one Thomas Caesar[1] who under pretence of assisting them to better leases had practically robbed them. The matter was before the Council 16 April, 1630, and 12 March, 1630-1. It appeared that about February, 1623, the tenants of Barwick, having a lease for 6 years or more unexpired surrendered them to Caesar on the understanding that he should compound with

1. Thomas Caesar was a Londoner and clockmaker to the King. By lease of 7 Feb., 1626, he received from Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir James Fullerton, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Sir Thomas Trevor, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who were trustees of the Manor of Barwick for a term of years on behalf of the king, the ancient demesne lands of this manor, late in the tenure of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, and John Ellis of Kiddall, to hold for 31 years from the previous Michaelmas. (*G. MSS.*)

the Commissioners of the Prince of Wales for a new lease for 31 years at as low a rent as possible, and that each tenant should afterwards have his own back again, paying a proportion of the cost of the new lease. Caesar obtained the lease and said he had paid £300 for it, besides quitting a debt owing him by the King for services and for keeping in order the clock at St. James's. He then sold his lease to Henry Goodrick for £500 and left the tenants out. The Council held that the tenants had been unfairly treated, suggested terms of settlement, and promised that if Caesar and Goodrick refused them they would recommend the Chancellor of the Duchy to relieve the tenants from being put out of possession. The Chancellor, Lord Newburgh, in the first place refused the relief; they again petitioned the Council and stated that Goodrick had arrested 23 tenants for recovery of possession. The lords of the Council undertook that their clerk should wait upon the Chancellor to present the petition and to instruct him to take it into consideration. The upshot of this is not on record, but it appears the tenants were left undisturbed so that some means were found for effecting a settlement.[1]

The chief officer of the manor is the Steward. Prior to the breaking up of the Honour of Pontefract, the sovereign, as Duke of Lancaster, appointed a steward, or seneschal, for the whole Honour under whose authority the manorial courts were held. It was a post of dignity and profit, and was filled by such as the Earl of Shrewsbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by John, Lord Savile, and his son Thomas, Viscount Savile, in the time of James I. and Charles I.

Under the steward is the Bailiff, a resident official appointed to watch the lord's interests on the spot. In former times he would have to see that the tenants discharged their customary services fairly and well, their ploughing, sowing, thatching, etc. That part of his duties exists no longer, but the office remains, and the bailiff now summons the court on the instructions of the steward and calls over the list of tenants when the court is opened.

The Reeve, or, as he was later called, the Grave,[2] was elected by the tenants; he was their representative as the bailiff was the lord's. It will be seen, in the account of the Survey of 1341, that among the services to be rendered by some of the tenants was the obligation to be reeve if they should be elected. In the Survey of 1678 the duties of the officer, now styled Grave, and the manner of his appointment were plainly laid down. He was to be nominated by the Copyhold Jury at the Michaelmas Court; he was, by himself

1. *British Museum Harl. MS.* 6.
2. Reeve and Grave are identical in meaning, derived from A.S. *gereſa*, an officer, as e.g. the Sheriff, the shire reeve or officer of the shire or county.

or his deputy, to collect the lord's fee farm rents at Lady Day and Michaelmas in the year following; if any freeholder, copyholder or foreigner should fail to pay, the grave was to distrain; he was yearly to drive all the horses of foreigners which they should find on the common land to the Pinfold at Barwick, and there to detain them until the owners should pay for each horse one penny. The office is now obsolete.[1]

The Pinder has charge of the Pinfold, or Pound, and of the cattle or horses there impounded.

Under the old government of the manor, courts were held at different places within the Honour, at which it appears business connected with any manor in the Honour might be transacted. Such courts were held very frequently; even the meagre records of the time of Henry VI. and Edward IV. show them being held at intervals of about three weeks, sometimes of only a few days. Later the custom was to hold a court for the three manors of Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay in one or other of these places: since the severance of Roundhay from the other two it has been held at Barwick.

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1. The following list is in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, the 2nd baronet; he notes that he took it from a memorandum made by his father in 1628

The Order of Graves for the Manor of Barwick and how they serve by course.

Barwick
1. 2. Martin Settle twice together
3. Ric: Potter by himselfe.
4. John Ellis, esq., by himselfe.
5. Martin Settle, John Hardcastle and Ric. Dighton.
6. Martin Settle, John Ellis and Rob: Sayner one.
7. Andrew Hardcastle and John Hauge.
8. Nicolas More gent.
1627 9. Ric: Shippen and John Gascoigne
1628 10. John Gascoigne
11. Ric: Taylor
12. Ric: Potter, Will Bridggs Jo: Gascoigne and Hen: Croft.
13. Will Sawer
14. John Hardcastle
15. Andrew Hardcastle.
16. John Hardcastle.
17. Andrew Hardcastle, John Hauge.

This is in a later hand.

Scoles The Graves of Scoles and Assistants this note from W. Taylor.

John Taylor	2 yeares.		
Mr. Nath. Jackson	1 ye.		
John Taylor	1		
Tho: Stainer..	1		
Ric: Jackson	1	Will Strickland for one ac.	
Will Vevers and Fran: Brame	1	Will Vevers for 3 acres	
Will Vevers	3		
Rob: Greenewood	1	Rob: Saner for 3½ ac. Will Dan: 2½ Ric: Taylor 1 ac. Ra: Collett for 2 ac.	
Ric. Vevers	1	Tho: Saynor late land 9 ac. Will. Gisson 3 ro.	
Sir Tho. Gasc:	1	Shippen Manston Becks 6 ac.	
Fra. Oddie	1	Will Vevers 9 ac. Jeremie Vevers 1 ac.	
Alured Vevers	1	Jerimy Vevers for 5½ ac.	
Sir Tho: Gasc:	1	Will Briddgs for 4 ac. Tho: Shippen 1 ac.	

The old way in my fa: time of rating lands for a double lay. This from W. Ta. 15 Aug. 1673.
In Potterton and Kiddall 4 ac of Past. and 4 ac. of Er. 1d.
In Barw. 3 ac. of Past: and 3 of er. 1d.
In Scholes 2 of past. or meadow and 3 of errable 1d.

The Court, known as the Great Court Baron,[1] is held annually in the autumn. It is called by notice addressed by the Steward to the Bailiff, who summons the copyholders to attend.[2] The Steward or his deputy presides, the court is opened by the Bailiff, the names of all the copyholders are called over and a fine of one shilling, which is not enforced, is imposed on absentees, the theory being that they should attend to do homage for their holding and the fine should be an acknowledgment of the duty. A jury of the copyholders is sworn, called the Homage Jury, before whom presentments are made, as, e.g., A. B. does for certain consideration and by a straw surrender such property into the hands of the lord, the jury will decide his right to surrender and the right of C. D. to claim, they will sign the presentment and the Steward will then, on behalf of the lord, admit the tenant. A straw is plaited into the document of admission as evidence of actual possession.

The transfer of copyhold property is not registered, the admission is entered on the court roll and a copy of the roll is sufficient evidence of title.

There are no very ancient Court Rolls of this Manor. At the British Museum[3] are some copies of MSS. formerly preserved in the Tower of London which were removed to the Record Office in the middle of the last century but cannot now be found there. Amongst these is a memorandum of a Court for Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay, held at Barwick 20 October, 2 Richard II. (1378), when 'William Nettleton took a parcel of land of the soil and waste of the lord called Hoberlawe containing 3 acres with appurtenances in Barwick, to hold it for services rendered at a rent of 1d. Fine 4d.' This is the earliest record of this kind. There are a few others in the same reign.

At the Record Office are some rolls of the Honour of Pontefract of the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., in which Barwick affairs are occasionally dealt with.

At Parlington the earliest document of this kind is a copy of court roll, 22nd day of April, 2 Henry VIII. (1510), but except for two or three isolated papers such as this there is no sequence of rolls until the time of Elizabeth, and even then not many.[4] In the 17th and 18th centuries a great number remain. The reason of this loss

1 A Court Baron is incident to every manor; it was ordained as well for the maintenance of the services and duties stipulated for by lords of manors on their granting out lands to others in fee, as also for the determining actions of a personal nature, as debt or trespass, or detinue of goods, where the debt or damage was under forty shillings, such actions lying not only between the tenants of the manor, but also against strangers coming within the manor.

The Court Leet could inquire into acts of felony and certify to the judges at the assizes; there were certain offences which it had power to punish by fine, penalty, etc., such as nuisances, disturbances, etc. (See Scriven on the law of Copyholds and Manors).

2. See Additional Note at end of chapter.

3. *Add. MS.* 15662, f. 116 4. For an example of a Court Roll see Additional Note at end of Chapter.

of early rolls is the double siege of Pontefract Castle in the Civil War of Charles I. The records of the Honour of Pontefract were stored there and were very largely destroyed.

Wills were anciently proved in the manor court, and not only when they related to real estate within the manor. The will of Isabella, widow of John Errington, of Barnbow, dated 23 May, 1673, and proved 11 October, 1676, disposed almost exclusively of money.[1] It has the following declaration of probate.

Manerium de Barwik et Scoles.

Memorandum quod undecimo die Octobris Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli Secundi dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis fidei defensoris vicesimo octavo (1676) Probatum fuit Testamentum Isabellae Errington de Barnebow in parochia de Barwick in Elmett defunctæ etc.

Coram me Samuele Brogden senescallo Curie Thome Gascoigne militis et Baronetti manerii sui de Barwicke et Scholes.

An 18th century memorandum on the customs of the manor has this : " And that the Probate of Wills and Granting of Administrations of Intestate Estates of all persons dyeing within the Mannor ought to be proved before the Steward of the Court of the said Mannor and the Administrations to be granted by him."[2]

The fines due to the lord of this manor on the surrender or devise of copyhold land are fixed by custom. In the year 1656, in consequence of the destruction of a great part of the manorial records in the siege of Pontefract Castle where they were stored, and in consequence of the

1. This is an abstract. 23 May, 1673. Isabella Erington late wife of John Errington of Barnebow in the Parish of Barwicke in Elmett ; to be buried in the parish where I now live (she was buried at Barwick April 1, 1676) ; as my late husband appointed me his sole executrix by his will dated 17 October 23 Charles II. (1671) and devised to me a mortgage for the term of my natural life and free liberty to dispose of £100 part of the said mortgage I bequeath to Mary Squire wife of — Squire of Harrigate £5, to Mary Young wife of John Young of Rawcliff £5, to Cuthbert Bulmer of Otrington 40s., to my sister Elizabeth Harrison Bulmer who lives near Kilvington 20s., to my sister Elizabeth Harrison and to all her children living at my decease 20s. to be equally divided amongst them, to the children of my sister Mary Robinson deceased 20s., to John Baker of London £10, to William Baker of Brandsby his brother £20, to Mary Baker one of his daughters £20, to Anne Bergh and Mary Bergh two of the daughters of my nephew Thomas Bergh £10 between them, to Mr. John Gascoigne son of Sir Thomas Gascoigne £5, to Mrs. Katherine and Mrs. Frances Gascoigne daughters of Sir Thomas Gascoigne £5 each, to Thomas and John Gascoigne sons of George Gascoigne deceased 10s. each, to Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Hellen Ravenscroft two daughters of Thomas Appleby of Lynton upon Ouse 20s. apiece, to Elizabeth Willows £3, to John Errington a son of Vallentine Errington my brother-in-law, to William Errington another son and Dorathy his sister 20s. apiece, to my nephew Thomas Watson of York 40s., to Susanna French 20s., to all the household servants at Barnebow who shall be in my service at my decease 5s. each, to my Lady Tempest £5, to Mrs. Ann Aunger 10s., to Ellen Cooke widow and Hellen Shippen daughter of Thomas Shippen deceased and to Mary Shippen daughter of Nicholas and Ann Clarkson my goddaughter 5s. each, to John Marshall my godson 5s., to Thomas Gascoigne esquire £1, to Mrs. Rushton of Barnebow £2 : 10s., all my goods to my Lady Tempest whom I also appoint sole executrix of this my will.

Amongst those indicted at the Assizes 25 March, 1664, for not coming to church are the names of —— Errington, gen. and his wife. They were evidently members of the Roman Catholic community at Barnbow.

2. The customs of a manor, are either those general customs which give to copyhold and customaryhold lands their general character, or they are special customs requiring to be proved in every case. The customs of a manor must be immemorial ; they must be reasonable ; and certain ; otherwise they cannot be supported. (Scriven *On Copyholds*, p. 264, 6 Ed.)

partial neglect of customs during the troublous times through which the country had recently passed, an enquiry was made into the subject, so that any uncertainty might be removed. One James Wright collected available facts and set them out in a memorandum dated January, 1656, in which he showed that 'now for nearly thirty years the copyholders, excepting two or three who are obstinate, had willingly paid their fines upon alienations, mortgages, heirs, copies, reversions or seisures merely at the will of the lord, viz., for alienations at two years full value, their said houses and lands being moderately and reasonably rated, viz., arable and field land at 5s. an acre, meadow and pasture at 10s. an acre.' Wright instanced cases where copyhold land had, within recent times, been transferred by purchase or inheritance, and when the fines had not been paid there was no admission. By means of this enquiry an attempt was made to arrive at the true custom of the manor.

There is, also, in connexion with this subject the record of a case stated for counsel's opinion that shows the custom in the eighteenth century. No date is given, but it was evidently upon the death of Harriet, Lady Bingley, in 1757. Robert, Lord Bingley[1] had died in 1731 seised in fee of certain copyhold lands in this manor which he bequeathed by will in trust for the use of his daughter Harriet Benson, who became wife of George Fox, afterwards George Fox Lane, and afterwards Lord Bingley, for the term of her life, and in default of heirs male to the use of his natural daughter Mary Johnson, now the wife of Sir John Goodricke, with remainder to heirs male, etc. Lady Bingley died without issue; Lady Goodricke was entitled to admission and was about to take it but that doubts had arisen as to the amount of the fine. The custom of the manor was stated to be a year and a half's annual value for admission on surrender, and two years' on descent, and that even two lives had been admitted on surrender on payment of a year and half value. In reply to questions put, counsel gave the opinion that if Lady Goodricke did not herself take the copyhold land and by virtue of the surrender to the use of the will, it should descend to her son, a fine of a year and half value should be paid, and if her own name and that of her son Henry should be included in the admission two years' fine would be a reasonable composition.

The custom is now that on surrender or devise one and a half year's improved value shall be paid, together with the steward's fees;

1. Robert Benson, first Lord Bingley, was s. and h. of Robert Benson, of Wrenthorpe co. York; he was M.P. for York and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and created Baron Bingley 21 July, 1713; he was afterwards Ambassador at Madrid. He received from the Crown a large tract of land known as Bramham Moor where he built a great mansion. He married Elizabeth, d. of the first Earl of Aylesford, and died 9 April, 1731, aged 55, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. His widow died 26 February, 1757. Lord Bingley's estates at Bramham and elsewhere have descended to George Lane Fox, Esq, M.P. for the Barkston Ash Division.

in case of intestacy two years' value. For enfranchisement there is payable five years' improved value, thirty years' copyhold rent and the fees.

The custom regarding Widow's Dower, or Freebench, is very clear. Several eighteenth century cases show that the widow of a copyholder is entitled to a third part of her husband's copyhold estate for her life. Widow Settle had the third part of her husband's estate paid her in money over forty years, Widow Hardcastle and Widow Briggs similarly during life ; re-marriage did not affect this, William Haigh married the widow of a copyholder and received the third part of her first husband's estate during her life, Mary Vevers received a similar sum after she married again, and for her life ; and in an interesting case the widow of Edward Knapton received, for about twenty years after his death, her third on copyhold land which he had sold, and it was duly expressed that a man could not deprive his wife of her dower by selling his copyhold estate unless the wife herself appeared before the steward and gave her consent under his examination.

An action to recover the widow's third must be brought in the lord's Court Baron and in no other way at law ; and when it has been recovered the amount is to be set out by the jury and the bailift.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

A. A SIXTEENTH CENTURY COURT ROLL.

"The Court with the tourn of Berwik Scoles and Rowndhay held at Berwik the last day of April in the 20th Year of the reign of King Henry the eighth after the conquest of England.

To this Court came George Otts in his proper person before the Steward of the Court and took from the lord one messuage and half a bovate of land with the appurtenances in Berwik which messuage and half bovate of land with the appurtenances were lately taken into the hands of the lord by reason that the said George Otts demised the said messuage and half bovate of land at farm to Henry Brige and his assigns from three years until the third year and so until the end of a term of twelve years and more, without making a fine with the lord, and against the custom of the manor, as at the Court of Berwik held there the second day of May in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. it was found by the oath of twelve tenants of the lord there sworn Therefore proclamation was publicly and solemnly made in three courts of the Honour of Pontefract held at Pontefract by different days and turns as by the custom of the manor in such case is required that if any one desired to claim to hold the said messuage and half bovate of land with the appurtenances of the lord he should come and recover And no one came forward but the said George Otts The said messuage and half bovate of land with the appurtenances were granted to the said George Otts To have and to hold to him his heirs and assigns for ever according to the custom of the manor Rendering thence to the lord yearly rent of old due and of right accustomed saving the right of every one And he gives to the lord for fine of entry three shillings."

B. NOTICE OF A MANOR COURT.

Manor of Barwick with Scholes. } TO WIT. { To the Bailiff of the said Manor.

YOU are hereby required to give strict Warning and Summons to all whom it may concern, That the Great Court Baron of FREDERICK RICHARD THOMAS TRENCH GASCOIGNE Esquire, Lord of the said Manor, will be held at the usual Place at Barwick aforesaid, within the said Manor, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of December, 1907, by twelve o'clock at Noon of the same Day, when and where all the Copyholders of and within the said Manor are required personally to be and appear, to do not only their respective Fealties for the Lands and Tenements they respectively hold of the said Manor, but also such other Service or Suit of Court as is from them respectively due and owing, or they will respectively answer the same at their Peril.

You are also required to summon one sufficient Homage Jury to serve at the same Court. And you are at the said Court, at the time aforesaid, upon Oath, to make Return of this Warrant, and how you have executed the same. Herein fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

Given under my hand and Seal, the 31st Day of October, 1907.

(Signed) FRANK PERKINS,
Joint Steward.

C. ON 'PAINES' FORMERLY LEVIED IN THE MANOR.

"Paines laid by the Hommagers of the lord of the Manors of Barwick and Scoles, at his Majesty's Court Leete, and the said lordes Court Baron for the said Manors houlden at Barwick in Elmett aforesaid the 22 day of April, A.D. 1637."

1. No foreigner shall get any stones, cut or carry away turves fell any wood or whinns or cut any brakens on any of the Moors or Commons upon pain of forfeiting 3 4

2. None of the inhabitants shall cut turves on this side Wynmore crosse and the town of Barwick. .. .. .. fine 3 4

3. None shall stop any high way for wains, carts or other carriage, or any foot paths, nor make any new ways or paths over any man's grounds 1 0

4. None shall plough away any part of their neighbour's lands or balke between neighbour and neighbour, or between lord's and tenant 3 4

5. None shall entertain any stranger or foreigner into any of their houses or tenements save only such as they or the said stranger shall give sufficient bond to the overseers of the poor to the use of the parishioners of Barwick-in-Elmett that neither they nor any of their family shall be any way chargeable to the said parish upon pain etc. 1 4

6. Every owner or occupier of grounds for which any of them have been heretofore charged, or ought to be Assistant, at the making or mending of any 'gaite,' that upon demand made they forthwith pay their share, to such as have made new ones or repaired old .. .. fine 3 4

7. Every one who by custom ought to be assistant to the Grave shall pay for every acre of land 4^{d} in the Manor of Barwick and 6^{d} in the Manor of Scoles. .. .. If fail fine 3 4

8. Every owner or occupier of land shall scour and cleanse watercourses, sewers ditches .. .. fine 3 4

9. The same regarding hedges, fences, gates, stiles 1 0

10. None shall tether any horses within any of the cornfields, nor pluck or shear any grass, corn or weeds except only on their own ground and on the day time 3 4

11. None shall suffer horses or other goods to go loose in Barwick Ox Close or Barwick Moor while they fill their sacks with coles 6

12. None shall oppress or overcharge the Commons or wastes by putting more goods thereon in summer than they can out of the profits of their farms or tenements keep in the winter 6 8

13. None shall put any infectious horses or sheep on any of the Commons 3 4

14. None shall lead home more than 4 wain loads of turves for any husbandry nor more than 2 for any cottage nor sell turves to any foreigners 1 0

15. None shall carry or send any of the corn or grain which they shall use in their houses to any foreign mill to be ground, but shall send same to Hillome Mills, unless it be such corn as they shall buy out of the said Manor.. 4

16. None shall trace any hares or set snares, nets or other engines to destroy them.. .. .. 1 0 0

17. None shall harbour or lodge any rogues, vagabonds or wandering persons or beggars but such as the constable shall bring unto them having some lawful or honest occasion to travel as by their passes shall be apparent to him being lawfully allowed by the Justices according to the Statute 6

18. None shall lead away any loads of 'Mudde' out of the Manor unless they bring as many loads of stones 6

19. Any one of the Jurors that shall make default whensoever the foreman or any other by his appointment shall give notice of their meeting about the discharge of anything touching their service shall forfeit 4

20. That the Foreman of this Enquest after the publishing of these paines shall according to the ancient custom keep and deliver them or a true copy to the foreman of the next Enquest if default .. 1 0

Signed by John Taylor ; Alveray Vevers ; Edmond Hobson ; Richard Thomson ; Mathew Styam ; Will. Fenton ; Will. Briggs ; Will. Hopwood ; Michaell Hill ; Rob. Greenewood ; Sam. Knapton ; Tho. Shore.

M^{d} a paine that Bakers and Bruers afford penneyworth according to the prices of corn.

That none shall gather manure from the Commons.

That none shall cut or carry away any of the lord's woods.

That none shall spoil or hinder any highway by shoveling etc.

That no foreigner shall surcharge the Commons viz. Secroft, Middleton, Austrope, Killingbecke and Munkey.

Sir Thomas Gascoigne. Sir Walter Vavasour.

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Hunting Group from a painting at Lotherton Hall (date about 1770). [*To face page* 128.]

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Chapter IX.

THE GASCOIGNE FAMILY.

Tradition has it that the English family of Gascoigne sprang, and took its name, from the province of Gascony in France, and that a member of the family came to England in the train of William the Conqueror. A note by Richard Gascoigne, the antiquary, gives the opinion of one who, in the 17th century made a study of the genealogy of his family.[1]

"Wee Gascoignes averr our cominge into England with William the Conquerour in a. 1067 and for my owne particular I have seene our name registered in the Catalogue of our Englishe Chronacle amongst them that came in with the Conquest and I have beene tolde that both our name and coate are sett up in Battle Abbey in Sussex amongst them that came with ye Conquerour : for our surname I verilie thincke it hath beene changed from what it was in Fraunce, for that I have been toulde the verie crest and Armes our name gives here in England is giuen by another name in Fraunce and that wee were here first called Gascoignes (not that our Propper Surnames were so) but of a Prouince in France called Gasconie from whence William the Conquerour havinge an armie assistinge him towards his Conquest of the Saxons after Plantation here made and Peace established I suppose such as gott possessions by guift from the Conquerour were cald and surnamed by the Prouince or Nation from whence they came and so wee surnamed Gascoignes of Gasconie in France."

A quaint story on the family crest, from the same source, is worth telling.

"Why the Gascoignes giue the Lucie his head."

"I haue heard by tradition and therefore hold it rather fabulous than credulous and yet nothinge impossible that John Gawthrope of Gawthrope in Harwoode Parrishe in Yorkshire being on a time fishing or anglinge at his Stanke which wee call a Ponde (a verie faire one and I have often seene it) his daughter then beeinge in companie with him and walkinge or playinge

1. Amongst the large collection of deeds, manorial and family papers stored in the Muniment Room at Parlington, to which I have had the privilege of access, is a bundle of papers and memoranda relating to the Gascoigne pedigree, written at different times during the 16th to 18th centuries. The earliest, and the most interesting, are in the handwriting of Richard Gascoigne, an antiquary who lived from 1579 till about 1661, and was grandson of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft. These papers add, in matters of detail, largely to our knowledge of the family history. Included in two MS. books is a great number of transcripts of deeds; of some of these the originals still exist and show that the copies were made with scrupulous care, so that where the original deed is not to be found one has very good reason for relying on the accuracy of the copy. Wherever extracts from deeds in the following pages are from these transcripts they are marked thus *.

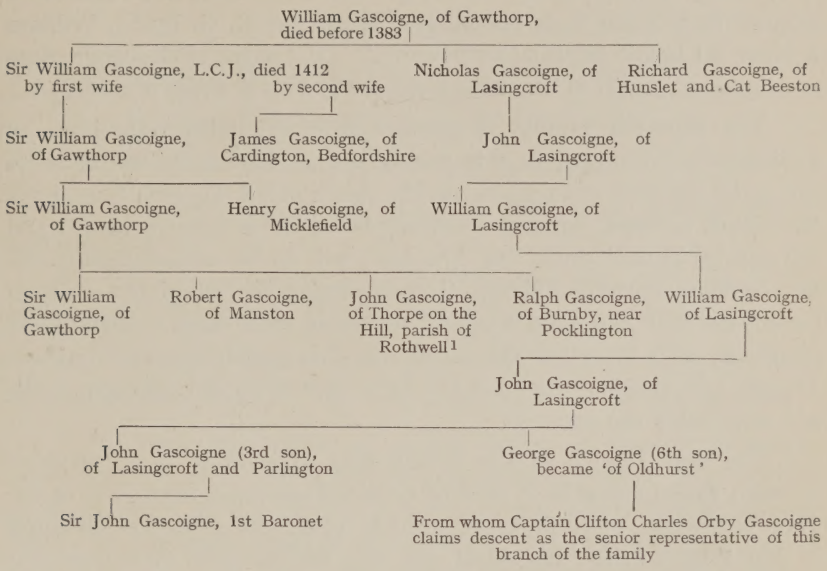
wantonlie by the water side by mischaunce fell into the Ponde in great danger of drowninge her father either timerous or aged or both cal'd out and askt if no bodie would helpe to saue his daughter William Gascoigne of Harwoode then beeinge there in companie and a younge man suddaynely leapt into the Ponde and caught her of all other partes by the head and so puld her out hereupon (sayth the old wiues tale) old Gawthorpe bestowed her in marriadge upon the foresayd Gascoigne and endowed them with all his goods and possessions beeinge his onely childe and as from this accident they say wee Gascoignes give onely the Lucies head eyther by Heraldrie assigned or by ourselves assumed. The Ld Lucie (whose heire the Earles of Northumberland have married) gives the Three whole Lucies. On a time in 1607 walkinge in Lumberd Street I casuallie askt a Goldsmith what he would have to make mee a seale of silver and engraue my armes of it, he demaunded the name of my coate I toulde him a Lucie his head, hee smiles, and merrilie sayth, Sr, wee too should bee of some kinn, I requested to know how (for I presentlie conceited he had beene a Gas:) why Sr. said hee you giue the Lucies head and wee give the Lucies Taile with that I required his name and hee tould mee Lawrence ; hereupon I note that this whole fish and each part of this fish was eyther before or since giuen by others, but to leaue reasoninge eyther the continuance of time or the uncertaine reason itself of giuinge the Lucies head, I pray yow satisfie yr selfe with these verses following or rest unsatisfied

" The Lucie is as faire a fish
As euer graced anie Dish
But whie wee giue alone the Head
Wee leau't for yow, and him to read
But why wee giue the Head alone
The Proverbe sayth Picke you that Bone."

A pedigree of the family, engrossed on sixteen sheets of parchment, was in the possession of John Gascoigne, of Parlington, two hundred years ago and is quoted by Thoresby.[1] There is one now in existence compiled by Robert Dale in 1719 which is found accompanying a letter from him dated Herald's College, 13 April of that year, and addressed to ' the Honble. Sr. John Gascoigne, Bart.'[2] It begins, as does that quoted by Thoresby, with seven of the name of William in direct succession without dates. Dale shows no authority for any of these, but they are given for what they are worth with the addition of such documentary evidence as we have been able to find.

1. *Duc. Leod*, p. 176. 2. *G: MSS.*

From the last of these seven Williams the family branched out thus :—


William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, died before 1383
Sir William Gascoigne, L.C.J., died 1412 by first wife
Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft
Richard Gascoigne, of Hunslet and Cat Beeston
Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp
James Gascoigne, of Cardington, Bedfordshire
John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft
Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp
Henry Gascoigne, of Micklefield
William Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft
Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp
Robert Gascoigne, of Manston
John Gascoigne, of Thorpe on the Hill, parish of Rothwell[1]
Ralph Gascoigne, of Burnby, near Pocklington
William Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft
John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft
John Gascoigne (3rd son), of Lasingcroft and Parlington
George Gascoigne (6th son), became 'of Oldhurst'
Sir John Gascoigne, 1st Baronet
From whom Captain Clifton Charles Orby Gascoigne claims descent as the senior representative of this branch of the family

The parent stock flourished at Gawthorp until 1567 when William Gascoigne died without male issue, and his daughter marrying Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, grandfather of the first Earl Strafford, carried to him the manors of Gawthorp, Harewood and other estates.[2]

Of the descendants of the Lord Chief Justice by his second wife there is a pedigree in the *Visitation of Suffolk* of 1561[3] which, under the account of the Hervey Family, gives, from the *Visitation of Bedfordshire*,[4] some particulars of the related family of Gascoigne, of Cardington.[5]

A branch of the family was believed to have early settled in Suffolk. An undated Suffolk deed in the collection at Parlington, witnessed by Geoffrey de Waldingfield, Peter Gascoyn and others, is endorsed in the hand of Richard Gascoigne. "This is the most

1. Of this family many entries are in the *Rothwell Registers* published by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society.
2. See Foster's *West Riding Pedigrees*.
3. Edited by J. J. Howard.
4. *Brit. Mus. Harl. MS.* 1531. fo. 134b.
5. 1.—Argent, on a pale, sable, a conger's head couped or. *Gascoigne*. 2.—Gules, three picks, argent. *Pigott*. 3.—Azure, two bars, Or, in chief three bezants. *Wake*. 4.—Quarterly, Or and gules, a bend of the second. *Beauchamp*. 5.—Ermine, a lion passant, sable. *Vinter*. 6.—Ermine, a saltire, gules. *Scargill*. This pedigree, presumably taken in 1566, terminates with William Gascoigne, son of George, eldest son of Sir John Gascoigne, of Cardington. There is also given a copy of a brass in Cardington Church which is described as 'Brass of Sir William Gascoigne, Comptroller of the Household to Cardinal Wolsey, and his two wives, Jane, daughter of William Pickering, and Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Mowbray.' This is not to the credit of the Herald or of those who misinformed him. The Gascoigne who married these two ladies was the Lord Chief Justice of the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

ancient deede where Gascoigne's name I take the hand to bee the H. 3 or Ed. 1 at the least, wh. shows Gasc. name to be in Suffolk more ancient than I can finde elsewhere. Given me R. G. by Sr. William le Neve Kt before he was Clarenceaux." The name of Gascoigne does not however appear at all in the *Calendar of Feet of Fines of Suffolk*.[1]

The Barwick family, descended from Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, continued in this parish and at Parlington in the male line until the year 1811 when, on the death of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, the eighth baronet, without surviving issue, the baronetcy lapsed and the estates passed under Sir Thomas's will to his step-daughter and her husband Richard Oliver. They assumed the name and arms of Gascoigne, but also died without surviving male issue. Their elder daughter, who inherited the estates in this parish, married Captain Trench, who likewise assumed the name and arms of Gascoigne. His son now holds the estates.

The only branch of the family that appears to have survived through these centuries is that of George Gascoigne, sixth son of the John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, dead in 1557, who settled at Oldhurst in Huntingdonshire; his eldest son was Sir Nicholas Gascoigne, his fourth son Richard Gascoigne, the antiquary. From this George Gascoigne, Captain Charles Clifton Orby Gascoigne, late of the Seaforth Highlanders, claims direct descent as the senior living representative in the male line of this ancient family.[2]

1. By Walter Rye, published by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, 1900.
2. I am indebted to Captain Gascoigne for his pedigree printed later in this chapter.

GASCOIGNE OF LASINGCROFT, BARNBOW AND PARLINGTON.

I. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE[1] m.....and had issue,

II. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE m.....and had issue,

III. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE m...and had issue,

IV. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE m....., died 1222 (7 Hen. III.),[2] and had issue,

V. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE of Harewood, m. Elizabeth, d. and h. of William de Boulton.[3] He died 1270 (55 Hen. III.),[2] leaving issue,

VI. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE of Harewood, m. Matilda, d. and co-h. of John de Gawkethorp.[4] He died 1331 (5 Ed. III.),[2] leaving issue,

VII. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE of Gawthorpe, m. Agnes[5], d. and h. of Nicholas Franke. He purchased lands in Harewood from Robert de Insula, chief lord of the fee, in 1363, paying to the king 20 shillings fine.[6] In the same year he and his son Richard were granted the custody of the park, wood and warren of the manor of Harewood.[7] In 1373 he entailed his land, etc., in Harewood and elsewhere upon his eldest son William[8] with remainder to his younger sons Nicholas and Richard. He died before 1383 when his wife was still living.[9]

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1. The first six generations are more or less traditional.

2. "Stemma Nobilium Manu S. Lennard." *Brit. Mus. Harl. MS.* 1178, p. 110.

3. Kimber's *Baronetage.*

4. Said to be son of Henry de Gawkethorp whose wife was the d. and h. of ..... de Hillum. Hence the Hillum coat quartered by Gascoigne.

5. Her mother said to be Alice eldest d. and co-h. of Robert de Alwoldley, but Richard Gascoigne says her mother was Katherine, d. of an Ellis, of Kiddal.

6. The King to all, etc.....for the payment of 20 shillings we have pardoned William Gascon of Harewoode and Agnes his wife and John their son for their transgression in acquiring to themselves and heirs from Robert de Insula, knight, a certain close called Stockinge and 3 acres of land with appurtenances in Harwoode parcel of the manor of Harwoode which is held of us in chief, and John Cok, Richard Botel and Stephen Gobet 'nativi' of the said manor with all their families (cum tota sequela sua) for 13s. 4d. annual rent to Robert, without obtaining our licence. At Westminster 4 November, 1363. (*G: MSS.**)

7. The King to all, etc. ..... Robert de Insula, lord of the manor of Harwod which he holds of us in chief, has granted to William Gascon of Harwod and Richard his son the keeping of the park, wood and warren of the said manor with appurtenances, paying threepence, to have and to hold to William and Richard and heirs male of Richard, so that if Richard die without heirs then to Thomas his brother, and if he die without heirs then to the right heirs of the aforesaid William—and because our licence has not been sought we have pardoned them on payment of two marks. At Westminster 4 October, 1363. (*G: MSS.**)

8. William Gascoigne senior grants to his son William all his lands, tenements, rents and services and reversions in Harewode, Werdelay and Weton except those lands and tenements in Gaukethorp and Hederyck and except those lands and meadows which lie in Whetcroft among the demesne lands of the lord. To have and to hold, etc. ..... to William and heirs, of the chief lord of the fee, paying to the aforesaid W. G. senior and Agnes his wife 20 marks per annum during their lives. If William die without heirs then to Nicholas his brother and his heirs, if he die without heirs then to Richard his brother and his heirs. Given at Harwod, Tuesday after the Feast of S. Hilary, 48 Ed. III. (17 Jan., 1373-4.) (*G: MSS.**)
Richard Gascoigne remarks in the foregoing "Here now is prov'd the 5 sonns of William Gascoigne temp. Ed. 3 who uppon his entaylinge of Gawthrop with other lands 3 of his sonns by name and according to byrth nominated: now that the other two were left out of the entaile I gather thus Thomas surely died before the entayle, for I never heard one word more of him, or it may be imagined (which must be far fetchd) that he was in dislike with him, but I rather think him dead, for John he was not capable of the entayle being a priest ..... I think Thomas to be the 4 and John the youngest of the others." (*G: MSS.*)

9. Agnes, who was wife of William Gascoigne, and John Gascoigne, clerk, son of William and Agnes, release to Richard Marshall, chaplain, all right, etc., in all lands, etc., in Harewode, etc.
At Harewode in the Feast of S. Michael the Archangel, 7 Ric. II. (29 Sept. 1383.) (*G: MSS.**)

Issue :—

(1) Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice, d. 17 Dec., 1412, buried at Harewood,
  m. (1) Elizabeth, d. and h. of Alexander Mowbray, of Kirklington, from whose son William descended the family of Gascoigne of Gawthorpe.
  m. (2) Johanna, d. of William Pickering, Knt., who died 1426. From her son James descended the family of Gascoigne of Cardington, Bedfordshire.

(2) Nicholas (see below VIII.).

(3) Richard, of Hunslet and Cat Beeston, died 1422. He m. Anne,[1] d. of Henry Ellis and had issue,
  (i.) Thomas, Chancellor of Oxford University 1442-5, died 1457.
  (ii.) Alice, m. Sir Thomas Nevile of Liversedge.
  (iii.) Elizabeth, m. Sir John Everingham.
  (iv.) Joan.

(4) Thomas, probably died young.

(5) John, parson of Lythe, presented by Henry de Percy, 2 Oct., 1372, died in 1394.[2]

(6) Anne, m. Sir Robert Constable.[1]

(7) Elizabeth, m. John Aske of Olstroppe.[1] [3]

VIII. Nicholas Gascoigne was second son of William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe. He was born not later than 1357 or 8, for in the second year of Richard II. (1378-9) he released to Sir William de Aldeburgh, lord of Harewood, his bailiwick and keepership of the park, wood, moor and warren of Harewood,[4] when he would be at the least twenty-one years of age. He appears to have had some business transactions with Geoffrey de Lasingcroft, who, on Dec. 4, 1391, acknowledged himself to be indebted to him, under the Statute of Merchants of Edward II., in the sum of £80 for merchandise bought from him. This seems to have led, more or less indirectly, to the acquisition of Lasingcroft by the Gascoigne family. By indenture of 10 Feb., 1391-2, Geoffrey de Lasingcroft, in consideration of certain existing bonds and intended payments between himself and Nicholas Gascoigne, covenanted to grant to him and to William Gascoigne, John Woderofe, John Amyas and Richard Gascoigne, his manor of Lasingcroft with appurtenances in Shippen, South Milford, Grimston, Micklefield, Kirk Garforth, West Garforth, Barrowby, and Barnbow, subject to a charge of ten marks a year to his mother, Katherine, now wife of

1. Kimber's *Baronetage*.
2. He was a party to a deed dated the Feast of S. Peter in Cathedra, 17 Ric. II. (18 Jan., 1393-4). His successor was presented to Lythe, apparently on his death, 3 August, 1394. (*G: MSS.*)
3. Ousthorpe in the parish of Howden.
4. *G: MSS.*

Robert de Ryvelle. By fine levied Easter and Trinity terms 15 Richard II. this agreement was carried into effect,[1] and in the following year Nicholas acquired the interest which Katherine de Ryvelle had in the estate.[2]

Shortly after this he married Mary, daughter of Sir Hugh de Clitheroe, and widow of John son of Sir Richard Tempest.[3] That would be between 1392, when she was still a widow, and 1397, when we find her again married. After the death of her first husband Mary Tempest continued in the enjoyment of the manor of Studley,[4] but on her second marriage she lost it and retained only a certain interest. By fine in 1405 she and her husband Nicholas relinquished their claim upon the manor in return for an annual rent of twenty marks.[5] In addition to this dower Mary Tempest also brought to Nicholas Gascoigne an estate at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire which had descended to her from her father, Hugh de Clitheroe, who received it by bequest from Paulina le Gras, the mother of his first wife, Isabella. He held the manor at his death in 1428.[6] There are other notices of Nicholas Gascoigne. John le Crassus, esquire, grants to him, 2 October, 1398, an annual payment of 10 marks sterling which he had received from the Exchequer; a grant by letters patent, dated 3 March, 22 Ric. II. (1398-9), 'to Nicholas Gascoigne, esquire to our beloved nephew the Duke of Surrey,'[7] of a tun of wine to be taken each year of his life out of the royal 'share or duty' in the port of Kingston on Hull from the king's butler, and two couples of bream and four pike from the Foss in the city of York.[8] Also by letters patent Gascoigne received the custody and marriage of John, son of John de Cawode, of Cawode, deceased, from the time of his father's death until his lawful age. This was 8 May, 1404. For this wardship

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1. Fine levied Easter and Trinity Terms 15 Ric. II. between Nicholas Gascoigne, William Gascoigne, John Woderofe, John Amyas and Richard Gascoigne, plffs., and Geoffrey de Lasingcroft, def., concerning the manor of Lasingcroft and its appurtenances and 29 messuages, 2 tofts, 1 pigeon cote, 5 carucates, 4 acres of land, 27 acres of meadow and 8 acres of pasture, etc., in 'Shepyne, Barowby, Kirkgarford, Westgarford, Mikelfield, Southmilford, Grymston and Barnebowe.' Nicholas and the others to pay Geoffrey 200 marks in silver.

2. Fine levied Martinmas 16 Ric. II. between Nicholas Gascoigne and others, Plffs., and Robert Ryvelle and Katherine, his wife, Defs., concerning the right of the defs. in the land as above. The Plffs. to pay 100 marks.

3. The descent of Mary Tempest is shown at the end of this chapter.

4. Mary Tempest appoints her cousin, Henry de Tounley, her attorney to receive seisin of her manor of Stodelay and appurtenances in Sallay, Grantelay and Eueston which she had of Isabella who was wife of Richard Tempest, knt. 20 May, 13 Ric. II. (1390). (*G: MSS.**)

5. Fine. Easter, 6 Hen. IV. Isabella, widow of Richard Tempest, Knt., and William, her son, Knt., plffs. Nicholas Gascoigne and Mary, his wife, defs., concerning the manor of Studeley. Nicholas and Mary acknowledge the right of William, Isabella and William having granted to them for life of Mary 20 marks in silver annually. (*G: MSS.*)

Isabella, who was wife of Richard Tempest, Knt., and William Tempest, her son and heir, grant to Nicholas Gascoigne and Mary, his wife, an annual rent of a hundred shillings out of the manor of Stodelay, the condition being to secure the due payment of the annual rent of 20 marks which Isabella and William granted by fine to Nicholas and Mary. Test. William de Ledes, Robert de Linlay, William Franke, Nicholas Franke, Robert de Bolton and others. Enrolled 14 May, 1405. (*G: MSS.*)

6. A few records of his manor court at Wimpole in the time of Henry V. are at Parlington.

7. Thomas de Holand who founded Mount Grace. For an account of him see *Y.A.J.*, vol. xviii. p. 253.

8. *G: MSS.* and *Calendars of Patent Rolls*, 3 Mar., 22 Ric. II. and 26 Jan., 1423. Both the grants were confirmed under the privy seal of Hen. IV., Hen. V., and Hen. VI.

Gascoigne had paid 45 marks.[1] He took an active part in the affairs of the county, being frequently appointed on commissions by letters patent, and was in the commission of the Peace for the West Riding in 1401 and 1405.[2]

The actual date of Nicholas Gascoigne's death is not known, but it can be put within narrow limits. He made his will on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (6 July), 1427, and he was dead a year later. He left to Mary, his wife, all his goods and chattels, moveable and immoveable whatsoever, debts due to him, etc., to her and her assigns, she to be free to dispose of all these goods. The witnesses were William Gascoigne, Knt., Alverey Manston, esquire, John Thwates, esquire, Robert Rawdon of Aberford, John Rawdon of the same, John Grymeston of the same, David Howell of Shippen, and William Johnson of the same.[3]

By inquisition dated 9 July, 6 Hen. VI. (1428), it is stated that he had held a fee in Wimpole, and a few days only after this, 12 July, his son and heir John executed a lease of lands in Armingeton.[3] Most probably he was buried in Barwick Church, but of this there is no record. If the presumption that he was born not later than 1357 or 8 be correct he would have been over 70 years of age at his death. His family was as follows :—

(1) Nicholas
(2) Thomas
} Of these two sons nothing is known beyond their being mentioned in the 18th century pedigree.

(3) John (see below IX.).

(4) Elizabeth, m. Anthony St. Quintin, of Harpham. He died 1443, leaving six children; his wife predeceased him.[4]

(5) Margaret, m. Thomas Arderne, of Marton, near Bridlington. He died 1455.[5]

IX. JOHN GASCOIGNE succeeded his father at Lasingcroft. He may not have been born the eldest son, as a traditional pedigree gives him two elder brothers, Nicholas and Thomas; if there were these

1. *G: MSS.* and *Cal. Pat. R.*, 8 May, 5 Hen. IV. (1404). The grant was made under an agreement into which Gascoigne had entered with William Ros, lord of Hamelak, Treasurer of England, in lieu of a grant to Thomas Broket and Thomas Gower, surrendered.
2. *Cal. Pat. Rolls.* 3. *G: MSS.*
4. Anthony St. Quintin, of Harpham, made his will 14 Mar., 1443. he directed his body to be buried in the Church of St. John of Beverley of Harpham, he made bequests to the Church at Harpham for his soul and in memory of Elizabeth his wife, to his sons William and Anthony, to his daughters Margaret and Joan, to his brother John, a canon, and appointed executors Thomas, his son and heir, Thomas Arden, of Marton, and William Ward, of Lowthropp. Probate granted 3 July, 1443. *G:MSS.* Ref Waldby, fol. 85.
5. Thomas Arderne, of Marton, made his will 14 Dec. 1455; to be buried at Bridlington, his goods to his wife Margaret, mentions son Nicholas and daughters Elizabeth, Margaret and Cecilia. *G: MSS.* Ref. Waldby, fo. 326.
Margaret, widow of Thomas Arderne, made her will 15 June, 1458; to be buried at Bridlington near her husband, legacies to Anthony, Nicholas, her sons, and to daughters Elizabeth, Cecilia, Margaret and Joan, a nun. Executors, Robert Constable, lord of Flamborough, and others. Probate 8 July, 1458. *G: MSS.* Ref. Waldby, fo. 366.

two elders they must have died young, John being styled the eldest in the contract for his marriage. He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of William and Elizabeth Heton, of Mirfield. The contract is dated 10th August, 1419; it is agreed that John and Isabella shall be married before the ensuing Michaelmas; that Nicholas Gascoigne shall pay to William Heton the sum of forty marks; that John shall settle his estate upon Richard Gascoigne, Alverey Manston, John Kynge, Vicar of Halifax, and Richard Peke, in trust for his wife, with remainder to her father and mother, and then to his own father and mother; that William and Elizabeth Heton shall convey, by fine, to John lands, etc., in Leicestershire; and that John is to inherit twenty marks per annum at the death of his father and forty marks at the death of his mother.[1]

This marriage must have taken place when John was quite young, for according to a memorandum in the family papers he was not yet out of his father's control. "Skyrake, 7 Hen. 5, 20 Decemb.(1419). John the son of Nicholas Gascoigne able of Persone his fadir has send him to London to the courte."[1]

He died in 1445 and was buried in Barwick Church, the stone laid over his grave being still preserved.[2] He had made no will, and administration of his goods was granted to John Richardson, of Leeds, and George de Heton, of York, patener, 28th July, 1445.[3] His widow married again to Sir Ralph Graystok, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; she survived him too, and, dying intestate, administration of her goods was granted[4] to Sir Henry Vavasour, Thomas Thwates, and William Scargill senior, esquires, 3rd August, 1473. Of the marriage of John Gascoigne were born fifteen children.[5]

(1) William (see below X.).

(2) Nicholas.

(3) John.

(4) Alverey. Witnessed a deed 31 Oct., 1472, and styled "of Lasingcroft." 'Vixit 1 Hen. viii.'[6]

(5) Thomas.

(6) Richard. Witnessed a deed 31 Oct., 1472, and styled "of Kepax."

(7) Robert. Witnessed a deed 31 Oct., 1472, and styled "of Lasingcroft," m. Alice d. and h. of Robert Manston. Adm. 21 May, 1474.

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1. *G: MSS.*
2. See p. 46.
3. *G: MSS.* Ref. Waldby fol 107, 23 H. VI.
4. *G: MSS.* Ref. Waldby fol. 199b., 13 Ed. IV.
5. These are the names as given by Richard Gascoigne, who also describes a window in Barwick Church in his time where this John Gascoigne and his wife were shewn with their fifteen children. (See page 44.)
6. Pedigree compiled by Robert Dale, 1719.

(8) George, alive in 1475.[1]
(9) James.
(10) Elizabeth.
(11) Jenetta, said to have married John More.
(12) Margaret.
(13) Alisina, or Alethea.
(14) Mary.
(15) Agnes.

X. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, the eldest of the fifteen children of John and Isabella Gascoigne, was contracted in marriage with Jane daughter of William Beckwith, of Clint. By indenture made between the respective parents, 13th August, 1442, it was agreed that Beckwith should on the day of the marriage pay to John Gascoigne one hundred marks, and a like sum on the feast of S. John Baptist following; that John Gascoigne should before the next Easter make due and lawful estate in certain lands and tenements of the value, over and above the repairs, of sixteen marks a year to his son and his son's wife; and that John and Isabella should bequeath to them all the lands and tenements at their disposal excepting twenty marks.[2]

On 25th March, 1444, John Gascoigne granted to William, his son, and Jane, his wife, all his lands and tenements in Aberford, Kirkgarforth, Westgarforth, and Garforth Moorhouse, with remainder to himself and his heirs.[2] [3]

The following year John Gascoigne died, and before two years were past his widow married Sir Ralph Graystock. William then, 4th Jan., 1447-8, demised to his mother and her husband, for the life of his mother, the manor of Lasingcroft and lands in Shippen and Barrowby 'which were formerly demised by Nicholas Gascoigne, his grandfather, to John Thwaytes, William Austhorp, Rector of Dyghton, and Robert Rawdon in trust for the said William Gascoigne and have lately been demised to him the said William.'

He became involved in a dispute with William, Abbot of Kirkstall, concerning a rent of 20s. claimed to be due to the Abbot out of his mill at Aberford, which formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Fulthorpe. Gascoigne had not paid the rent, and had, moreover, offended by driving away 16 score and 16 of the Abbot's sheep at Bardsey and taking their fleeces. It was agreed to submit the dispute to Richard,

1. William Gascoigne, son and heir of John Gascoigne esquire, late of Laysingcroft, grants for life to George Gascoigne his brother a yearly rent of 10s. to be taken from his rents in Polyngton and elsewhere in Balne.
Witnesses. Master William Potman, LL.D., Henry Vavasour, William Ryther, Knts.; William Scargill, Thomas Thwates, esquires; and Thomas Melburn alias Thomas Smert, clerk.
Dated 3 August, 15 Edward IV. (1475). (*G: MSS.*)
2. *G: MSS.*
3. A charter dated Lotherton, 9 Jan., 1457, describes him as "nuper de Ulueskelfe et nuper de Abirford."

Earl of Salisbury, who having called witnesses gave his award at Middleham on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14), 1458. He decided that the Abbot of Kirkstall had the rent in the time of Richard II., that as the matter had been already submitted to Sir Ralph Graystock and William Mirfield and Robert Nevile, esquires, who had ordered the rent to be paid, it was therefore due and payable, and that William Gascoigne should pay the Abbot £31 for the arrears of rent and £40 for having shorn the sheep, and should be bound in the sum of £100 to carry out the terms of the award. The matter seems to have cropped up again in after years for we have a charter of 1471 by which William made to Kirkstall a further grant out of these mills.[1]

William Gascoigne died in 1476, his will, dated 7 November, 1475 being proved 28 September, 1476.[2] He directed that he should be buried in Barwick Church, bequeathed a marriage portion of forty marks to each of his daughters, and twenty shillings to his sister Mary. To a copy of this will at Parlington is this note in an old handwriting :—

> " In an old Inventorie amongst many things I note these Imprimis to ye executors of Dame Isabell Grastoke
>
> | | 3lib. | vj^{s} | 8^{d} |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | Item to Sr. Henry Vavasour for a fatt cow | | x^{s} | |
> | Item to Ric. Gascoigne[3] of Kepax | | 13s. | 4d. |
> | Item to Mary Gascoigne for an quarter wage of hyre hyer and for flesh boght of hyr by ye said W. Gascoigne and for part of hyr leueray gowne awyng to hir | | ix^{s} | |
> | Item to Willm. Scargyll of Thorpe | | vj^{s} | 8d. |
> | Item to Mary Gascoigne qwylk was wytte hyr | | xx^{s} | |
> | Item to ye hee Awtyr in Barwik Kyrk | | xx^{s} | |
> | Item to ye Kyrk of Barwek | | xl^{s} | |

The family of William Gascoigne was

(1) John, died unmarried 11 Ed. IV. (1471-2), aged 26.[4]
(2) Thomas, (see below XI.).
(3) William, (see below XII.).

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1. William Gascoigne of Abirford, esquire, grants to the Abbot and Convent of the B.V.M. of Kirkestall a rent of six marks from his water mills in Abirford in addition to an ancient rent of 24s. they had long been used to receive, payable for three years from the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) on Martinmas and Whit Sunday, with power to distrain on his lands in Abirford and West Garford if the rent be one month in arrear. 24 April, 1471.
Seal in red wax, circular, ½ inch in diameter. Three swords pale wise. (Arms of Kirkstall Abbey.) Legend illegible, partly broken. (*G: MSS.*)
2. Printed in G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 6.
3. Testator's brother.
4. He executed a deed 29 Sept., 1468, in which he was styled son and heir of William Gascoigne, of Aberford, and of the age of 23 years or more. (*G: MSS.*) Dale's Pedigree records particulars of his death.

(4) Mary,[1] 'vixit 30 Sept, 1 Hen. VIII.'[2]
(5) Margaret, married William Newby, 'vixit 30 Sept., 1 Hen. VIII.'[2]
(6) Joan, 'vixit 30 Sept., 1 Hen. VIII.'[2]
(7) Isabella, married .....Dyneley, 'vixit 6 Julii, 18 Hen. VII.'[2]

XI. Thomas Gascoigne, the second son of William, was first contracted in marriage to Elizabeth daughter of John Sothill, who, upon his failing to wed her, sued him before Thomas Preston, then official at York, where she proved the contract and obtained judgment against him. He appealed to Rome and procured a bull from the Pope, Sixtus IV., dated at S. Peter's, 1477, xi. Kal. August, under which a new summons, dated 8th October, issued, and the cause was appointed to be reopened on the 20th December in Durham Cathedral. In the meantime, however, the parties had agreed to arbitration, and no more is heard of the dispute.[3] Thomas ultimately married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Haslewood. On the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katherine of Arragon the king required him to receive the knighthood of the Bath, to be relieved of the honour he paid a fine of five pounds on 17th May, 1503, and a like sum on 26th April, 1504.[4] He died 29th September, 1509, leaving no issue: his will was dated the 19th of that month and probate was granted 24th January to his widow and Robert Symkyn, priest. He directed that he should be buried in the "Saint Nicholas' quire" in Barwick Church.[5] By Inq. p.m. he was found seised, at his death, of the manor of Lasingcroft, the

1. On 22 August, 1507, she acknowledged receipt of £12 15s. 8d. as her marriage money from her brother Thomas and held him discharged of his debt, though she should have had 40 marks. She subsequently sued Walter Curcy, who had married her brother's widow, for money due to her, probably the £10 legacy from her brother.
2. *G: MSS.* Pedigree compiled by Robert Dale, 1719.
3. John Sothill, son and heir of John Sothill, of Sothill, and Thomas Popelay acknowledge themselves bound to Thomas Gascoigne, lately of Lasingcroft, in the sum of 50 marks. Conditions of this bond—John Sothill and Elizabeth his daughter agree to abide the judgment of Nicholas Levynthorp, Thomas Trigett, Thomas Manston and John Dyneley on the matters in dispute between them and Thomas Gascoigne. 8 Nov., 17 Ed. IV. (1477). The continuation of the document, from which these particulars are taken is, quaint. "What became of this businesse I knowe not but sure I am he married not her but Sr. Henrie Vavasours daughter of Hasillwoode and by her had no issue and as tradition hath it in her second husbands dayes being an huntinge in Hasillwoode Parke shee brake her neck, amongst other things I finde 5 pardons (but no pardon to breacke her necke) the first for himself alone dated Ebor 8 of August 1477, the 2 for Thomas Gascoigne and Margaret his wife dat. Ebor 20 Ed. 4. 1480, the 3 for Thomas Gesqwhen and Margaret his wife dat. 2 R. 3. 1485, the 4 for Thomas Gascon and Margaret his wife 9 H. 7. 1493, the 5 for Thomas Gaswyn and Margaret his wife dat. 19 H. 7. Ebor. 1504 with the seales of the office annexed to them severally. I find 2 more pardons with blanckes lyinge by them (as all Pardons are) ready to putt in any names (as Curall my Dogg) now surely these pardons shewe they were but ill lyuers and a man may see the gross abuse of those tymes that they might sinn in what pleasure they would and have a pardon at what rate they lysted now God Pardon mee, and a Poxe of all theire Pardons. (This is in the Gascoigne papers, the writer is unknown but the hand is Elizabethan and he was obviously a strong Protestant.)
4. Magister John Walles, clerk, acknowledges to have received these sums for the use of the king "for the fine of the sd Thomas made and yeven to the king's grace for his pardon to be relissed from thorder of knighthed of the Bathe, etc." (*G: MSS.*)
5. He also directed a mass to be sung for his soul for one year, and bequeathed to the Church at Barwick ten pounds, to the four orders of friars 26s. 8d., to his brother William, his heir, all such lands as belong to him 'that he may live as a gentleman and make his wife a feoffment.' He gave Lasingcroft to his widow for life and, after, to his brother William, to Margaret Nuby and Mary Gascoigne his sisters 10 pounds each, to Joan Gascoigne 40 marks as a marriage portion, to his wife all moveable goods and £39 : 6 : 8 which John Vavasour owed him for marriage money.

entail issuing to the use of John Gascoigne and Ann, daughter of John Vavasour, and their heirs, also of the manors of East Heaton, Mirfield, West Heaton, Ardsley, and lands in Shippen, descending to the said John Gascoigne as next heir.

The widow of Thomas Gascoigne married Walter Curcy in the Chapel of the house at Lasingcroft, the licence being dated 7th July, 1510.[1] This Curcy was one of the gentlemen ushers to the king, and was by letters patent of 20th December, 1521, appointed keeper of the park of Kippax in place of John Trees, deceased.[2] After his marriage he lived at Lasingcroft where he seems to have assumed the social dignity belonging to the head of the Gascoigne family, which his neighbours were not disposed to allow. In a petition to the king he complained that while his wife's first husband, and his ancestors before him, time out of mind, had had the pre-eminence in the parish church of Barwick, now Thomas Ellis ' of his great presumption hath at several times " agregat " and assembled many persons whose names more at large may appear to annoy and assault the petitioner, forasmuch as the said Thomas usurpeth to have the over hand of the petitioner,' and begs the king to address letters to the said Thomas calling him before the Council to answer for his misdemeanour.[2]

XII. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, the younger brother of his predecessor, married Margaret daughter of Richard Kighley, of Newhall, near Otley. The contract of marriage is not extant, but there is a note of a bond, dated 4th October, 1488, between this Kighley and John Stede, yeoman, of Stede, by which they bind themselves to Thomas Gascoigne in the sum of one hundred pounds to observe certain conditions not here specified. Upon which bond it is noted that it referred to a marriage between William, the younger brother of Thomas Gascoigne, and Kighley's daughter Margaret.

A deed and a bond of 12 November, 22 Hen. VIII. (1506), describe him as ' of Otley ' where he seems to have been living before his brothers' death. He died about 25th July, 1520, leaving issue :—

(1) John (see below XIII.).
(2) William.
(3) Alice, married to Anthony Hippon, of Newhall, near Featherstone.[3]

XIII. JOHN GASCOIGNE, elder son of William, was born about 1490, as he was aged eighteen at his marriage in 1508. He married

1. *Surtees Soc.* vol. xlv. p. 366.
2. *G: MSS.*
3. Anthony Hippon, son of Richard Hippon who died 27 Hen. VIII. (1535-6), was 50 years old at his father's death ; he was buried at Featherstone, 8 Feb., 1560-1. (J. W. Clay's edition of Dugdales' *Visitation*, i. 2). Frances, d. of Anthony and Alice Hippon, married first .....Mytten, secondly .....Murgatrode, and by her second marriage had two sons, Michael and Robert, the former being apparently the writer of the verses in praise of Richard Gascoigne (see p. 145).

Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Vavasour, of Kirkby Wharfe, third son of Sir Henry Vavasour of Haslewood. The contract of marriage was made 8th October, 1506, between Thomas Gascoigne his uncle and William his father, of the one part, and John Vavasour of the other part. It was agreed that John and Anne should be married before the ensuing Christmas, that an estate in Lasingcroft, Ardsley, Mirfield and West Heaton should be settled upon them, reserved to Thomas and Margaret his wife for life, and that John Vavasour should pay 120 marks.[1] The family chronicler states that Margaret, the bridegroom's aunt, 'plotted' this marriage between her husband's nephew and her brother's daughter, the portionless child of a younger son, as she herself had no children and wished to see her own family, Vavasour, benefit by the alliance. In the Muster at Wyke, 26th March, 1539, John Gascoigne is named at the head of the list for this parish as 'horsed and harnessed for himself and two servants bowmen';[2] in the Subsidy Roll of 1545 he appears as holding lands of the annual value of forty pounds. There is a receipt under the Privy Seal, dated 30 June, 34 Hen. VIII. (1542), for forty pounds 'lent' to the king.[3]

By indenture dated 8th March, 1545, John Gascoigne agreed to purchase Parlington from Thomas Lord Wentworth, and on 23rd April, 1546, the king granted a licence for the alienation of the estate. The Fine is dated Trinity Term, 38 Hen. VIII., and on 7th October of the same year, Edward VI. being now king, Sir John Tempest acknowledged the receipt of one hundred shillings for the licence, 'an acquittance for the king's silver.'[3] From this time Lasingcroft seems to have ceased to be used as a dwelling house of the family, and in course of time Barnbow, which succeeded it, was given up and ultimately Parlington became the chief place of the estate.

John Gascoigne died 20th November, 1557, seised of the manors of Lasingcroft, Parlington and Ardsley, his son Thomas being found heir, aged thirty five and more (he was actually nearly fifty). No will is known, and the only evidence of the disposition of his property is a draft in his own handwriting which states that his wife was to have 20 marks a year out of Mirfield and West Heaton, Richard his son 5 marks for life, John the manor house of Parlington and 5 marks for life. He was careful to order that his sons were to have no more than 20s. until sixteen years of age, every daughter ten pounds, presumably as a marriage portion, a hundred marks to be put into a chest, which was to be set where most convenient, and every daughter to have a key, 20s. yearly to be put up in that chest for

1. 24 Dec., 1508 John Vavasour received an acquittance for payment of 60 marks.
2. *State Papers*, Hen. VIII. vol. cxlv. f. 170.
3. *G. MSS.*

his younger sons, to be given them at sixteen years of age, if they should be of discretion, and if not, when they were twenty-three.[1] It seems his wife predeceased him, as in 1554 in the renewal of a lease in which her name had previously appeared with her husband's it was then dropped out. Their family was :—

(1) Thomas (see below XIV.).
(2) Richard (see below XV.).
(3) John (see below XVI.).
(4) Robert[2] married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Calverley, or, more probably, Sir Anthony Cavalere an Italian and London merchant, widow of Henry Vavasour, of Haslewood.
(5) William, a Carthusian monk who died at Brussels.
(6) George, of Kirkby, Northamptonshire, and Oldhurst, Huntingdonshire, and of the Inner Temple, barrister at law.[2] He married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Stokesley and Elizabeth Nightingale; she bore him twelve children of whom the eldest became Sir Nicholas Gascoigne of Oldhurst, another, Richard,[3] the famous antiquary.[4]
(7) Frances, married Geoffrey Barnby, of Derbyshire; her daughter, Elizabeth, married James Birkby, Alderman of York.[5]
(8) Elizabeth, married Michael Thompson, of Brotherton, and died in 1614.
(9) Joan, married Henry Ambler, of Leeds.
(10) Grace, married Thomas Wentworth, of Scroby, Notts., fourth son of Sir Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse.
(11) Katherine, married Richard Beaumont, of Lassels Hall in Almondbury.
(12) Alice, married John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, whose mother, Margaret, was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Greenfield of Barnbow.[6]
(13) Anne, married (i.) William Mallet, of Normanton, (ii.) Henry Ellis, of Kiddall, who was buried 5th August, 1568, and (iii.) ..... Birdsall, of Tadcaster.

XIV. Thomas Gascoigne was born about 1509. On May 15th, 1520, being then, as it is stated, not twelve years old, he was contracted in marriage with Joan, daughter of William Eleson. It was provided

1. An Inventory of his goods at the time of his death is printed in chap. xi.
2. 6 January, 9 Eliz. (1566-7). Robert Gascoigne, of Hudelstone and George Gascoigne, of the Inner Temple acknowledge receipt of £5 from Richard Gascoigne, of Sothyll, and therefore release to him all claim on the manors of Barnbow and Hudelstone, as provided by indenture dated 20 Dec. 6 Eliz. (*G:MSS.*)
3. See p. 172. 4. For the family of George Gascoigne see p. 172.
5. *Chancery Proceedings*, 1593, G. 7. No. 47. 6. See p. 193.

that the marriage should take place before the ensuing Michaelmas, that his father should maintain him until he was eighteen years old, and that certain payments and settlements should be made. Thomas was employed on the king's business at Chillingham in 1548, as he mentions in a draft of a will made on August 8th in that year. In 1563 he was collector for the Subsidy in the Wapentakes of Skyrack and Barkston.[1] He died 19 January 1565-6 and was buried at Barwick on the 24th January. His will, dated 7th June, 1565,[2] was proved 6th May, 1566. By his marriage with Joan Eleson he had no children, but he left an illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Goodyear.

At his death he was seised of the manor of Lasingcroft held of the king as of the Honour of Pontefract for a fourth part of a knight's fee, worth eighteen pounds, Parlington held of the king for the twentieth part of a knight's fee and worth twenty-eight pounds, and Ardslow held similarly for a sixth part and worth 4[l] 6[s] 8[d]. Richard Gascoigne of Sothill, his brother, was found next heir, and was aged forty-eight and more at the time of the death.

XV. Richard Gascoigne was the second son of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert West of Millington, widow of William Scargill of Roche, near Kippax, and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Sothill, of Sothill, parish of Dewsbury, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough, and widow of Sir Henry Savile, K.B. of Thornhill.[3] His first marriage took place between the 23rd October, 1539, the date of the licence,[4] and 4th May, 1540. On the latter date his father, John Gascoigne, granted to him and Elizabeth his wife all his lands, etc., in Aberford, Lotherton, etc., for an annual rent of five marks, and confirmed to Elizabeth an annuity of 13s. 4d. charged on the mill at Aberford. He also granted to them, on 20th March, 1541-2, a messuage in Shippen, 'now in their occupation,' and one portion of his land called Cathill in Shippen to hold for the life of Elizabeth.[5] It is not clear when his first wife died nor when he married again, but it is stated that his second wife died on 'Maudlen

1. His bond in the Exchequer dated 2 Jan., 5 Eliz. (1563), has his *quietus est* signed by Richard Gadbury. (*G: MSS.*)
2. Printed in G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 11.
3. Steward of the Honour of Pontefract. Grandfather of the John Lord Savile who was later concerned in the passing of the manors of Barwick and Scholes from the Duchy to the Gascoignes.
4. 'Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, to Richard Gasciogne and Elizabeth 'Skergill,' widow, who desire matrimony being within the third and fourth degrees of relationship, are dispensed from penalty and their offspring legitimized. Dated at Lambeth 23 October 1539.' Upon this licence has been noted "for kindred of 3 and 4 descent I could never find how."
5. Abstracts of three Indentures concerning Richard Gascoigne's first wife's estate may be noted. They refer to lands in Millington, Laythom and Aughton.
20 May 1557. Richard Gascoigne and Elizabeth his wife agree to sell to John Henesley of Foggathorpe inheritance land in Laythom and Aughton for £120.
Same date. — to Robert Blandford of Haltropp half a close in Aughton for £30
11 June 1561 — the Capital messuage in Millington etc. to Richard Longley of Owstrope next Pocklington for £180.

Eve 13 Eliz.' (21 July, 1571), and that he was a widower twenty-one years. He is in the list of Yorkshire gentlemen who contributed to the defence of England when threatened with invasion by the Spanish Armada; he gave £50 on 16 May, 1588, and £25 a week later.[1]

By deed of Bargain and Sale under date of 28 November, 1569, Richard Gascoigne acquired Barnbow Hall from John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, Co. Lincoln, who had married the daughter and co-heiress of John Grenefield, and this became for a time the chief house of the family.[2] There he lived for very many years, and until his death at over eighty years of age.[3] [4] He was buried at Barwick 5th October, 1592. His will, dated 1 August, 1590, was proved 28 April, 1593.[5] He had by purchase increased the family estate to a considerable degree,[6] and in addition to the disposal of this property in land he made a large number of charitable bequests, including a gift of twelve pence to every poor man and woman in this parish and four pence to every poor child in service. His character is best described by his nephew, Richard Gascoigne, who has also handed down a rhyming record of his uncle's charity which gives a quaint picture of the methods of a benevolent man of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"This Richard Gascoigne lived above 21 yeares a widower and all that time at Barnbowe: I cannot but speake somethinge of the memorie of this true generous gentleman, and to give the deade theire due *relligio est*, assuredly he was the most worthiest minded of all his name (especially of this familie) and note I pray you his free and noble disposition and that I may free myself (who have as just cause as anie to pay true tribute) from all taxe of *assentacio*, observe I pray you the sequele, compos'd by him that well knewe his worth, and no less worthy himself in this voluntarie acknowledgement."

"Rythmes set up at Barnebowe Hall compiled by Mr. Michaell Murgetrode[7] testifienge his thanckfulnesse towards Mr. Richarde Gascoigne, Esqr., his singular and lovinge Patrone."

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1. *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 29694. The gentlemen of Yorkshire subscribed the sum of £3,682 in about three months, there were altogether 113 subscribers of whom 86 gave £25 each. Names familiar to us are William Copley, £25 (the first on the list), William Oglethorpe, £25; John Ellys, £25; Robert Oglethorpe, £25; and again, William Oglethorpe, £50.
2. See p. 193. 3 *G. MSS.*
4. Under date Nostell 28 Sept. 1572 Sir Thomas Gargrave sent to Lord Burleigh a list of the "Names of the Principall gentlemen in Yorkshire" with a mark against each name specifying 'protestant,' the worste sorte,' 'meane or lesse evyll,' 'doubtfull or newtor.' The list includes "Ric. Gascoigne and his brethern" marked as of "the worste sorte." (*Chapters of Yorkshire History*, J. J. Cartwright.)
5. The will is printed in G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 19.
6. By Indenture dated 15 June 1566 he enfeoffed his brother George Gascoigne, of the Middle Temple, in the site of the manor or capital messuage of West Garforth, 220 acres belonging thereto, a windmill etc. late in the occupation of Robert Hemsworth.
7. He was, by her second marriage, elder son of Frances, daughter of Alice Gascoigne and Anthony Hippon, first cousin to Richard Gascoigne (see p. 141).

" I speake not this of flatterie nor for advantage any
But onely Richardes love to shew extended unto many
for to lett passe untoucht of me what house in Suthell Hall
hee kept whilst Ladie Savell liu'd a Ladie good to all
A Ladie who for godlie life and mercie to the Poore
makes me suspect wee have fewe such as she was left in store
A Ladie whose good will to mee shall not here be forgotten
though in her Grave (alas therefore) shee now lye dead and rotten
I say to lett Howse keepinge passe which yet continewes still
translated quite from Suthell Hall to Barnebowe on the Hill
Thus Richarde hath from tyme to tyme his Poore frends so sustained
that if this Richarde had not been they had not been mantained
They had not beene so well mayntaind at Bedd, at Bord at Booke
but that this Richarde them full younge to his Tuition tooke
for duringe Twelve whole years or more while he at Suthell dwelt
twice Eight poore Bratts much like myself his good Devotion felt
He found us all both meate and drincke the most with Cloth he clad
and further of his onely charge a Schoolemaster wee had
A Schoolemaster wee had to teach us all the Latyne tongue
and therewithall to learne to Daunce and eke to tune a songe
A Songe to tune by Art wee learnd some skill wee had beside
to play on Lute and last of all a Gelding tall to ride
Thus were wee taught thus did wee learne thus trayned up wee weare
thus of Poore Nephewes wee became as Children to him Deare
Thus are wee bound for his good health and longe life still to pray
whose Bounty and Benevolence hath beene our greatest stay
And yet methinckes aboue the rest some thankfull ought to be
aboue the rest who tasted have his Liberalitie
In which respect I presuppose George Gascoigne will not lett
to stepp first out with Capp in hand acknowledging his debt
Acknowledging his Debt in that this Richarde was the man
that brought him up who sent him first the Quircks of Lawe to scann
George speake thow then and render thancks as thow hast well begonn
first for thy Selfe and afterwardes for little Nic thy sonn
for little Nic thy sonn giue thancks whose bringing up is rare
and such as if I deeme aright for him thou needst not care
for him thou need'st not care for why ? old Richarde loues him well
and studies in good qualities to make the Boy excell
John Gascoigne next present thyself shew forth thy louinge minde
Lett Richarde have no cause to thinck that thou wilt prove unkinde
for why it was his onely Loue that brought thee up so well
in Learninge and Humanitie as well thy frendes can tell
John Nucomen amonge the rest thou must accompted bee

to whome this Richarde shewed love and that aboundantlie
In proofe whereof he brought the up as thow hadst beene his owne
a man more carefull for a Childe I lightlie have not knowne
And thou whome alwayes I have founde my faythfull frend and Mate
at Ely and at Cambridge to : till some hard chance of late
Did part us twayne : I knowe the cause and rue the cause full sore
and wishe that wee might once again liue as wee did of yore
Thou thou I say hast also cause good Thomas thus to say
that Richardes purse hath beene thy frend thy chardges to defray
for it Cambridge the maintayn'd till twice thou dids commence
so that both Learninge and Degree togither came from hence
To God therefore yeilde all the prayse to Richarde vowe goodwill
and as thow hast beene Deutiful even so continewe still
And nowe come I the last of all, but not the least in debt
for kindnesse shewed unto mee which I cannot forgett
A symple swayne god knowes I was, yea worse itself then nought
if Richarde had not willinge beene my wellfare to have wrought
My father deade my Mother poore what would become of me
but onely this which feared was to liue in Miserie
Yet in this straite when helpe was none this frend was raisd of God
whoe from my childhoode hath me kept these Twentie yeares and odd
At Ely foure yeares have I beene at Cambridge half a score
the rest wee spent in Suthell Hall where I had beene before
At Cambridge now I tarry still in Jesus Colledge plast
from whence and from my felloweshipp I meane to make no hast
what will you more all this did come from Richarde Gascoigne's purse
without the which I must confesse my state had beene the worse
To him therefore I render thancks with hart with mouth and all
concludinge this my ryme with that whichever singe I shall

A Richer Gascoigne I might have
then Richarde Gascoigne is
But Richardes Liberalitie
in Richer wee shall misse

These verses translated into Latine by Edwarde Hughes Mr. Mur:[1] poore Scholler, who beinge Bachelor of Arte and accompanyinge Sr. Nich. Gas: from Jesus Coll: into the North where lyinge a whole summer at Barnebowe at his departure made these verses gratulatorie in old Rich: Gas: praise 1590."

XVI. John Gascoigne, of Parlington, third son of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, married Maud, or Matilda, daughter of William Arthington, of Castley, at Adwick-le-Street on 5th November, 1554. He died at Parlington on 29 July, 1602, and was buried at

1. *i.e.* Mr. Murgatroyd.

Barwick on the 31st: his will, dated 3 May, 1602, was proved at York 3 February, 1602-3.[1] His widow died at Barnbow 5 June, 1611, and was buried at Barwick.[2] Issue :—

(1) Sir John Gascoigne (see below XVII.).
(2) Thomas, married Alice daughter of Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, widow of Edmund Hazlewood, of Maidwell, Northants.
(3) Alverey, of Garforth, married Audrey daughter of William Wittell, of Croydon, and died 27 May, 1585.[3]
(4) Leonard, baptized at Aberford 6 January, 1563, he died unmarried 1 June, 1609, and was buried at St. Bride's, London.
(5) Richard, baptized at Aberford 25 February, 1565, and buried there 31 July, 1566.
(6) Mary, married William Crofts, of Cloughton, Lancashire.
(7) Lucy, baptized at Aberford 17 December, 1564, and buried there 5 August, 1565.

XVII. Sir John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, Parlington and Barnbow, was born in 1556 or 7. He married, 12 January, 1591-2 in London, Anne daughter of John Ingleby, of Ripley, by his second wife Anne daughter of William Clapham, of Beamsley. By Letters Patent of Charles I., dated 8 June, 1635, he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia.[4] He died at Parlington 3 May, 1637, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried at Barwick the following day.[5] His

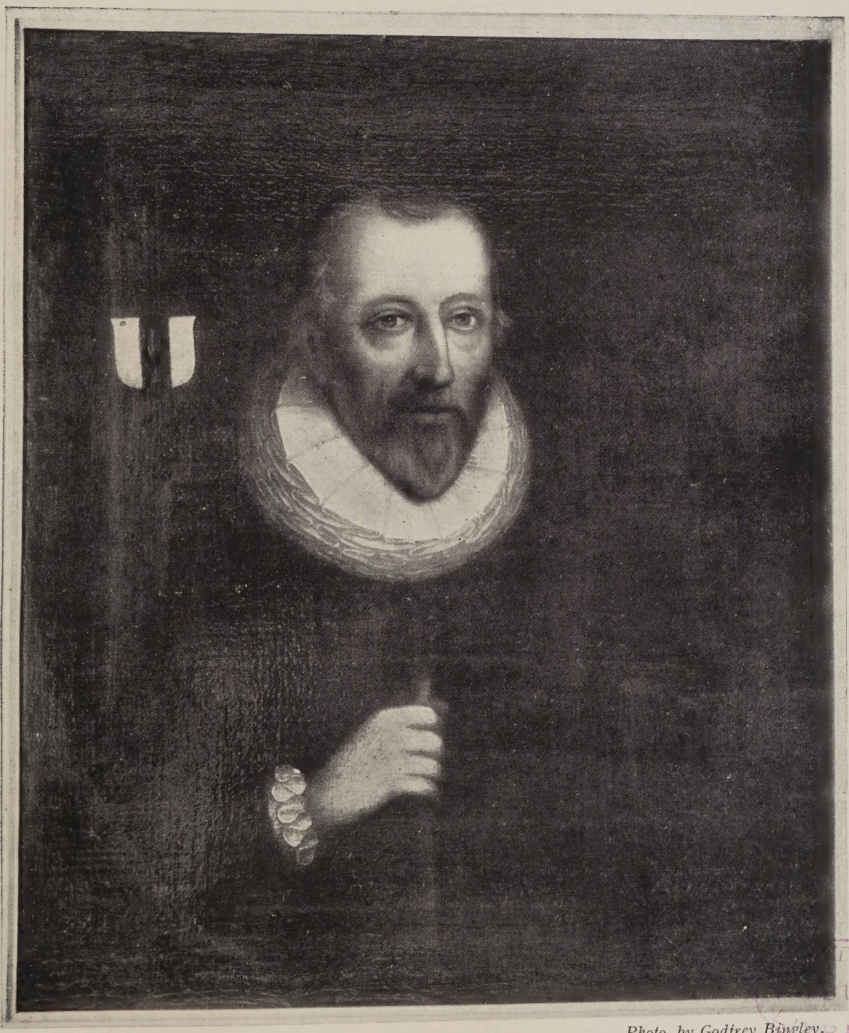
1. Printed in G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 35., Inq. p.m., *Y.A.J., Rec. Ser.*, i., 16.
2. *G: MSS.*
3. The family of Alverey Gascoigne of Garforth, was—
(1.) John, died young.
(2.) William, died young.
(3.) Alverey.
(4.) Thomas.
(5.) Frances, married George Fulesthrop.
(6.) Mary, married, as his second wife, John, son of John Lacy, of Cromwelbotham, parish of Halifax, and died 18 Dec., 1600. (See Watson's *Halifax.*)
(7.) Elizabeth, married William Pope.

4. The Order of Baronets of Nova Scotia was part of a plan of James I. for settling that colony. He died before his purpose could be effected, but his son Charles I. carried it out and within a few weeks of his father's death appointed the first baronet, Sir Robert Gordon, whose patent was dated 28 May, 1625. Each baronet was to contribute a certain sum towards the settlement of the colony, and in addition to the patent of a baronet received a grant of 16,000 acres in Nova Scotia with various dignities and rights. The intention was to create 150 of these baronets, Charles made 122 between 1625 and 1649, of whom 111 received the grant of land.

By order of 17th November, 1629, the king attached a new dignity to the baronetcy, appointing that each should be entitled to wear and carry about their necks an "orange tauney-silk ribbane, whairon shall hing pendant in a scutchion argent a saltoire azeuer, thairon ane inscutcheeine of the armes of Scotland, with ane imperiall croune above the scutchone, and incircled with this motto, *Fax Mentis Honestæ Gloria.*" The Letters Patent creating the Gascoigne baronetcy were dated 8th June, 1635, it was the first conferred on an English family as distinct from a Scottish. It is worthy of note that while the English baronetcy was granted "habendum sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis," the Nova Scotia baronetcy was to "Dominum ..... suosque haeredes masculos quoscunque," i.e., to heirs male general.

Sir John Gascoigne's Patent shows that he received the grant of 16,000 acres, but it could have been of little value as the colony was constantly harried by the French and was subsequently occupied by them. When it was finally ceded to England, in 1763, an attempt was made by the baronets to recover their estates. On the 19th February they held a meeting in Edinburgh when a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the Crown. This address was finally approved on the 25th March, 1777, and was presented to the King in the following May. If any answer was ever given it has not been made known. (*G: MSS.* and *The History of the Baronetage*, by F. W. Pixley.)

5. For his Funeral Certificate see *Y.A.J.* vol. xiv. p. 246.



From a portrait at Lotherton Hall. *Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.*

Sir John Gascoigne, First Baronet.

[*To face page* 148.]

will, dated 29 August, 1635,[1] was proved at York 10 September, 1637. Lady Gascoigne died at Parlington on the 2nd June, a few weeks only after her husband, and was buried at Barwick on the 3rd.

It appears that he and his family returned to the unreformed religion. Some of his children were baptized at Aberford Church, and, for want of evidence to the contrary, it may be concluded that the family had hitherto conformed to the principles of the Reformation. What led to the change of faith is not known, but we find, in a list of Recusants of the year 1604, that John Gascoigne of Barnbow, Anne his wife, his mother and several servants were reckoned Roman Catholics.[2] It is also said that he had his children secretly baptized, and that none of them came to church.

On 19 October, 1604, John Gascoigne settled his manors and lands in Lasingcroft, Shippen, Barrowby, etc., for the benefit of his wife his daughters and his younger sons, probably in view of possible confiscation under the penal laws against Roman Catholics, and on 10 May, 1620, his son Thomas settled his interest in Barnbow on Edward Simeon, of Pyrton, Oxon, and Anthony Metcalfe, of the Middle Temple, for the benefit of his wife and daughters. Further, on 4 March, 1625, the father and son, as recusants, leased their lands in Barnbow to George Wentworth for 41 years.[3]

Towards the close of his life Sir John became the purchaser of the manors of Barwick and Scholes. The circumstances under which the Duchy of Lancaster parted with them, and the details of the transfer will be found under the history of the descent of the manors. Issue :—

(1) Sir Thomas Gascoigne (see below XVIII.).

(2) John, born 31 October, 1598, became Abbot of Lamspringe,[4] in Hanover, and died there about 1681. On 10 May, 1611, his father charged the manor of Parlington with an annuity of £20 for him. His portrait is now at Lotherton Hall.

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1. The Will is printed in G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*

2. A list of the Recusants and Non-communicants in Yorkshire in 1604 is in the *Rawlinson MSS.* (B452) in the Bodleian Library. It includes John Gascoigne, Anne his wife, Maud his mother, Robert Lambert, a serving man, Laurence Wilson, master of the coal mines, Edward Bennet, miller at Hillam, Elizabeth, a servant, Ellen Ellys, Katherine servants, Elizabeth Wortley "an antient seruant there, she is thought to be a dangerous recusant in persuading, her surnam is not certainly knowne." Mary Ellis, wife of John Ellis, a recusant, Thomas Thompson, John Gascoigne's shepherd, Joan his wife, Maud wife of Robert Field, Barbara wife of John Robinson, Nicholas Harrison, Isabel Massie, Margaret wife of Cuthbert Massie, Ellen wife of Richard Vevers, John Slater, Elizabeth Gilson. (*List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York in* 1604, by Edward Peacock, p. 14.)
The Act of Uniformity, in addition to severe penalties laid upon ministers who used any but the Liturgy of the English Church, imposed a fine of one shilling upon all who should absent themselves from church on Sundays or Holy-days. During the reign of Elizabeth this and other enactments directed against Papal influence in England were not strictly enforced, but with the accession of James sterner measures were taken and this list was probably the outcome of enquiry.

3. *P.R.O. 43rd Report*, p. 96.

4. Lamspringe is about 17 miles south of Hildesheim, near the source of the little river Lame, whence the name.

(3) Michael, born 31 January, 1603-4, a Benedictine monk, died in 1657.

(4) Francis, born 10 December, 1605, a secular priest.

(5) Helen, born 3 May, 1595, married 9 April, 1616, as his second wife, Gilbert Stapleton of Carlton, and died 1666.[1]

(6) Mary, born 20 August, 1597, married William Houghton, of Park Hall, Co. Lancaster; she had children John, Anne, Mary, Katherine, and was dead in 1635 the date of her husband's will.

(7) Anne, born 22 January, 1599-1600, married George Thwenge, of Kilton Castle, Cleveland. They had a son Thomas, a Romish priest, of whom it is recorded "pro fide Catholica mortuus 23 Oct. 1680." He was a victim of Thomas Bolron, the inventor of the so-called Barnbow Plot[2] and was executed at York.

(8) Katherine, born 1 March, 1600-1, Abbess of Cambrai, died 21 May, 1676.

(9) Christiana, born 14 December, 1602, died 1628.

(10) Margaret, born 27 April, 1607, a nun at Cambrai, died 16 August, 1637.

XVIII. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Barnbow, 2nd Baronet, was born 26 April, 1596; he died 3 May, 1686, at the Monastery of Lamspringe in Lower Saxony, of which his brother John was Abbot, and was buried there. He left no will, administration of his goods being granted to his son Thomas, upon whose death in 1698 further administration was granted by Archbishop Tenison to John Gascoigne, a grandson, 15 January, 1699-1700. Sir Thomas married Anne, daughter of John Symonds, of Brightwell, Oxfordshire; she was buried at Barwick, 19 June, 1661. He was warmly attached to the cause of the King in the conflict with Parliament, and was a zealous Roman Catholic. As early in the struggle as 1644 he suffered sequestration. When later, 22 Dec., 1652, he petitioned for relief he said that on public hearing in Feb., 1650, the Barons of Exchequer acquitted him of delinquency but he was still sequestered for recusancy. With the authority of the Committee for Compounding, the sequestered portion of his estates, that is two-thirds, was leased in the first place to William Vevers of Scholes and John Taylor of Parlington, who were acting on behalf of Sir Thomas himself, at a yearly rent of £600, and on 4th

1. Gilbert Stapleton, of Quosquo House, eldest son of Richard Stapleton. His first wife was Catharine daughter of William Hungate of Saxton, by whom he had one child who died young. By his second marriage he had (1) Richard, b. 1621, d.s.p. 20 Sep., 1671, (2) Gregory, of the College of St. Gregory at Douai, d.s.p. 4 Aug., 1680,(3) Sir Miles, of Carlton, bart., d. 1707, (4) John, died s.p. 1644, (5) Mary, a nun of the English Benedictines at Cambray, (6) Anne, married Mark Errington, of Ponteland, co. Northumberland. Mrs. Stapleton made her will 8 Sept., 1666, and died a few days later. Her will shows she had held to the Reformed Church. (*The Stapletons of Yorkshire.*)

2. See p. 182.

August, 1652, the same portion was leased to Thomas Fowles, of Howgate, Leicestershire, for 7 years at a rent of £740. The Fee-farm rents amounting to about £65 chargeable on the manors of Barwick and Scholes, that had been hitherto payable to the Crown, were contracted under order of 7 March, 1549-50, to Colonel Robert Troupe.[1] It appears that allowances were made out of the estates to satisfy members of the family who had interests chargeable upon them. Richard Gascoigne, of York, petitioned, 2 June, 1652, on account of an annuity of £20 granted to him out of Hillam Mill in 1613.[2] George and John Gascoigne junior, petitioned, 11 November of the same year, for an allowance,[3] and Lady Gascoigne also made application for relief under the burden of the sequestration.[4]

It seems that some attempt was made to circumvent the predatory efforts of the Commonwealth. By Indenture of 2 November, 1657, between Sir Thomas, his wife and eldest son of the one part, and Sir William Wentworth, of Woolley, of the other part, the family estates in Barwick, Scholes, Barnbow, Lasingcroft, Shippen, Garforth, Parlington, Aberford, Bramham, and Clifford were mortgaged to Sir William Wentworth in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds and the paying of debts and annuities according to an accompanying schedule. Beneath the endorsement of this deed is written in another hand " being a Cover against ye Sequestrators."[1]

Sir Thomas and his family were Romanists. A report to the Sequestration Commissioners, 11 August, 1653, says of the sons, George and John, that it is not known if they are Papists or not, one

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1. *G: MSS.* 2. *Royalist Composition Papers Y.A.S. Record Series*, vol. xx.

3. *G: MSS.* " To the Honble Comrs for Compounding with Delinquents.
" The Humble Petition of George Gascoigne and John Gascoigne the younger, Humbly showeth.
" That Sr John Gascoigne did by his last will and testament beareinge date the 29th day of August 1635 give unto your petitioners (beinge his grandchildren) towards their maintenance dureinge their lives the whole benefitt and profitt of his twoe Corne Mills called Hillom Mills in the Countie of Yorke wch said Mills have bene and now are amongst other lands and estates of Sr Tho: Gascoigne seqd. for the Recusancy of the said Sr Thomas ever since wch tyme your Petrs have bene deprived of the benefitt and profitts of the same by reason whereof yr Petrs have suffered much hardship and want in Education and necessaries."
Your Petrs therefore humbly pray, etc.
11 Nov., 1652.

4. This is worth transcribing for the picture it gives us; the draft is in the Gascoigne family papers, " 28 No: 1651 The humble Peticion of the Lady Gascoigne in behalfe of her husband.
" Whereas your Peticioners estate hath beene many times vewed and revewed and much notice taken of the value thereof but little or none at all of the greate Reprisals and exceeding charges of continuall Quarteringe and Assessments whereby yr Peticioner hath beene enforced with hardest difficulty to incurr much debt for the payment of her Rents unto you and shall not be able long to continue the same without some releife from your Worships.
" And whereas one Mr. Fowles under color of some Relation to the family but principally for making gaine to himselfe hath interested himselfe in the sd estate and hath obteined some Order and commendations from friends to this bord to take notice of his pretences and service, and to desire you to certifie the value of the estate unto them.
" May it therefore please you to take compassion of the greate straits and distresse of yr Peticioner who humbly prayeth yt in order to her releife you will please to give allowance of all Assessmnts and Quarterings and to certifie the estate at such moderate value as may not take from her hope of composition wth him the sd Mr. Fowles and of compliance with her just creditors by whose meanes next after God hitherto she hath wholly subsisted. Since at the values formerly given in the Estate is not able to satisfie the just Interests and expectations of everie one, But will enforce Mr. Fowles to make use of his power to the oppression of yr Peticioner and utter ruine of the Family.
And for yr noble favor and Charity herein expressed yr Peticioner will ever pray."

witness says they are, because he never knew them come to church in all their lives, and one witness says Sir Thomas is a Popish recusant and is at Barnbow, and he is ' non compos '[1] and fell into that infirmity 10 years since.[2] His name is in a list of Yorkshire Recusants in March, 1665-6, and in a list of Conventicles of 1669 it is said that the Romanists of this parish, about 20 families, were meeting at his house.[3] He is chiefly remembered by his trial on a charge of high treason, 8 February, 1679-80, for his share in the so-called Barnbow Plot, an account of which will be found elsewhere. In his portrait at Lotherton Hall he appears as a simple and benevolent white haired old man, and it was written of him by the English Consul at Amsterdam, William Carr, who visited him at Lamspringe, that he was " a very good, harmless gentleman, a person of more integrity and piety than to be guilty so much as in thought of what miscreants falsely swore against him in the licentious times of plotting."[4]

Issue :—

(1) John Francis, a twin, born about 1621, died unmarried, buried at Barwick, 13 March, 1659-60.

(2) Francis John, a twin, born about 1621, died unmarried 10 February, 1638, aged 17.

(3) Sir Thomas Gascoigne, 3rd Baronet (see below XIX.).

(4) George (see below XX.).

(5) John, born about 1635, died unmarried.

(6) Anne, married Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton in Craven at Barwick Church 8 March, 1653-4.[5] She died s.p. at the Cambrai Nunnery in Paris, and was buried at Barwick, 11 September, 1684.

(7) Catherine, prioress of the Benedictine Convent at Paris, died 17 May, 1680.

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1. It is difficult to believe that ten years before this time Sir Thomas was otherwise than in full possession of his faculties. His manner of dealing with the situation caused by the oppressive measures of the Commonwealth government does not look like the conduct of a man of infirm mind, and when he was tried for high treason in 1680 he was able to stand up alone, without the assistance of counsel, against Scroggs and Jefferies and to secure his own acquittal.

2. *Y.A.S. Record Series*, vol. xx.

3. Indicted at the Assizes for not coming to Church. 25 March, 1664.
Roundhay, Wm. Huby.
Barwick, Sir Stephen Tempest Kt. and Anne his wife, Thomas and William Hardwick, Francis Johnson, Mary Clerkson, George Clerkeson, Wm. Huby, Wm. Smith. *Surtees Soc.*, vol. xl. p. 119.
Another list March, 1665-6.
Barwick, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Knt., Sir Stephen Tempest Kt. and Anne his wife, —Errington, gen. and his wife, Francis Johnson and his wife, Wm. Brame, Wm. Smith and his wife, Andrew Slater, Mary Shippen, Robert Frankland and his wife, Wm. Vevers, Richard Prince, Robert Oddy, Isabel Dearden, spinster. (Note.—The greater part, if not the whole, were Roman Catholics.) *Surtees Soc.* vol. xl. p. 139.

4. *Dict. of Nat. Biography.*

5. Eldest son of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton and Roundhay, by his first wife, Susan, daughter and co-h. of William Oglethorp, of Roundhay Grange. He was a captain in the service of Charles I. He died s.p. and was buried at Broughton 14 March, 1672-3 (*Barwick Register*). By his will he devised his estate at Broughton to his nephew Stephen, son of his brother Thomas. (See J. W. Clay's edition of *Dugdale's Visitation.*)

From a portrait at Lotherton Hall.

John Gascoigne,
Abbot of Lamspringe.

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Sir Thomas Gascoigne,
Second Baronet.

[*To face page* 152.]

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(8) Helen, married Thomas Appleby, of Linton upon Ouse, Yorks. She had daughters Mary and Helen (married to ...Ravenscroft) mentioned in the will of Mrs. Errington, of Barnbow, proved in the Manor Court of Barwick, 11 Oct., 1676.[1]

(9) Mary, died unmarried " transeundo mare."

(10) Frances, a nun at Cambrai, died 21 September, 1708.

(11) Elizabeth, baptized at Barwick 4 February, 1633-4.

XIX. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, 3rd Baronet, was the third and eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas, the second baronet. He was born about 1623, and married, in 1642, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Sheldon, of Bewdley, Worcestershire. Upon the marriage his father, Sir Thomas, entailed upon him and his heirs all his lands except the manor of Garforth with remainder to himself and his right heirs. On 22 December, 1692, he founded a studentship at the Monastery of Lamspringe at a cost of £400 as a perpetual foundation for an English student on the nomination of himself and his heirs.[2] He died in 1698 leaving no children. His will is dated 26 February, 1697, probate was granted 4 February, 1698 ; his wife is not named and she had apparently predeceased him. Except for a few unimportant legacies he left the whole of his property and all his disposable estate to John, his younger nephew, Thomas, the elder, who was to succeed him in the baronetcy, being provided for under the entail.

XX. George Gascoigne, fourth son of the second baronet, was born about 1629. He married, 13 April, 1657, Mary, daughter and heiress of Ellis Woodroffe, of Hope in Derbyshire,[3] (by Anna, daughter of Hugh Browker, and sister of Thomas Browker, of Sundridge, Kent) widow of Rowland Whitehall, of Yelderley in the same county. His wife died in 1662, he died on 14 October, 1669, and was buried at Barwick the day following. He left two sons both of whom succeeded to the baronetcy. Issue :—

(1) Sir Thomas Gascoigne (see below XXI.).

(2) Sir John Gascoigne (see below XXII.).

XXI. Sir Thomas Gascoigne of Barnbow, 4th Baronet, was nephew to his predecessor. Born about 1659 he died intestate 28 June and was buried at Barwick 3 July, 1718. He married, in March, 1688-9, Magdalen, daughter of Patricius Curwen, of Workington, Cumberland.[4] She is registered as a ' Catholic Non-juror ' in 1715,

1. See an abstract of this will on page 123.
2. *G: MSS.*
3. The Woodroffes of Hope were an ancient Derbyshire family, said to have come previously from the south of Yorkshire.
4. She brought a marriage portion of £4,000. By indenture of 27 and 28 Feb., 1688-9 in consideration of the marriage and of this £4,000, of which £800 was to be paid to Thomas Gascoigne and £3,200 to Sir Thomas Gascoigne, his uncle, the manors of Lasingcroft, Barnbow, Scholes, Garforth, Potterton, and Parlington, except coal mines, &c., were settled in trust to the use of Sir Thomas for life, and after his death to the nephew about to be married, with remainder to his heirs.

and as holding an annuity out of a house at Barnbow for lives of herself and husband 'in the name of pin-money value £100.' Sir Thomas appears to have reverted to the English Church. A diary kept by his brother has a note that on 21 May, 1707, "Sr T. G. took the oaths," and on 25 May, "Sr T. G. went to Barwick Kirk." He left no legitimate issue.

XXII. Sir John Gascoigne, of Parlington, born 29 August, 1660, was the second son of George Gascoigne, and succeeded his brother as 5th Baronet. He married at Saxton 23 December, 1689, Mary daughter and heiress of Roger Widdrington, of Harbottle in Northumberland,[1] who derived descent from some of the best Northumbrian and Scottish families. Sir John appears in the list of Non-jurors of 1715[2] as possessing estates in Northumberland, "a castle and messuages at Hallystone and Alwinton with Harbottle Park, for the lives of himself and Mary his wife, with remainder to his heirs, annual value £187 : 16 : 4." In Warwickshire he was holding the manor and house of Over Itchington, value £325 : 17 : 2, and in this neighbourhood the manors of Barwick, Aberford, etc., value £402 : 16 : 8½. Sir John died at Bath 9 June, 1723, and was buried at Barwick 16 June, where a handsome monument of Italian marble was afterwards placed over his grave by his son. His will, dated 13 March, 1720-1, was proved 15 August, 1723. Lady Gascoigne died the following year, aged 51, and was buried at Barwick, 5 March, 1721-2. Issue :—

(1) Thomas, died young, buried at Barwick 20 July, 1699.

(2) John, died young, buried at Barwick 27 December, 1701.

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1. She was daughter and heir of Roger Widdrington, of Harbottle, 2nd son of Henry Widdrington, of Trewitt, near Rothbury; her mother was Katharine, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Widdrington, of Cartington, who married as her 2nd husband Gervase Hammond, of Scarthingwell, Yorks.

2. This list printed in 1745 contains "The names of the Roman Catholics Non-jurors, and others who refused to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George.....Transmitted to the late Commissioners for Forfeited Estates of England and Wales after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North in the year 1715." This refers to the Jacobite rebellion that ended in the Battle of Preston. The list was not issued till 1745, thirty years after it was compiled, when it was thought it might be of assistance to magistrates and others who were engaged in suppressing the rebellion of that year. It appears from the preface that many here named were never called upon to answer for their neglect, real or supposed.

The attitude of the Government and of the Church towards Roman Catholics at this period has been largely misunderstood; the laws against them were seldom enforced. Some light is thrown on this from the correspondence of two Archbishops of York. Archbishop Blackburne writing to Lord Carlisle, 3 Nov., 1733, says: "I am greatly obliged to your lordship for your kind intimation concerning the Roman Catholics and the warm alarm they have taken at my proceedings. But whatever the hot ones among them may threaten of complaints against me on that account, I am in no pain about it. Such of them as are quiet and peaceable will find the Penal Act, for my part, as harmless as they can wish. But such as can be proved to have been perverting our people from their religion and allegiance must not expect to be suffered to do it with impunity, but to pay for their unquiet abuse of so much lenity as they enjoy under the present government." Quoted from the Carlisle papers in the Historical MSS. Commission.

The next Archbishop, Herring, writing to Lord Hardwicke, 7 Sept., 1745, says: "The numbers and spirit and boldness of the Papists is such, that their public Mass House joins in a manner to the Cathedral; their service is performed daily there, and their congregation formed by the same public notice, and their congregation as large or larger than that of the Protestant Church. In this respect I doubt the lenity of our Government has almost proceeded to Establishment, and the check that gentlemen received last year in their prosecution of the Papists agreeably to the King's Proclamation has cooled their spirit."

Lord Hardwicke, replying to the Archbishop's letter on the 12th Sept. "The case of the Papists, as you state it, and as I have heard of it before, in your great city, certainly calls for the interposition of the Magistrates; and one would think that a few examples would keep such an enormity under. But the true difficulty as to the secular arm in England lies in this:—the laws against papists,as they stand in the statute book, are so severe, that they are the cause of their own non-execution." (*English Hist. Review*, vol. xix. pp. 530-535.)

(3) Sir Edward Gascoigne (see below XXIII.).
(4) John, born 4 December, 1706, married Anna Leigh, and died 29 June, 1729 without issue.
(5) Robert, died in infancy.
(6) Elizabeth, died in infancy, buried at Barwick, 3 October, 1691.
(7) Elizabeth, born 15 January, 1693-4, married at Aberford, 30 June, 1720, to John Plumpton, of Plumpton, Spofforth, Yorks., son and heir of Robert Plumpton. They had one child, Robert, born 23 April, 1721, who died at Cambrai, 8 August, 1749, unmarried.
(8) Ann, born 24 March, 1694-5, married Dionysius Calahan "Ex Hybernia Dux Milit. Imper.," who was in the Irish Brigade that fought at Fontenoy in 1745. She died in Italy, 18 November, 1732, leaving no issue.
(9) Mary, born 11 June, 1689, a nun at Cambrai.
(10) Catherine, born 27 April, 1699, a nun at Cambrai. She was living in 1764.
(11) Helen, born 30 August, 1702, Abbess of Cambrai. She was living in 1764.

XXIII. Sir Edward Gascoigne, 6th Baronet, was born at Parlington 9 January, 1696-7. Shortly after his father's death he left England and travelled abroad until July, 1726, when he came home to settle at Parlington. On November 26[1] of that year he was married to Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Hungate, Bart., of Huddlestone Hall, by Mary, only daughter of William Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Co. Dorset. His bride was very young, having been born only on August 10, 1711. By this marriage a considerable estate was ultimately brought into the Gascoigne family, and which became, a century later, the cause of a long and famous law-suit. Sir Edward was a most careful, painstaking man, as well in business as in domestic and religious affairs. He noted every event, great and small, in his daily life and every item of his expenses, and the greater part of the series of diaries which he kept from 1722 to 1750 still exists. The penal laws against the Roman Catholics are illustrated by its entries. One, May 25, 1722, relates a search for arms and horses by the Chief Constable, and then, three days later, the seizing of two coach horses which were not returned for some months. Another records "1723, Oct. 27, paid my half Yrs Proportion to y^e £100000

1. The Register at Saxton has this marriage under the date 12th November, but the Diary is quite clear. "Nov. 26 Married. To Mr. Barker 10 : 10 : 0. To Betty my wife's maid 5 : 5 : 0. To ye Musick 1 : 1 : 0. To ye Trumpets 10 : 6. To ye Drums 10 : 6. To Lady Hungate's Boy 10 : 6." Moreover in the year following the Diary has, on this same date, Nov. 26, "Sister Plompton and her husband called being our wedding day."

charg'd upon Papists[1] viz. for my lands in Parlington £10 : 12 : 4, Lands in Barwick £46 : 12 : 6, And pd in my own money for Nelson £2 : 17 : 0, For lands in Garforth £15 : 3 : 9½, For lands in Abberford £7 : 10 : 10, For lands in Lotherton and Abberford £0 : 12 : 10¼."

It is, however, very clear that the laws against Roman Catholics were leniently enforced. The loyalty of the mass of the Roman Catholic gentry in the country at this time had blunted the weapons forged in earlier days, and was preparing the way for the milder legislation of the latter half of this century. At any rate during the years of Sir Edward Gascoigne's residence at Parlington he was allowed to worship with the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and in his private chapel the sacraments were regularly administered. We read of the coming of a Bishop Williams, and of a Bishop of Nicotia, of a Confirmation, and it seems, though the entries are always guardedly expressed, that Parlington was a recognized and safe gathering place for the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood.

Save for journeys to London, to York and elsewhere for the races, and to other country houses, he lived at Parlington uninterruptedly for seventeen years, and four children were born here. He planted trees, improved the estate, enlarged the house, and beautified the chapel. At Barwick Church he erected a marble monument to his father's memory, caused a new vault to be made in what was called the Gascoigne Chapel, and at different times paid the cost of repairs to this portion of the Church.[2]

On 16th May, 1743, with his wife and family and servants, Sir Edward set out from Parlington to London on his way to France. He arrived on 23rd June at Cambrai, where he lived until his death. Here his two younger sons, Edward and Thomas, were born, two of his daughters and his eldest son died and were buried, and here he himself died 24th May, 1750. His will, dated 16 September, 1742, was proved 24 March, 1570-1. He was buried near his three children in the Cemetery of the Monastery and the following inscription was placed over his grave.

1. This £100,000 was levied in 1722 to be raised by a tax upon all non-jurors. They were rated, apparently, according to the return of 1715, which gave a total annual value of their estates in England and Wales as £358,194 : 5 : 3¾, something like 5s. 6d. in the £. They were called upon to pay the levy in two instalments.

2. "1729 Sept. 2 Ordered ye Strong Room. Sept. 4 Began building Strong Room." 1730 and 1731 various notes of payments in connexion with "work at our new building." 1731-2 Jan. 26 "Sett out ye Dimensions of ye East Room." "Feb. 12 Pd Thackeray for Corner Stones and Windows of East End of Front. Mar. 15 Bargained with Mr Vassali to do my Chappel according to plan with a window and ceiling in ye Tribune and upper part of Transfiguration without ye two figures to ye right and for work in drawing room for £115 : 10 : 0, i.e., £50 for drawing room, £50 for design in Chappel and £15 : 10 : 0 for Transfiguration." "1732-3 Feb. 1 Begun to pull down ye loft to fitt ye great clock in. Feb. 16 To leaf gold and varnish for Chappel £2 : 11 : 7, Mar. 6 Gilding Chappel £8. May 29 Towards coat of arms £2 : 2 : 0." (*Diaries.*)
"1728-9 Jan. 24 To Brotherton to see ye Marbles loaded; Jan. 25 To Barwick with ye Marbles; 1729 Apl. 14 Agreed with Tate to do ye Church window at 6d per foot; Apl. 19 To Barwick agreed to give Willm Tate 15s to build up ye East window in our Chappel at Barwick to repair roof and walls. Apl. 30 To Barwick to weigh ye Marbles of ye Monument all wh. with their cases amounted to 6154 pds. The Coach horses lead ye stone for Window etc from Huddlestone. 1733 Nov 11 To Law for plaister work in ye Chappel at Barwick 11s. 1733-4 Feb. 17 Pd for Cross in Barwick Chappel. 1 : 10 : 0. (*Diaries.*)

For the inscription on this monument see p. 47.

"M.S. Clarissimi D.D. Edwardi Gascoigne de Parlington in Com. Ebor. Angli et Equitis Aurati. Vir fuit, cujus Stirpis Nobilitatem Virtutes inclitæ decoravere, larga et prudenti Manu Pauperum Inopiam sublevavit; Pietate in Deum, Benignitate in Amicos, Humanitate, Liberalitate, Urbanitate omnium ordinum Benevolentiam Sibi conciliavit. ex Uxore Maria Filia unica et Haerede D. Francisci Hungate de Saxton in praedicto Com: Equitis Aurati, sex Liberos genuit; Mariam nuptam Gulielmo Salvin de Croxdale in Com: Dunelmensi Armigero, et mortuam sine Prole 6° Maii 1756, Iohannem, Elizabetham, Catherinam, defunctos Infantes, et in Cæmeterio hujus Monasterii sepultos; Edwardum natum 11° Feb: 1743, et Thomam natum 7° Mar: 1745 etiamnum Superstites. Obiit Ipsemet 24° Maii 1750 Ætat: suæ 53, et juxta Liberos sepultus est. Hoc Ipsum maluisse Testamenti sui Curatores censuere potius quam in splendido Mausoleo condi, quod Ipse suis in Ecclesia de Berwick in Elmet erigendum curaverat Pie Lector! perpetuam Illi Lucem precare, Virtutes ejus imitare, et Tibi in æternum prospice. Requiescat in Pace."

Sir Edward's two sons were very young when he died and were put in charge of guardians, Lord Fairfax, Mr. Stephen Tempest of Broughton, Mr. Hammond of Scarthingwell, and Mr. Jarrard Strickland. Lady Gascoigne had the use of the house at Parlington during her life, but marrying again, to Jarrard Strickland,[1] she forfeited the privilege and went to reside in York. She died at York 14 January, 1764, and was buried at Barwick four days later, noted in the Register as 'Papist.'

Issue :—

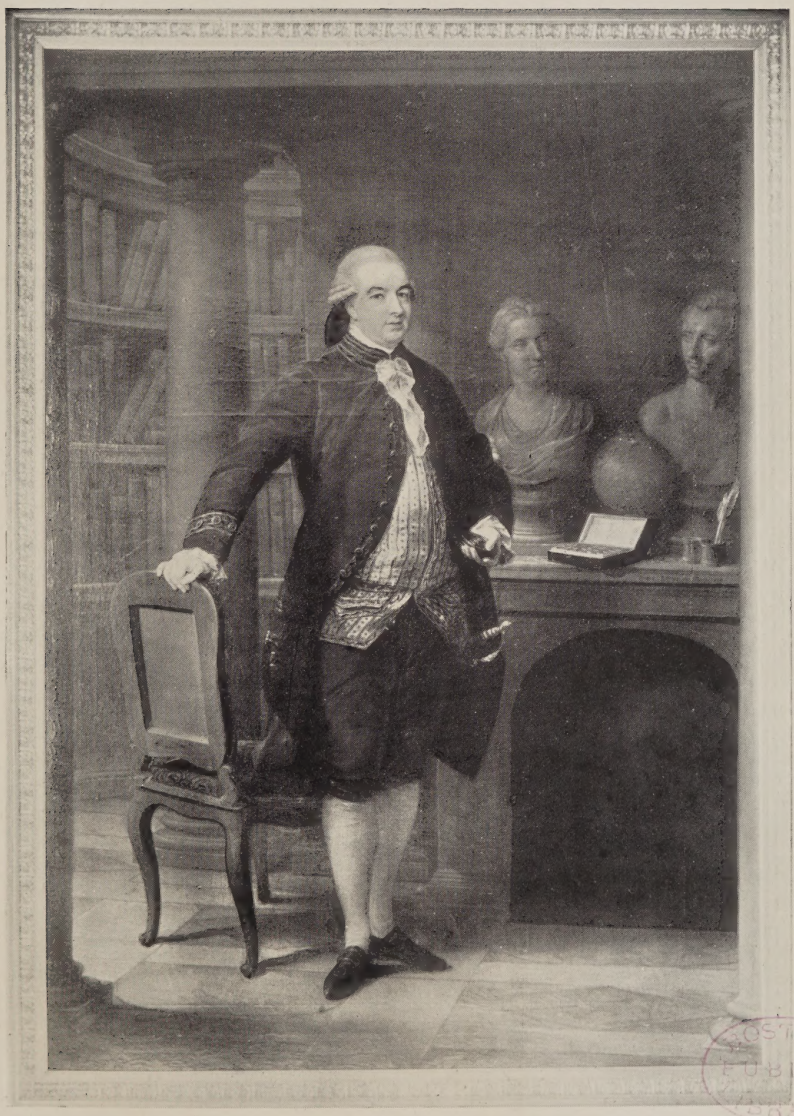
(1) John Francis, born at Parlington 27 July, 1741, died at Cambrai 12 May, 1748, and buried there.
(2) Sir Edward Gascoigne (see below XXIV.).
(3) Sir Thomas Gascoigne (see below XXV.).
(4) Mary, born at Parlington 2 February, 1733-4, married 22 April, 1755, to William Salvin, of Croxdale, Co. Durham, and died 5 May, 1756 without issue.
(5) Elizabeth Bridget, born at Parlington 8 October, 1735, died at Cambrai about 1749 and buried there.
(6) Catherine Mary, born at Parlington 14 September, 1737, died at Cambrai 14 March, 1745, and buried there.

XXIV. Sir Edward Gascoigne, 7th Baronet, was born at Parlington 11 February, 1742-3, and taken to Cambrai when but three months old. He may have remained in France throughout his youth as there is no record of his coming to England; he was certainly

1. Second son of Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, co. Westmoreland, born 30 July, 1704. He married Lady Gascoigne, 15 Nov., 1753. There was no issue of the marriage.

there for some time before his death which occurred in Paris, of the small pox, 16 June, 1762. He was unmarried. His will, dated 31 March, 1758, was drawn when he was only 16 years of age, but, with a codicil of 11 May, 1760, it was admitted to probate 24 July, 1762. His brother was urged to contest it on the ground that it would be to his advantage to have it set aside, but this he refused to do. Subject to legacies to his mother, to his aunts Helen and Catherine, the former Abbess of, and the other a nun in, the Convent at Cambrai, and to his friend James Moore, of Fawley, he bequeathed all the property of which he had the disposition to his brother Thomas.

XXV. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, 8th Baronet, succeeded his brother Edward. He was born at Cambrai 7 March, 1744-5, and baptized on the day following by the name of Thomas Philip Stephen. Like his brother he was educated in France. In his later youth he was under the care of a tutor in Paris and lived for some time, according to the superscription on letters addressed to him, at the Hotel de Montmorency, "vis-a-vis le College de quatre nations" or "vis-a-vis la fountaine des Carmelites, faubourg de St. Jacques." He returned to England shortly before the death of his mother, and in that same year, 1764, went abroad again to finish his education. During this journey, almost at its outset, he fell into some trouble. Tradition is that he killed a man in a duel. Under date 6 September, 1765, a pardon was granted by the Roman Curia to him and Sir George Demer (*pro illustrissimis Dominis Equitibus Gascon et Georgio Demer Britanis*). They had been proceeded against on account of homicide and wounding respectively, and now, with the consent of the Pope, Clement XIII., and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, and in agreement with the relatives of the killed and injured men, the Vice Chamberlain Æneas Sylvius Piccolomineus fully pardoned the two offenders. Sir Thomas spent, altogether, a great part of his earlier life out of the country; a number of letters to him from his friends down to the year 1779 show him to be in Paris, Bordeaux, Milan, Rome, Naples, and elsewhere. In 1779 he was settled at Parlington, and on 9 January, 1780, he left the Church of Rome, read his recantation before Archbishop Cornwallis of Canterbury, and was received into the Church of England. On 12 September of that same year he was returned to Parliament for the Borough of Thirsk; on 1 April, 1784, he was returned for the Borough of Malton, but vacated his seat in the following August; and on 11 February, 1795, he was returned for the Borough of Arundel. He had very strong political opinions, and built the triumphal arch in Parlington Park to shew his approval of the independence of America. It is, more or less, a copy of the Arch of



From a portrait at Lotherton Hall, by Pompeo de Batoni, Rome, 1779. *Photo by Godfrey Bingley.*

Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Eighth Baronet.

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Titus at Rome and bears on either side the inscription "Liberty in N. America Triumphant MDCCLXXXIII." It is said that George IV., in the days when he was Prince Regent, was passing through this part of Yorkshire and was to lunch at Parlington. On coming to the arch, under which he would have to pass, and being informed of its purpose he declared he would not enter the house of a man who could thus perpetuate the memory of England's defeats, and immediately turned back.[1]

He was married, 4 November, 1784, to Mary, daughter of James Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, Forcett and Barton Lodge, Yorks., widow of Sir Charles Turner, at the church of Aston on Trent.[2] Lady Gascoigne died 1 February, 1786, aged 34, within a month of the birth of an heir, and was buried at Barwick 8 February.[3] By her first husband she had, besides two other children, a daughter Mary, married to Richard Oliver (see below XXVI.).

In addition to his other activities Sir Thomas was a keen agriculturist; he had a large home farm at Parlington and kept Coldhill Farm in his own hands on the principle of a model farm and an example to his tenants. He commanded the 1st Regiment of West Riding Militia in 1797, and was also a great patron of the Turf. In those days owners trained their race horses at home, sending them to training stables for the last fortnight or so before the races for which they were entered. The ranges of enclosed paddocks that formed part of the racing stables are still to be seen at Parlington, and it is worth recalling that Sir Thomas cared so far for the lads he employed in these stables that he retained a school master for their education. Besides many minor races he won the St. Leger in 1778 with Hollandaise, and again in 1798 with Symmetry, the Oaks at Epsom in 1803 with Theophania, and the Doncaster Cup with Tuberose in 1776.

Sir Thomas died at the age of 65, and was buried at Barwick 17 February, 1810. His only son had predeceased him and the long line of this ancient family came to an end. By his will, dated 31 October, 1809, proved 29 March, 1810, he left his estate in trust to Christopher Wilson, and Edward Wilkinson of Potterton, to pay a fixed income to Richard Oliver the elder during his life,

1. There is a tradition that the stone of which the arch was built was brought there for the purpose of building a new house on the hill above the old Hall and that Sir Thomas having relinquished his idea utilized the materials in erecting what he considered a worthy memorial. It is quite possible this is true. He certainly did intend to build a new house. A friend writing from York to him in Rome in 1778 speaks of "Atkinson's plan" and of hoping to see the first stone laid. And again "I returned yesterday from Parlington, I saw there pyramids of very fine stone which I understand were designed to build a house for Sir T. Gascoigne's son."

2. There is no authority for the statement in a printed pedigree of this family that Sir Thomas was formerly married, in 1772, to the daughter of one Montgomery, who is given as the mother of his only son. The son was not born until more than a year after the marriage with Lady Turner. Moreover, the Register of the Church at Aston on Trent describes Sir Thomas at this marriage as a Bachelor.

3. Lady Gascoigne died intestate and administration of her estate was granted to Sir Thomas on 4 April. Her first husband was Sir Charles Turner, Baronet, of Kirk Leatham, Lord Mayor of York in 1772; they were married 30 Sep., 1771, and he died 26 Oct. 1783.

after his death to pay the income to Mary his wife, with remainder to their children, and, failing them, to Earl Fitzwilliam. It was provided that Richard Oliver should assume the surname and arms of Gascoigne. Issue :—

Thomas Charles, born 7 January, 1786. He met with an accident whilst hunting and died at Walling Wells, Notts., the residence of Sir Thomas White, 20 October, 1809, aged 23. He was buried at Barwick, 28 October, when, as stated in a contemporary broadsheet, over two thousand persons were present, and above four hundred of his father's tenants.

XXVI. Richard Oliver Gascoigne was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, County Limerick.[1] He was married at Parlington by special licence on May 3, 1804, to Mary Turner step-daughter of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, upon whose death he and his wife inherited a life interest in the estates. In accordance with the will they assumed the surname and arms of Gascoigne. Mrs. Oliver Gascoigne died in 1819, and was buried at Barwick on the 3 February, aged 36. Mr. Oliver Gascoigne enjoyed Parlington for 33 years, maintaining the agricultural interests of his predecessor, and also the racing establishment which he had created. He won the St. Leger in 1811 with Soothsayer, and again in 1824 with a famous horse called Jerry. He retired from the turf about 1835. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1816. It was during his lifetime that the law suit, Hungate *versus* Gascoigne, was instituted in the expectation of depriving the Gascoigne family of the estate which they had inherited in succession to Sir Edward, the husband of the Hungate heiress. The plaintiff did not succeed in establishing his claim and the suit failed.[2] Mr. Oliver Gascoigne died 14 April, 1843, at the age of 80, and was buried at Aberford. Issue :—

(1) Thomas, born 3 June, 1806, died unmarried 24 April, 1842, and buried at Aberford.

(2) Richard Silver, born 1 January, 1808, died unmarried 25 December, 1842, and buried at Aberford.

(3) Mary Isabella, born 21 March, 1810 (see below XXVII.).

(4) Elizabeth, born 9 September, 1812, married at Aberford, 10 February, 1852, as his second wife, Frederick Mason Trench, 2nd Baron Ashtown (who died 12 September, 1880). Lady Ashtown died 23 February, 1893, while travelling in Switzerland and was buried at Montreux. There was no issue of this marriage and Lady Ashtown bequeathed her interest in the Gascoigne estates to her sister's son the present owner.

1. For the descent of Mr. Oliver Gascoigne see page 176. 2. See page 175.

XXVII. Mary Isabella Oliver Gascoigne and her sister Elizabeth, as co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, succeeded to the estates on the death of their father. While unmarried these two ladies lived together at Parlington, and devoted themselves to the care of the property and to many benevolent works. They built and endowed the Almshouses at Aberford, they very substantially assisted every good project in this neighbourhood, and their generosity is among the notable traditions of the district. In addition to the estate in Yorkshire they also had that derived from the Oliver family in Ireland, where they took so active a part in relieving the distress of the peasants during the Potato Famine of 1846 and 7. A chronicler has said " It is much to be regretted that no record has been left to us of the great work done by these two very remarkable ladies on their estate at Clonodfoy, County Limerick, during the great Irish famine. It was not only that they spent every penny they could get, even selling the collections of many years, sometimes, as it would seem, far below their value, in order to feed the starving people ; but they gave ungrudgingly their whole time and labour and thoughts to the same object, and saved many lives. It is to be feared that their self-sacrificing work did not receive the recognition that it deserved at the hands of those whom it was meant to benefit."[1]

Miss Oliver Gascoigne was married at Aberford 16 January, 1850, to Captain Frederick Charles Trench, to whose cousin, Lord Ashtown, her sister was married two years later. Upon their marriage the two sisters divided between them the Yorkshire estate to which they had succeeded, Mrs. Trench Gascoigne taking Parlington and the western side, Lady Ashtown Lotherton and the eastern side. Mrs. Trench Gascoigne died 22 October, 1891, and was buried at Aberford, leaving the Parlington portion of the estate to her husband with remainder to her son.

XXVIII. Frederick Charles Trench Gascoigne was the only son of Charles Trench, brother of the first Lord Ashtown, by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Luke White, of Woodlands, County Dublin.[2] He was born 15 May, 1814. On 13 September, 1850, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Gascoigne. He served for some sixteen years in the 66th Regiment, now the 2nd Batt. Berkshire, was with his regiment in Canada for four years and retired with the rank of Captain. He was Hon. Colonel 2nd West Yorks. Engineer Volunteers for about forty years and until his death, as Lieutenant Colonel he commanded the 1st West Riding Artillery Volunteers, and received the V.D. (Volunteer Decoration) for long service. Colonel Gascoigne

1. *Memoir of the Trench Family*, by T. R. F. Cooke-Trench, p. 112.
2. For the descent of Colonel Trench Gascoigne see page 177.

was J.P. and D.L. for the County of York, J.P. for the County of Limerick and the County of Argyll, High Sheriff for the County of Limerick in 1854, and for the County of York in 1864. Upon the death of his wife he entered on a life tenure of Parlington and survived her nearly fifteen years. He died at Parlington after a very short illness on 12 June, 1905, aged 91, and was buried at Aberford the 15 June. In the use of his wealth he followed the best traditions of the Gascoigne family, and there was hardly a charity in the country, worthy of support, that appealed to him in vain. Issue :—

Frederick Richard Thomas Trench Gascoigne (see below XXIX.).

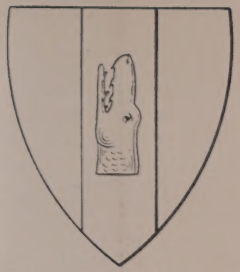
XXIX. Frederick Richard Thomas Trench Gascoigne was born 4 July, 1851, and married, 16 February, 1892, Laura Gwendolen Douglas, younger daughter of Captain Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., of Himbleton Manor, Worcestershire. Upon the death of his aunt, Lady Ashtown, he succeeded to a portion of the estates, and when his father died he inherited the remainder. He was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards and served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 sent to the relief of General Gordon. He passed unwounded through the severe fighting of that great but too long delayed effort to save Gordon, and on the arrival of the force at Gubat on the Nile he accompanied Sir Charles Wilson on the steamer 'Bordein' which, with the 'Talahawiyeh,' was sent up the river to Khartoum, only to find when they reached their goal that Khartoum had fallen and Gordon was dead. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with two clasps and the Khedive's Star. As Captain he went out to South Africa in February, 1900, with the Yorkshire Hussar Squadron, which formed No. 9 Company of the 3rd Imperial Yeomanry, subsequently he took over the command of the regiment until its return to England, and was then gazetted to the command of the Yorkshire Hussars. For his services in this campaign Colonel Gascoigne received the medal with four clasps, and was awarded the Companionship of the Distinguished Service Order. He is J.P. for the County of York.

Issue :—

(1) Alvary Douglas Frederick, born 6 August, 1893.
(2) Oliver Edward, born 9 July, died 14 August, 1896.
(3) Cynthia.

GASCOIGNE, of Lasingcroft, Barnbow, and Parlington.

OUTLINE OF PEDIGREE



ARMS:—Argent, on a pale sable, a luce's head erect, couped, or.

More or less traditional

I. **William Gascoigne**=

II. **William Gascoigne**=

III. **William Gascoigne**=

IV. **William Gascoigne**= died 1222

V. **William Gascoigne**= of Harewood, died 1270 = Elizabeth, d. and h. of William de Boulton

VI. **William Gascoigne**= of Harewood, died 1330 = Matilda, d. and co-h. of John de Gawkethorp

VII. **William Gascoigne**= of Gawthorp, dead in 1383 = Agnes, d. and h. of Nicholas Franke

Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice | VIII. **Nicholas Gascoigne**= of Lasingcroft, died 1427 or 8 = Mary, d. of Sir Hugh de Clitheroe, widow of Sir John Tempest | Richard | Thomas | John | Anne | Elizabeth

Nicholas | Thomas | IX. **John Gascoigne**= of Lasingcroft, died 1443 = Isabella, d. and h. of William Heton, of Mirfield | Elizabeth | Margaret

X. **William Gascoigne**= of Lasingcroft, died 1476 = Jane d. of William Beckwith, of Clint | Nicholas | John | Alverey | Thomas | Richard | Robert | George | James | Elizabeth | Jenetta | Margaret | Alethea | Mary | Agnes

John, unmarried | XI. **Thomas Gascoigne**= died 1509, s.p. = Margaret, d. of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Haslewood | XII. **William Gascoigne**= died 1520 = Margaret, d. of Richard Kighley, of Newhall | Mary | Margaret | Joan | Isabella

XIII. **John Gascoigne**= died 1557 = Anne, d. and co-h. of John Vavasour, of Kirkby Wharfe | William | Alice

XIV. **Thomas Gascoigne**= died 1565-6 s.p. = Joan, d. of William Eleson | XV. **Richard Gascoigne**= died 1592 s.p. = i. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Robert West of Millington, ii. Elizabeth, d. and co-h. of Thomas Sothill, of Sothill, and widow of Sir Henry Savile | XVI. **John Gascoigne**= of Parlington, died 1602 = Maud, d. of William Arthington, of Castley | Robert | William | George | Frances | Elizabeth | Joan | Grace | Katharine | Alice | Anne

XVII. **Sir John Gascoigne**= died 1637 = Anne, d. of John Ingleby, of Ripley | Thomas | Alverey | Leonard | Richard | Mary | Lucy

XVIII. **Sir Thomas Gascoigne**= died 1686 = Anne, d. of John Symonds, of Brightwell | John | Michael | Francis | Helen | Mary | Anne | Katharine | Christiana | Margaret

John Francis | Francis John | XIX. **Sir Thomas Gascoigne**= died 1698 s.p. = Elizabeth, d. and h. of William Sheldon | XX. **George Gascoigne**= died 1669 = Mary, d. and h. of Ellis Woodroffe, of Hope, Co. Derby | John | Anne | Catherine | Helen | Mary | Frances | Elizabeth

XXI. **Sir Thomas Gascoigne**= died 1718 s.p. = Magdalen, d. of Patricius Curwen, of Workington | XXII. **Sir John Gascoigne**= died 1723 = Mary, d. and h. of Roger Widdrington, of Harbottle

Thomas | John | XXIII. **Sir Edward Gascoigne**= died 1750 = Mary, d. and h. of Sir Francis Hungate | John died s.p. | Robert | Elizabeth | Elizabeth | Anne | Mary | Catherine | Helen

John Francis, died young | XXIV. **Sir Edward Gascoigne** died 1762, unmarried | XXV. **Sir Thomas Gascoigne**= 2nd husband, died 1810 = Mary, d. of James Shuttleworth = Sir Charles Turner, 1st husband | Mary | Elizabeth Bridget | Catherine Mary

Thomas Charles, died 1809, unmarried | XXVI. **Richard Oliver Gascoigne**= died 1843 = Mary, died 1819

Thomas, died 1842, unmarried | Richard Silver, died 1842, unmarried | XXVII. **Mary Isabella Oliver Gascoigne**= died 1891 = XXVIII. **Frederick Charles Trench Gascoigne,** died 1905 | Elizabeth = Frederick Mason Trench, 2nd wife | 2nd Baron Ashtown

XXIX. **Frederick Richard Thomas Trench Gascoigne**= = Laura Gwendolen Douglas, d. of Sir Douglas Galton

Alvary Douglas Frederick | Oliver Edward, died in infancy | Cynthia

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[To face page 162.]

DESCENT OF MARY, WIFE TO NICHOLAS GASCOIGNE, AND SOME NOTES ON THE LE GRAS AND TEMPEST FAMILIES.

The descent of Nicholas Gascoigne's wife is an interesting piece of genealogy,[1] the following notes from manuscripts will help to make it clear. She was descended from the family of le Gras or Crassus, first found at Beverley and then at Gembling, in the parish of Foston, near Driffield,[2] later at Studley. John le Gras, or Crassus, of Gembling, married Isabella, daughter and heir of John le Aleman, lord of Studley.[3] He was dead in 52 Hen. III. when his widow was wife to John de Draycotes,[4] though she is again called Isabella le Gras in 29 Ed. I. The son of John le Gras, also called John, married Paulina, said to be an Alington of Cambridgeshire, who inherited the manors of Wimpole, Armington, Eversdon, and Ickleton in that county, and of Stanford Rivers in Essex.[5] [6]

This John le Gras was dead in 8 Ed. III.,[7] leaving only one child, Isabella, who married Sir Thomas de Bourne.[8] De Bourne died in the year 20 Ed. III.; his only child, Isabella, married Sir Richard Tempest, and carried to the Tempest family the le Gras estates at Studley. Isabella de Bourne, widow of Sir Thomas, was married in 23 Ed. III. to Sir Hugh de Clitheroe.[8]

Paulina, widow of John le Gras, lived on to a considerable age, her will is dated 20 Sept,. 1361. Beyond a few small bequests she

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1. Those who are interested in the history of these families will remember that there have been different versions of this pedigree and certain difficulties which, it is hoped, are here cleared up.

2. See charters Nos. 1 to 13.

3. Descent of Isabella le Aleman, from the *Gascoigne MSS.*:—

Richard le Aleman (i.e., "the German")=

William — Walter Aleman=Cecilia — Cecilia Aleman=Simon Persona de Lynton

John le Ailman, of Great Studley=

(1.) John le Gras, of Gemeling=Isabella, heiress=(2.) John de Draycote

4. "Johannes de Draicote et Isabella ux. etc. Test. Dns Alanus de Aldfeld mil., Nich. Ward in Sallay, Galfr. de Ewike. 52 Hen. III." (*G: MSS.*)

5. Juliana de Lymbery, formerly wife of John de Lymbery, grants to Paulina de Gras, formerly wife of Sir John de Gras, Knt., a garden called Reberaysyerd in the vill of Ikelington next the messuage of Paulina with remainder to Ralph de Windesore, clerk, then to John de Windesore and Isabella, his wife. At Ikelington Feast of St John ante port. Lat. 15 Ed. III. [6 May, 1341.] (*G: MSS.*)
On this deed is endorsed in the hand of Richard Gascoigne "Conveys to Paulina and to the heires males of her body etc. and for want of such issue to etc. Now Paulina was a widowe and I do not finde that Grace left any sonne but onely a daughter called Isabell=Thomas Bourne miles, after maried to Sr Hugh Cliderhow neither finde I that Paulina was ever maried agayne for by her will dated 36 Ed. 3 shee calls herself Paulina Sr John Grace his wife, and I can shew he dyed before the 8 Ed. 3. Shee was an Alingeton in Cambridgeshire."

6. See Nos. 7, 8, 12, and 13

7. See No. 8.

8. "Thomas Burne, knt., who took to wife Isabella daughter and heir of John Grace, knt. and Paulina his wife, died 20 year of Ed. III., and Isabella then married Hugh Cliderow, knt. in 23 year of same king as appears by a letter of affidavit by Hugh Cliderow by his proctor Richard de Segypton." (*G: MSS.*

left all her possessions to her daughter Isabella and Sir Hugh de Clitheroe whom she appointed executors.[1]

There does not appear to have been issue of the marriage between Isabella and Hugh. Mary who was Hugh's daughter must have been the child of a previous marriage; to suppose she were Isabella's daughter would lead to the impossibility that her daughter by one marriage, with Hugh, should wed her grandson by another marriage, with Thomas de Bourne. It is quite clear that Mary was Hugh's child, but her mother is unknown.[2] Hugh de Clitheroe died in 1370, his wife, Isabella, was alive in 1384.[3]

Descent of Mary de Clitheroe.

John Crassus of Beverley=

(1.) John Crassus, or le Gras, of Gemeling, dead in 52 Hen. III. = Isabella, d. and h. of John le Aleman = (2.) John de Draycotes, m. by 52 Hen. III.

Sir John le Gras of Studley, dead in 8 Ed. III. = Paulina, d. of .....Alington, of Cambridgeshire Will dated 20 Sept., 1361

(1.) Sir Thomas de Bourne, d. 20 Ed. III. (c. 1346) = Isabella, alive 1384 = (2.) Sir Hugh de Clitheroe, † m. 2nd wife 23 Ed. III. (c. 1349), he died 1370 = ... first wife

Sir Richard Tempest = Isabella, heiress of le Gras. d. 13 May, 1421

(1.) Sir John Tempest dead before 1390 = Mary, d. and h. of Hugh de Clitheroe = (2.) Nicholas Gascoigne, m. before 1397

Mary de Clitheroe was first married to John, son and heir of Richard Tempest.[4] He died before 16 February, 13 Ric. II. (1389-90).[5]

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1. Will of Paulina le Gras, from a Latin copy or abstract at Parlington. 'Paulina Grace formerly wife of John de Grace Knt.—She bequeaths her soul to God and the B.V.M. and her body to be buried before the high altar of S. Mary Magdalene of the nuns of Ikelyngton; to the high altar of the parish of Ikelyngton a yellow 'couerlyt'; to the Vicar 40 pence; to the Chaplain 2 shillings; to each 'beneficiario' 12 pence; to the Bedeman 6 pence; to Thomas Alman 12 pence; to the Guild of Corpus Christi an entire vestment; to Margaret her maid six silver spoons; to Brother William Tyd a black robe; to Agnes Scley a tunic; and anything that remains of her goods she bequeaths to Sir Hugh Clitheroe and the lady Isabella her daughter whom she appoints her executors. Dated at Ikelyngton in the Priory of the nuns, Monday in the Vigil of S. Matthew the Apostle 1361. [20 Sept.] (*G: MSS.*)

Ickleton is about 9 miles south of Cambridge near the Essex border; there was a Benedictine Nunnery there supposed to have been founded by one of the de Vere family. See *Monasticon Anglicanum* iv. 439-442.

2. The Clitheroe pedigree does give an earlier marriage but no names.

3. Hugh was alive here. 'Thomas de Elcesle senior and William de Horwode release to Sir Hugh Cliderowe knt and Isabella his wife and their heirs all right and claim in the manor of Wympol etc in the vill of Wympol and Armington in the county of Cambridge. At Wympol Monday after S. Barnabas the Apostle 44 Ed. III. [17 June, 1370]' (**G: MSS.*).

He was dead within two months. 'Isabella formerly wife of Hugh Clyderhow of Wympol demises to William Est, Alice his wife and Walter their son lands in Wympol etc. Dated the Feast of the Assumption of the B.V.M. 44 Ed. III. [Aug. 15, 1370. (* *G: MSS.*) William Est re-enfeoffed her in these lands 15 August 1384. (* *G: MSS.*)

4. John Tempest son and heir of Richard Tempest of Stodelay grants to Sir Richard Tempest son of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell all his lordship of Pathorne which he had of the feoffment of the said Sir Richard his father. *Witnesses* Simon de Marton, Henry de Pudsay, William de Ryleston, John de Malghom, Robert de Staynford, John de Pudsay, John de Mydhopp and others. At Pathorne Feast of the Assumption 6 Ric. II. [Aug. 15, 1382.] (* *G: MSS.*)

5. Mary who was wife of John Tempest, widow, releases to Richard Tempest knt all right claim etc which she had by inheritance, dower etc in lands, tenements, woods, meadows, pastures, mills, rents or services etc in Pathorne in Craven and Thornton in the Street in the county of York which came to her at the death of her husband John. *Witnesses* Thomas Talbot, William de Rilleston, John Dautre, Knights, William de Marton, Alan de Caterall, Thomas de Marton and others. At Bracewell 16 February 13 Ric. II. [1389-90]. (*G:MSS.*)

An early note says that John Tempest was alive the Monday after the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr 12 Ric. II. (13 July, 1388), but the deed to which this refers is lost. (*G: MSS.*)

John Tempest son and heir of Richard Tempest knt releases to Richard Tempest knt " consanguineo meo " all lands in Pathorne which he inherited on the death of Richard Tempest his father. At Bolton Tuesday after the Feast of St Michael 6 Ric. II. [30 Sept. 1382]. (*G: MSS.*)

† See next page.

She remained a widow a few years and then, between 1392 and 1397, she married Nicholas Gascoigne.[1] The le Gras estates in Studley had gone, as we have seen, to the Tempest family, and Mary in 1392 released to Sir Richard Tempest any claim she may have had on the Tempest property through her husband.[2] The Cambridgeshire estates of Paulina le Gras came to her and, ultimately, by what right is not evident, to Nicholas Gascoigne.

The following abstracts of charters and other notes from the Gascoigne manuscripts will further illustrate the earlier history of these families. Where marked * the abstracts are from 16-17th century copies, the others are from original deeds.

1. Simon de St. Barbara grants to John Crassus knt. two bovates of land in Gemeling with the croft in which his father William de St. Barbara lived as is shown in the charter of his uncle Master William de Harpham.

Witnesses:—Master William de Harpam, Helyard de Salto (for Salso) Marisco, knt., Gilbert de Etton, Will. Prat de Benetle, William the clerk of Gemeling, Alan de Hul, Alan de Aton, Henry de Harpam, John de Wicflet, Osbert, Thomas, Simon, servants of Master William de Harpam. *No date.*

2. William son of Simon de St. Barbara of Resseby grants to John le Gras of Gemeling four bovates of land within and without

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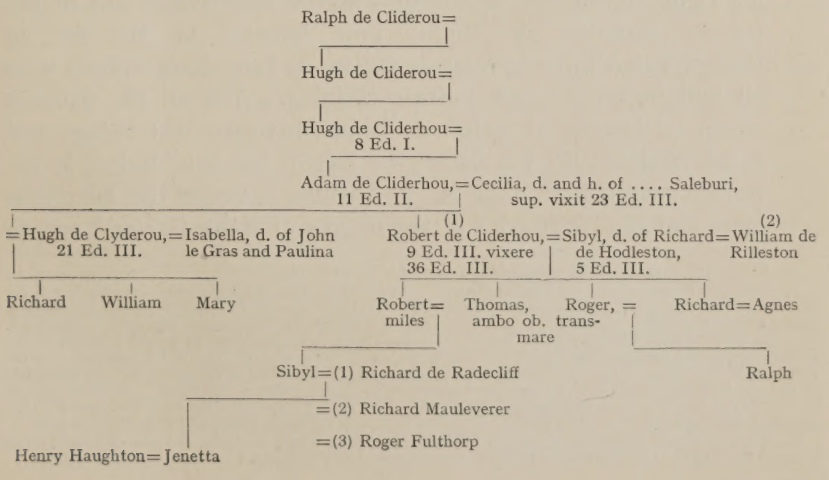
1. Fine made St. John Baptist's Day 21 Richard II. (1397), and afterwards at Martinmas 22 Ric. II. (1398) between William Gascoigne, Richard Gascoigne and others, plffs., and Nicholas Gascoigne and Mary his wife defs., concerning the manor of Wympole, acknowledged to be the right of William and he has given to Nicholas and Mary one hundred marks of silver [24 June, 1397]. (*G: MSS.*)

2. See note 5 on previous page.

† Descent of Clitheroe, extracted from the genealogical notes of Richard Gascoigne; some of the points are supported by deeds and transcripts still existing, others have references to deeds now lost.



the vill of Gemeling for which he was impleaded by the said John before the justices itinerant of the king at Beverley in the year 8 Ed. I. For this grant John le Gras gave him in his great need 40s. (*in magna necessitate mea*).

Witnesses : —Sir Geoffrey Agillun, Sir Amand de Ruda (Routh), Sir Ralph de Wellewic, Sir Simon de Gousil, knights, Walter de Kelk clerk, William Westiby of Gemeling, Thomas Brun, Thomas clerk, Robert Northiby, Hugh Daverang (D'Avranches), Robert Kokerel, all of the same. *Seal*, a man's head couped (? The Baptist), inscription " S' WILL....."

3. William son of Jordan de St. Barbara releases to John le Graas knt all claim and right in four bovates of land in Gemelyngge concerning which four bovates he impleaded the said Sir John in the court of Sir William de Melton[1] then provost of the provostry (*præpositura*) of Beverley by the king's writ of entry.

Witnesses :—Richard de Burton then seneschal of the provostry of Beverley, Roger Golds...., then the Archbishop's bailiff at Beverley, Walter de Kelke, Roger de Dalton, Henry de Lyndale, John de Ebor, clerk, Richard Jordan of Beverley, Robert de Scorburgh of the same, Stephen Rosce of the same, John de St. Barbara, Robert de Cayton, John de Gemelyngge, Henry, son of Robert de Kelk', Henry Burge of Burton, Richard the clerk of Gemelyngge, Robert Brown of the same, Robert de Foston and others. At Beverley, 14 September, 1311. 5 Edward ii.

4. Master William de Harpham grants and confirms to John Crassus of Beverley seventeen bovates of land in Gemeling and all his right etc in the same vill whereof ten bovates are of the fee of Ranulph de Walbi four bovates of the fee of Robert Talun three bovates of the fee of John de Harpham with all buildings tofts and crofts pertaining. Also all the fisheries which he bought of Ralph de Biford between Hul Bridge and Leset Bridge, also the fishery he has of the said Ralph in the territory of Biford, that is, in breadth between the Drenghau Mere and the 'hedland'[2] of the monks of Meux (*Melsa*)[3] and in

1. Provost of Beverley 1310–1316; Archbishop of York 1317–1342.

2. Seebohm thus describes the *headland*, speaking of the strips into which the common fields of a township were divided he says, (*Village Communities*, p. 4) " It will be seen on the map that mostly a common field-way gives access to the strips, i.e., it runs along the side of the furlong and the ends of the strips. But this is not always the case, and when it is not, then there is a strip running along the length of the furlong inside its boundaries and across the ends of the strips composing it. This is the *headland*. Sometimes when the strips of the one furlong run at right angles to the strips of its neighbour, the first strip in the one furlong does duty as the headland giving access to the strips in the other. In either case all the owners of the strips in a furlong have the right to turn their plough upon the headland, and thus the owner of the headland must wait until all the other strips are ploughed before he can plough his own."

3. Meux or Meaux was in the parish of Sutton, a few miles north of Hull. A Cistercian Abbey was founded there in the 12th century of which a mere fragment now remains.

length from Breteinholm to the dole (*dailum*)[1] of the monks of Meux at an annual rent of 15s. 6d. For this grant John Crassus pays to the grantor 100 marks sterling.

Witnesses :—Morgan[2] the provost (*præpositus*) of Beverley, Master R. de Richemund and Master Ralph de Hant' and Sir Richard de Vescy, canons of Beverley, Alexander, Robert Ruffus, Phillip, Adam the Long, chaplains, William Jordan, Robert Aguilun, Walter de Lauthorp (*sic*), Geoffrey de Leset, Walter Martin, Richard Carter, John son of Syward, Robert de Burringham, Robert de Dreutona. *Dorso*.—Carta de Gemelynge pro piscariis pertinentibus abathie de Mewse. *No date*.

5. Robert de Hothum son of Thomas de Hothum grants to John son of John Crassus of Beverley a toft and croft in Gemeling which Alan Hog once held of the said John, in exchange for a toft and croft John had given him in Scoreburg.[3]

Witnesses :—Brother Thomas then Master of Killing,[4] Master ....., John son of Randulph de Hedon, Thomas de Melsa, Walter de ....., Roger de Hale, William Agoillun, Robert de Watton, William the clerk of Gemeling, Thomas de Hul, Alan his brother, Geoffrey Cokerel, Nicholas Raitel, Robert son of Thomas de Gemeling, Richard the servant of the steward (*præpositus*). *No date*.

[*A charter identical with this, but with the witnesses somewhat different, is dated at Beverley* 14 *September*, 5 *Ed. II.* (1311)].

6. John le Gras Canon of York grants to John le Gras de Gemelyng a rent of four shillings and sixpence in the vill of Gemelyng which rent he bought from Adam de Ulram and Joan his wife.

Witnesses :—John de Hothum, John de Garton, Bogo Fairfax, Thomas de Stodley, Alan de Hul of Foston and others. *No date*. [3 Ed. I. in margin.]*

1. A *Dole* of land was a strip or share in a common field from A.S. *dæl*, a portion (*English Dialect Dictionary*). The word is still found in the old field names in Barwick ; Seebohm quotes its use (*Village Communities*, pp. 25 and 110) in the manor rolls of Winslow, Buckinghamshire, to describe strips of meadow in the Lammas land ; Hone (*Every Day Book*, ii., 918) describes the Dolemoors in the parishes of Congresbury, Week St. Lawrence and Puxton, in Somersetshire, as two large pieces of land divided into several portions, or furlongs, which it was customary to let on the Saturday preceding Midsummer Day.

2. Appointed Provost in 1265.

3. Scorborough, south of Beverley.

4. This might refer either to Nunkeeling, 10 miles N.E. of Beverley, where was a Priory of Benedictine nuns founded by Agnes, wife of Herbert de St. Quintin, about 1150, or to the small hospital of Killingwold grove, near Beverley. There is an obvious objection to the former that it was unlikely there would be a *Master* over a house of nuns, but such a case occurs in the *Patent Rolls* for 12 Hen. III. in a reference to "Robertus magister monialium de Lekeburn," a nunnery in Lincolnshire. Brother Thomas may have been confessor to the nuns ; it was not unknown for abbesses themselves to assume this office. In *Piers the Plowman* (Passus v. 166, 167) this is recalled :

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope and had a gode forwit
That no priouresse were prest for that he ordeigned.

In a note on these lines Professor Skeat quotes Tyrwhitt's Introductory Discourse to the Canterbury Tales to the effect that abbesses had attempted to hear confessions of their nuns and that Gregory IX. had stopped the practice.

7. John de Refham son of Richer de Refham[1] citizen of London grants to Sir John de Gras knt and Paulina his wife and heirs, etc. all the manor of Stamford Rivers,[2] etc. in the county of Essex with the advowson of the Church of Stamford Rivers, and if they have no heirs of the body the manor etc shall remain to Walter Reginald[3] Archbishop of Canterbury.

Witnesses :—Humphrey de Waldene, John de Suttone of Theyden knts. At Stamford Rivers the Sunday in the Feast of St Giles the Abbot in the month of September 8 Ed. II. (1 September 1314).*

8. John son of John de Rivers releases to Paulina formerly wife of John de Gras knight all right in the manor of Stamford Rivers, Westwode, Grenstede,[4] Marden[5] and Bollingworth[6] which John de Refham citizen of London by his charter granted to John de Gras and Paulina his wife.[7]

Witnesses :—Thomas Tracy, James de Welde, Milo de Mounteneye, John de Mounteneye. At Stamford Rivers, Wednesday in the Feast of St. Clement the Pope, 8 Edw. III. (23 Nov. 1334).*

9. Isabella de Bourne formerly wife of Sir Thomas de Bourne knight widow releases to the lady Paulina formerly wife of Sir John de Gras knight her mother all right and claim in the manor of Stanford Ryvers, Westwode, Grenstede, Mardene and Bollyngworth in the county of Essex, and the presentation to the

1. Sir Richer de Refham, a member of the Mercers' company, was Sheriff of London, 1298–9 ; Alderman 1298 to 1300 and 1302 to 1312 ; Mayor 1310–11 ; knighted 1328 and died the same year. It is believed that he was deprived of his Aldermanry 1300–2 in connexion with the wrongful imprisonment of William de Hackford. His will, dated 15 August, 1328, was enrolled in the Court of Husting, Roll 56 (125) ; he bequeathed estates in the City of London to his wife Johanna for life, with remainder to his son John de Refham and Margaret his wife and to Richer their son and all their other children. Certain tenements in the parishes of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, and St. Michael, Bassishaw, which he ordered to be sold for the payment of his debts, he mentioned as having been acquired from Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln. (Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting, Pt. i., p. 339).

2. Stanford Rivers, close to Ongar ; the advowson of the benefice now belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

3. Walter Raynold, or Reynolds, Abp. of Canterbury, 1313-1328.

4. Greenstead is in Essex, an adjoining parish to Stanford Rivers. The church here is that remarkable Saxon building with walls of solid oak logs.

5. Mardene survives in Marden Ash, a large house with land, in the same neighbourhood.

6. This is probably Bobbingworth, a small parish just north of Ongar.

7. These manors formed a portion of the inheritance of Maud, grand-daughter of Richard de Lucy, who married Richard de Rivers. According to an entry on the fine rolls of 19 Jan., 1214, Richard de Rivers paid the king £500 "pro habenda Matilld' de Lucy domina de Angr' (Ongar) in uxorem et pro habendis omnibus terris que eam contingunt," whence Stanford became Stanford Rivers. (See an article by Mr. J. Horace Round on the Honour of Ongar in the Trans. of the Essex Arch. Soc., vol. vii., New Series, p. 142).

Two charters transcribed by Richard Gascoigne show how these manors came into the possession of de Refham.

'John de Ripariis (Rivers) knight grants to Richer de Refham, citizen and alderman of London, the manor of Stamford Rivers in the county of Essex with the advowson of the church in exchange for certain lands and tenements which the same Richer and John his son by their charter granted to him in the vill of *Alta Aungre* and *Aungre ad Castram* in the county of Essex, except that great park which. Humphrey de Waledene holds there. *Witnesses :*—Sir John de Vovedale, Sir John de Sutton, Sir Geoffrey Morel, Sir John Blond then Mayor of the City of London. Given at London 5 May 1 Edw. ii. (1308).'

'John de Ripariis knight grants to Richer de Refham citizen and alderman of London all right, etc. in the manor of Stamford Rivers in the county of Essex with the advowson of the church, Westwode, Grenestede and Mardene. *Witnesses :*—Sir Humphrey de Waledene, Sir John de Sutton, Sir Geoffrey Morel, Sir John le Blound and Sir John Abel. Given at London on the Feast of the Assumption of the B.V.M. 3 Edw. ii. (15 Aug. 1309).'

Other transcripts in Richard Gascoigne's MSS., numbered 7 to 10 above, give some additional facts, apparently more or less new, concerning the descent of these manors.

church of Stamford Ryvers all which Margaret who was wife of John de Refham holds in dower of her inheritance and which the said John de Refham granted to the said John de Gras and Paulina his wife.

Witnesses :—Nicholas de Rysing, Geoffrey de Sutton, John Knyvet, John de Refham, Simon de Refham and others. At Cambridge the Sunday in the Feast of St. John ante port. Lat. 21 Edw. III. (6 May, 1347).*

10. Paulina widow of John de Graas knight grants to Sir Ralph, Baron of Stafford the manor, lands and advowson as in the previous charter, which are held by Margaret de Bourne and William Knyght for the term of Margaret's life who was formerly wife of John de Refham to her dower.

Witnesses :—Will. de Rothwell, John Botilor, John Brampton, Will Gobyon, John Mounteneye. At Stamford Ryvers the Friday after the Feast of Dionisius, 22 Edw. III. (10 Oct., 1348).*

11. Alexander le Elemosynarius de Cantuaria, and Agnes his wife grant to Paulina wife of John le Gras knt. a messuage etc. in Canterbury in a place formerly called Stabelegate. Paulina pays forty marks. 3 Ed. II.*

12. Paulina formerly wife of Sir John de Gras grants to Hugh de Clederowe and Isabella his wife all those lands tenements rents etc which she had of the gift of Ralph de Wyndesore clerk rector of the church of Hanslope[1] lying in the vill and fields of Ikelington,[2] if they die without heirs remainder to Ralph de Wyndesore. At Ikelington, Friday after the Feast of St Martin the Bishop 29 Ed. III. (13 Nov., 1355).*

13. Ralph de Wyndelsore clerk and the lady Paulina widow of Sir John de Graas of Ikelington lease to the Master and Scholars of the House of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Mary the whole of the manor of Wympole at the rent of ten marks in silver yearly for their lives and the life of the longer lived.[3]

Witnesses :—Warin de Bassingbourne knt. John de Eschalers, Walter Coulynggᵉ of Wympole, Roger de Harleston, Henry de Tangmere, William Horwoode, Henry the clerk of Cambridge and

1. Hanslope in Buckinghamshire near to Stoney Stratford. There is record of a ' Walter de Windlesore ' presented to the benefice by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in June, 1329, which must certainly refer to this Ralph. Windsor was originally Wendlesora.
2. Ickleton, about 9 miles south of Cambridge. See note on page 164.
3. Sir John le Gras and Paulina his wife had some part in the founding of this college. They were both members of the Guild of the B.V.M. in Cambridge which, about the year 1350, became united with the Guild of Corpus Christi, in the same town, and through Henry, Duke of Lancaster, alderman of the consolidated guild, obtained a licence from Edward III., dated 7 Nov., 1352, for founding a College to be called " Domus Scholarium Corporis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis." Wimpole is 10 miles S.W. of Cambridge. Wimpole Park now belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke.

others. At Wympole the Saturday before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin 31 Ed. III. (15 July, 1357).

Seal in red wax now broken, bears emblems of the Passion and of the Holy Trinity and a female figure adoring the B.V.M.

14. John Knollan of Grantelay son of Walter Knollan grants to the lady Isabella of Great Stodley daughter of John le Aleman etc... half a bovate with toft and croft called Greggarth in the vill of Longeley in the parish of Kirby Malsard which he had of inheritance after the death of his father Walter. Dated the Sunday after St Martin in the winter, 1283 (14 November).

Witnesses :—Nicholas Ward knt, Robert de Multon, chaplain, Thomas de Crasseney, Elias de Granteley and others.*

15. William de Cloutherum of Ripon grants to John de Draycotes[1] and Isabella his wife and John le Gras son of Isabella etc...a toft and croft in Great Studley etc.

Witnesses :—Geoffrey de Hewike, Nicholas Ward knts, John de Munketon, John de Slingeby, Thomas de la Cressentye, Elias de Grantilye, David de Salley. *No date.** About 1280.

16. Bond from Hugh de Clyderhowe to Sir Richard Tempest knt. in 600 pounds sterling by a cognizance in Chancery to secure payment of the annuity of £40 payable at Stodley to him and to his wife Isabel. Dated at York. St. Luke's Day 29 Ed. III. (18 Oct., 1355).

Seal in red wax, a saltire engrailed "S. Hugonis de Clederow."

17. Receipt from Thomas Griffyn, Rector of Wympole,[2] Diocese of Ely, to Sir Hugh de Clyderowe knt. for twelve pounds, in part payment of thirty two pounds in which he is bound for tithes of sheaves and hay to the church of Wympole. At the Church of St Mary at Cambridge, Monday in the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula, 36 Ed. III. (1 August, 1362).

18. William Est of Wympole covenants with the Lady Isabel de Cliderowe, Margaret Sampson, and Walter Brunneshale that if he repay 25 shillings at the two next Whitsundays the charter by which he enfeoffed them in a messuage and croft in Wympole, shall be of none effect.

1. John de Draycotes appears to have married the widow of Walter de Grey. In 1275 Isabel, relict of Walter de Grey, presented to the Church of Linton in Craven (*Abp. Giffard's Reg.* 25) and in 1279 John de Draycote and Isabella, his wife, presented to the same church (*Abp. Wickwaine's Reg.* p. 19). In the Gascoigne MSS. is a memorandum of a Fine between John de Draycote and Isabella, his wife, pltffs., John, son of John le Gras, def., concerning the manor of Linton in Craven, recognized as the right of John and Isabella for life with remainder to John le Gras and his heirs.

2. Thomas Griffyn, rector of Wimpole died in 1377, the date of his institution is not known. His predecessor Thomas de Peck was instituted 1349, he himself was succeeded by John Cokenache in 1377, and in that same year his will is in the Consistory Court Book of Bishop Arundel, Diocese of Ely.

Witnesses :—John Avenel, knt, Simon de Burgh, Walter Coulynge, John Cooke, Alan Attebrok. At Wympol the Monday after Trinity 2 Ric. II. (6 June, 1379). Two seals (1) bears a lion within a bordure, (2) bears a bend engrailed between six lozenges. Inscription "Sigillum Isabelle de Bourne."

19. Mary Tempest daughter and heir of Hugh de Cliderowe demises to John Tichemers of Wympole a messuage and all the lands which Thomas Sparke and Isabella his wife formerly held of Ralph de Wynsore for the life of John Tichemers paying yearly ten shillings and sixpence and two capons. At Wympole the Friday after the Feast of the Ascension 15 Ric. II. (24 May, 1392).*

20. Mary Tempest widow grants and confirms to Sir John de Wynthorp and Sir John de Hill chaplains of Wympole all her manor in the vills of Wympole, Armyngton,[1] Eversdon[2] and Ikelington.

Witnesses :—Simon de Burgh, Geoffrey Cobbe and others. At Wympole 3 April 15 Ric. II. (1392).*

21. Isabella de Bourne formerly wife of Sir Thomas de Bourne knt. widow, releases to the lady Paulina formerly wife of Sir John de Graas knt. her mother, all right and claim in the manors of Stanford Ryvers, Westwode, Grenstede, Mardene and Bobbyngworth in Co. Essex, and the presentation to the Church of Stanford Ryvers all which Margaret who was wife of John de Refham holds and which the said John de Refham granted to the said John de Graas and Paulina his wife.

Witnesses :—Nicholas de Rysing, Geoffrey de Sutton, John Knyvet, John de Refham, Simon de Refham and others. At Cambridge, Sunday in the Feast of St John ante port. Lat. 21 Ed. III. (6 May, 1347).*

(A Note to the copy from which this abstract is taken has "Ex eviden. Chr: Hatton mil: Balnei[3] de Kirebie Com. Northt. 6 Octob. 1641. R.G.")

1. Armyngton or Ermington, now Arrington, adjoins Wimpole on the west. The ancient highway Ermine Street runs close by the village dividing it from Wimpole.
2. Great and Little Eversdon are S.W. of Cambridge, distant 8 miles and 7 miles respectively, and are close to Wimpole.
3. *i.e.* Knight of the Bath.

THE FAMILY OF GEORGE GASCOIGNE OF OLDHURST.[1]

GEORGE GASCOIGNE born about 1531, married 7 September, 1566, at Shenfield Church, near Brentwood, Essex, to Mary,[2] daughter and heiress of John Stokesley, she was baptized 17 or 27 October, 1549, and died 19 July, 1588. George Gascoigne died 18 Sept., 1620, aged about 89. Issue :—

Nicholas (see below).

Elizabeth, born 10 May, 1572, in the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London.

George, born 1574, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet Street, London.

Nightingale, born 26 July, 1575, at Shenfield, married Thomas Longvilliers, of Bradwell Abbey, Co. Bucks.

John, born 3 September, baptized 12 September, 1576, at Shenfield.

Katherine, baptized 4 April, 1578, at Shenfield, m. John Howseden alias Denham.

Richard,[3] baptized 17 May, 1579, at Shenfield.

Matthew, baptized 31 July, 1580, at Shenfield and died.

Christopher, born at Kirby in the parish of Gretton, Northamptonshire and died.

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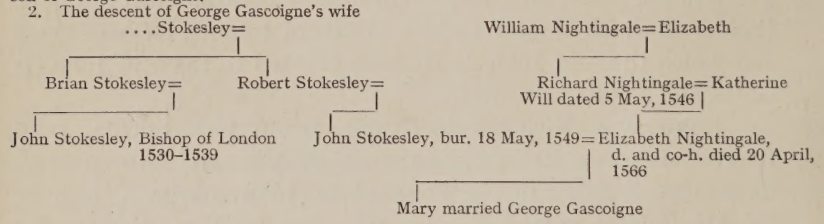
1. The particulars of this family are principally from autograph memoranda of Richard, the fourth son of George Gascoigne.

2. The descent of George Gascoigne's wife


....Stokesley=
William Nightingale=Elizabeth
Brian Stokesley=
Robert Stokesley=
Richard Nightingale=Katherine
Will dated 5 May, 1546
John Stokesley, Bishop of London 1530–1539
John Stokesley, bur. 18 May, 1549=Elizabeth Nightingale, d. and co-h. died 20 April, 1566
Mary married George Gascoigne

3. Richard Gascoigne, the antiquary. He was educated at Jesus College Cambridge, B.A. 1599, and left Cambridge shortly after by reason of ill health. He lived for some time at Bramham Biggin, Yorkshire, and later in lodgings at Little Turnstile, Holborn, where he died about 1663. He spent his time and money collecting antiquarian documents and compiling pedigrees, and to him we owe much now known of the family history. Many of the details here recorded are from a volume in his own hand not previously accessible. There is an article on him in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* where Dugdale is quoted speaking of him in high terms as his " special friend, a gentleman well worthy of the best respects from all lovers of antiquities, to whose good affections and abilities in these studies his own family and several others of much eminence allied thereto are not a little obliged." The following is an abstract of his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

" I Richard Gascoigne not long since of Bragham Bryggen (*sic*) in the County of York Gentleman now lodging in little Turning Style in Lincolnes Inne Feilds at Mistris Frances Dimmocks house near the Shipp, Widowe, being full Fourscore and two yeares old "...." all my printed Books to the Colledg called Jesus Colledge in the Universetie of Cambridge to be for the publique use of the Masters Fellowes Students and Scollars of the Colledge for ever." Testator states that he was a member of that college 21 Oct., 1594, being then full 15 years old and that he might have been a Fellow but refused from ill health and left the University 11 Sept., 1599. " To my well beloved Cousin Tho. Gascoigne Esquire sonne and heire apparent to Sr Thomas Gascoigne Baronett " my Evidences and Seals..my Lord of Staffords Picture to my Executrix. " Now for my Nephewe John Gascoigne my eldest Brother sonne his harsh unkindly usage of me hath much disquieted mee having given him his Wardship when tyme was being oft bound for him suffering me to tast of the whipp both in Yorke Goale and Newgate and a later trick of a worse Condition I forgive all and passe it by with silence and exclude and wipe him out of my Will with giving him a single shilling....all my other Goods whatever to my executrix Mistris Frances Dimmocke Widowe." *Dated* 23 Aug. 1661. *Witnesses* Hamnett Stevens, Sarah Heron and Thomas Barty. *Proved* 24 March 1663-4.

PEDIGREE OF CAPTAIN CLIFTON CHARLES ORBY GASCOIGNE.

claiming direct descent from Nicholas Gascoigne of Lasingcroft.

George Gascoigne = Mary Stokesley
6th son of John G. of Lasingcroft (see p. 143)

Sir Nicholas Gascoigne of Oldhurst (see p. 173) = Elizabeth Longueville

George ob. v.p.

John Gascoigne 3rd son, proved his father's will in 1620. Admon. 1646, then of Cambridge = Elizabeth Willies, of Crekers, widow of Sir ..... Chamberlain, knt.

Richard, the Antiquary, (see p. 172 n.)

3 sons 6 daughters (see p. 172)

John Gascoigne of Oldhurst (see p. 173) heir to his grandfather, 1620 = Elizabeth Conquest

2 sons both died in infancy (see p. 173)

10 daughters

John Gascoigne born 1601, bap. St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. Settled in Chiswick, bur. there 1682 =

Elizabeth, bap. St. Bride's, 1600

Henry and probably two other sons all said to have died young

Joseph Gascoigne, of Chiswick, eldest son, born 1629, bur. at Chiswick 1685 (Will in P.C.C.) = Susannah .... bur. at Chiswick, 1720

John Gascoigne of Chiswick, eldest son, aged 23 in 1679, bur. at St. Paul's, Hammersmith, in 1685 = Elizabeth

Joseph Gascoigne of St. Martin's in the Fields, 2nd son. Died 1 Sep. 1728. Admon. to 2 daughters = Anne Chaloner

Benjamin Gascoigne of Chiswick, 3rd son, bur. in the family vault there 1731. (Will 1731) = Anne .... bur. at Chiswick, 1713

John Gascoigne, of Turnham Green and London, bap. at Hammersmith 1685, ob. s.p. 1750

Anne

Joseph, eldest son, died unmarried 1760

Benjamin, b. 1699, d. 1702.

Sir Crisp Gascoigne of Barking, bap. 26 Aug., 1700, at Chiswick, d. 28 Dec., 1761, bur. at Barking, 4 Jan., 1762 = Margaret, d. and h. of John Bamber, of Bifrons Barking, M.D.

Bamber Gascoigne bap. 22 Feb., 1724-5, died 1791 at Bath, bur. at Barking. = Mary, d. and co-h. of Isaac Green, of Childwell Abbey and Hale Hall, Lancs.

Bamber Gascoigne b. 1757, d. 1824, leaving an only child, Frances Mary, who married the 2nd Marquis of Salisbury =

Benjamin Gascoigne b. 1762, d. 1830, leaving two sons, Thomas Bamber and Henry George, who both died s.p. =

General Isaac Gascoigne b. 21 Aug., 1763, bap. at St. Margaret's, Barking, mar. at St. James's, Westminster, 1 July, 1794, d. 26 Aug., 1841 = Mary Williamson

General Ernest Frederick Gascoigne formerly in the Grenadier Guards, b. 25 Sept., 1796, bap. at Huyton, Lancs., m. 12 Aug., 1834, d. 18 Nov., 1876 = Caroline Leigh, d. of John Smith, of Dale Park, Sussex

Colonel Clifton Gascoigne, formerly in the Grenadier Guards, b. 3 Nov., 1835, mar. 20 Sept., 1864, d. 27 Sept., 1903 = Frances Charlotte, d. of Charles Orby Wombwell, esquire

Captain Clifton Charles Orby Gascoigne, late Seaforth Highlanders, b. 7 March, 1870, m. 23 July, 1896 = Sybil Mary, d. of General E. H. Clive, late Grenadier Gds., of Perrystone Court, Ross, Herefordshire

Major Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, D.S.O., late Grenadier Gds., b. 19 April, 1873, m. 12 Nov., 1902 = Laura Cicely, d. of General E. H. Clive

Cecil Claud Hugh Orby Gascoigne, late Seaforth Highlanders, b. 31 Jan., 1877, m. 27 Oct., 1904 = Eva Marian d. of Sir Hector Munro, Bart., of Foulis Castle, Inverness-shire, N.B.

Edith Charlotte Gascoigne, ob. inf.

Evelyn Mary Gascoigne, ob. inf.

Ida Frances Orby Gascoigne

Elsie Vera Orby Gascoigne

Robert Eric Clive, b. 1897, d. 1897

Ivo Clifton, b. 8 Aug., 1898

Kathleen Isabel Frances

Julian Alvery, b. 25 Oct., 1903

Ernest Frederick Orby, b. 8 Sept., 1905

John Clive, b. 7 Nov., 1907.

Marian Erica

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[To face page 173.]

Joan, born at Kirby.

Mary, born 3 April,...., at Little Oakeley, m. Maximilian Morier, of ....., Co. Oxon.

Christopher, born at Little Oakeley, entered at Merchant Taylors' School 1600–1. His son George is mentioned in his grandfather's will.

Prothesia, born 19 July, 1588, and baptized in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, married George Twisleton, of Woodall, Yorks., 2 Feb., 1611.

Sir Nicholas Gascoigne, eldest son of George, was born 19 May, 1571, at Sothill Hall, Dewsbury, and died 26 January, 1617, at the Manor of Oldhurst, Huntingdonshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, who was born 5 April, 1583, and after the death of her first husband married Oliver St. John. Issue :—

Elizabeth, born 16 September, 1599, at Wolverton.

Robert, born 22 April, 1601, at Wolverton, and died in infancy.

Aletheia, baptized at Wolverton.

Henry, born 10 November, 1603, at Wolverton, died in infancy.

Frances, born 30 June, 1608, at Wolverton.

Susanna, born at Wolverton.

Mary, born at Wolverton, died in infancy.

Mary, born at Wolverton.

Dorothea, born 21 October, baptized 6 November, 1611.

John, son and heir, born 7 August, 1613, at Oldhurst. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Edmund Conquest, Knt., of Houghton Conquest, Beds.

Issue :—Henry (and possibly others).

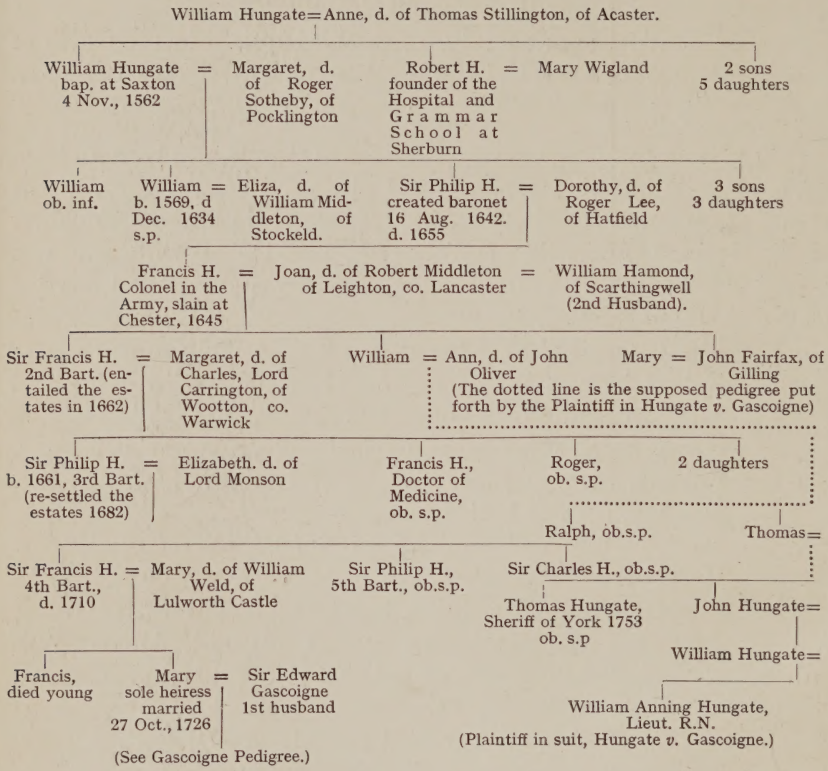
Jane, born 29 September, baptized 10 October, 1614.

Alice, born 26 March, 1616.

Katherine, born 23 September, 1617.

DESCENT OF MARY HUNGATE, WIFE OF SIR EDWARD GASCOIGNE.

(For earlier generations see Thoresby *Duc. Leod.*, Foster's *West Riding Pedigrees*, &c.)


William Hungate=Anne, d. of Thomas Stillington, of Acaster.
William Hungate bap. at Saxton 4 Nov., 1562 = Margaret, d. of Roger Sotheby, of Pocklington
Robert H. founder of the Hospital and Grammar School at Sherburn = Mary Wigland
2 sons 5 daughters
William ob. inf.
William b. 1569, d Dec. 1634 s.p.
Eliza, d. of William Middleton, of Stockeld.
Sir Philip H. created baronet 16 Aug. 1642. d. 1655 = Dorothy, d. of Roger Lee, of Hatfield
3 sons 3 daughters
Francis H. Colonel in the Army, slain at Chester, 1645 = Joan, d. of Robert Middleton of Leighton, co. Lancaster = William Hamond, of Scarthingwell (2nd Husband).
Sir Francis H. 2nd Bart. (entailed the estates in 1662) = Margaret, d. of Charles, Lord Carrington, of Wootton, co. Warwick
William = Ann, d. of John Oliver
Mary = John Fairfax, of Gilling
(The dotted line is the supposed pedigree put forth by the Plaintiff in Hungate v. Gascoigne)
Sir Philip H. b. 1661, 3rd Bart. (re-settled the estates 1682) = Elizabeth. d. of Lord Monson
Francis H., Doctor of Medicine, ob. s.p.
Roger, ob. s.p.
2 daughters
Ralph, ob.s.p.
Thomas=
Sir Francis H. 4th Bart., d. 1710 = Mary, d. of William Weld, of Lulworth Castle
Sir Philip H., 5th Bart., ob.s.p.
Sir Charles H., ob.s.p.
Thomas Hungate, Sheriff of York 1753 ob. s.p
John Hungate=
William Hungate=
Francis, died young
Mary sole heiress married 27 Oct., 1726 = Sir Edward Gascoigne 1st husband
(See Gascoigne Pedigree.)
William Anning Hungate, Lieut. R.N.
(Plaintiff in suit, Hungate v. Gascoigne.)

This Hungate pedigree has a peculiar interest because upon it a famous law-suit was fought between the years 1830 and 1833. Richard Oliver Gascoigne, as heir of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, was enjoying the estates that had descended, by the failure of the Hungate family in the male line, to Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Hungate, wife of Sir Edward Gascoigne, and so to the Gascoigne family. There came upon the scene a certain William Anning Hungate, a lieutenant in the Navy, who called himself Sir William and claimed to be descended in the direct male line and entitled to the entailed estates. He brought an action to recover possession of two estates, one of which was granted to Sir Philip Hungate by Charles I. in 1639, and the other purchased in pursuance of the will of Robert, the son of William Hungate, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn early in the 17th century.

The proceedings caused a great stir, and it is said that a tale called "Ten thousand a year," written by Samuel Warren about 1840, and which had a great vogue in its day, was founded on this dispute. The story in real life was this.

The only son of Sir Philip, who died in 1655, was Francis, a Colonel in the army who was killed at Chester fighting for the king against the Parliamentary forces. He had several children. His eldest son, Sir Francis, in 1662 made a deed by which he created an estate in tail male limited first to himself for life, then to trustees for his wife for life, afterwards to his children by his wife Margaret, and, in default of that issue, with remainder to his brother William. Sir Francis died soon after and left a son, Sir Philip, who came of age in 1682, and in that year re-settled the property which was settled in 1662, and limited it in tail male with remainder, in failure of issue, to his uncle William, the same to whom his father had limited it in 1662. The three sons of Sir Francis, the fourth baronet, all died without surviving male issue, and the estate passed to Mary, his granddaughter, wife of Sir Edward Gascoigne, and, subsequently to Richard Oliver Gascoigne who was in possession at the time of the action. Now, if William, brother of the first Sir Francis, had descendants it was clear that the entailed estates should have gone to them. The plaintiff in this action claimed that he was so descended. He put forward a pedigree and various documents to show that this William had a grandson Thomas who was Sheriff of York in 1753, and who was, on the death of Sir Charles in 1749, actually entitled to the estates. He was a singular man, an heraldic painter, of penurious habits and retired manners. It was said that he knew nothing of his right to this estate, and certainly he made no claim. He had no children. His brother John was an excise officer living at Chelmsford, and had a son William born there who spent nearly all his life at sea. Neither of these had any suspicion of an inheritance The son of the last named, the plaintiff, a lieutenant in the Navy and seldom on shore, had only heard of the entail, and realized his supposed right under it, in recent years, and in 1827 took the first step towards asserting a claim. The action was tried at York, April 4, 1831, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, but an error being discovered in the date of one of the important links in the chain of proof a new trial was ordered. This came on at York, July 19 of the same year, when the result was reversed. The jury found for the defendant on the ground that 'the plaintiff had not made out his descent from the William the son of Colonel Francis.'

[1]DESCENT OF RICHARD OLIVER GASCOIGNE.

The first known of the Oliver family is one Robert who, about the year 1645, went to Ireland as a lieutenant in Captain John St. Leger's company of foot, and subsequently became himself Captain. It is generally supposed that the original family estate, consisting of about twenty-four town lands in the Barony of Coshlea, Co. Limerick, and nineteen in the Barony of Clanmorris, Co. Kerry, was granted to him by the Act of Settlement in lieu of arrears of pay. He settled at Cloghanadfoy, afterwards called Castle Oliver, in Co. Limerick, and was elected M.P. for the county in 1661. Captain Oliver married Miss Bridget Ormsby. Their coat of arms was certified 4 August, 1653, by Richard Carney, Ireland Herald of Arms; it is thus described: "The first is *Or*, on a chevron between two pellets in chief sable, and one mullet en bas proper, a crescent argent, and is borne by the name of Oliver. The second is gules bend between six cross crossletts fitchy or, by the name of Ormsby. For his crest, on a helm and wreath of his colours, a hand holding a branch of olive proper, mantled gules, doubled argent." It is probable that Captain Oliver married a second time to Valentina, widow of Colonel Charles Knight, and of Colonel Blount, daughter of Sir Claude Hamilton, but there is uncertainty here between the father and son, whether it was Captain Oliver or his son who made this marriage.

Captain Robert Oliver received grant of lands in Kilfinan, Cloghanadfoy and other lands in Co. Limerick. M.P. for Co. Limerick, 1661, made his will 5 Feb., 1678 = (1) Bridget, d. of Andrew Ormsby, of Partney, co. Lincoln, married 1661. (2) Valentina, d. of Sir Claude Hamilton and widow of Col. Charles Knight and Col. Blount

Charles Oliver High Sheriff Co. Limerick, 1692, and M.P. for the county 1703. Died 13 April, 1706 = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Percy Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford, married in 1670

1st wife, Katherine, d. of Sir Robert Southwell, Clerk to the Privy Council and Secretary of State for Ireland. Married 1702, ob.s.p. = Robert Oliver b. 1671, M.P. for Kilmallock 1703; for Co. Limerick 1715. Col. of the Limerick militia. Died 1738. = 2nd wife, Susanna, d. of James Knight, married 1705 — 4 daughters

Robert Oliver M.P. for Kilmallock, 1727. Died 1745 = Jane Katherine, d. of John Silver, Esq. of Silver Hall, Isleworth — Philip, O., of Kilfinan — John O., Archdeacon of Ardagh — Jane — Elizabeth

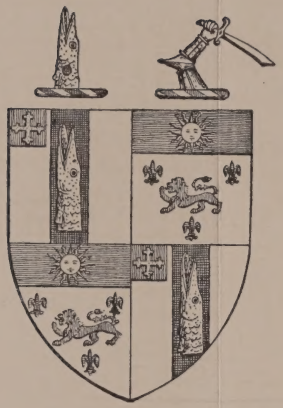
Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver an Irish Privy Councillor, M.P. for Kilmallock 1757 and 1761; for Co. Limerick 1768 and 1776. He was High Sheriff of the County in 1764, and Colonel of the Kilfinan Volunteers in 1782. He died 1799 = Isabella Sarah, d. of Richard Newman, Esq., of Newbury, Co. Cork. Married 1759 — 2 daughters

Richard Philip Oliver High Sheriff of Yorks. 1831. On the death of Sir Thomas Gascoigne he took the name and arms of Gascoigne. He died 14 April, 1843 = Mary, d. of Sir Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, Yorks., and step-daughter of Sir Thomas Gascoigne. (See page 159.) — 3 other sons 5 daughters

See Gascoigne pedigree.

1. From *The Olivers of Cloghanadfoy and their descendants* by Major-General J. R. Oliver, C.M.G., R.A., 1897, and MS. notes.

DESCENT OF COLONEL TRENCH-GASCOIGNE.



Frederick de la Tranche, Huguenot refugee. Settled in Northumberland about 1574, m. 1576, d. 1580 = Margaret, d. of William Sutton

- Thomas Trench, m. 1610 = Catherine, d. of Richard Brooke, of Pontefract
  - Margarita
  - Magdalen
  - Frederick went to Ireland 1631, m. 1632, d. 1669 = Anna, b. 1613
    - Frederick, b. 1633, d. 1704 = Elizabeth, d. of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch
      - From whom descend the Clancarty Trenches
    - John, Dean of Raphoe, d. 1725 = Anna, d. of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch. She d. 1744
      - Frederick, b. 1686, m. 1718, d. 1758 = Mary, eld. d. of Richard Geering, Clerk of the Court of Chancery. She d. 1758
        - Frederick, b. 1724, m. 1754, d. 1796 = Mary, eld. d. and co-h. of Francis Sadleir, of Sopwell House, co. Tipperary
          - Frederick, b. 1755, cr. Baron Ashtown 27 Dec., 1800, m. 1785, d. s.p. 1840 = Elizabeth, d. and h. of Robert Robinson, M.D. She died 1844.
            - 1st wife Harrietta Georgina, youngest d. of Thomas Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's co. m. 1831, d. 1845 = Frederick Mason, b. 1804, 2nd Baron Ashtown, d. 12 Sept., 1880
              - From whom descends the present Lord Ashtown.
            - 2nd wife Elizabeth, 2nd d. of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, m. 10 Feb., 1852, d. 22 Feb., 1893
          - Francis, b. 1758, m. 1802, d. 1829 = Mary, 2nd d. of Henry Mason, of Shrewsbury
            - Frances Mary = Richard Chevenix Trench, Archbishop of Dublin
            - 2 sons
            - 2 daughters
          - 3 sons
          - 5 daughters
        - 3 sons
        - 2 daughters
    - William, Agent and Solicitor to the Governors of the Revenue in Ireland. Built the Lighthouse on the Skerries near Holyhead = Ruth....
      - Charles, b. 23 Dec., 1772, m. 27 Nov., 1807, d. 6 April, 1840 = Anna Maria eld. d. of Luke White, of Woodlands, co. Dublin
        - Frederick Charles, b. 15 May, 1814. On 13 Sept., 1851, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Gascoigne, d. 12 June, 1905 = Mary Isabella, elder d. of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, m. 16 Jan., 1850, d. 22 Oct., 1891
          - Richard Frederick Thomas Trench-Gascoigne (see Gascoigne pedigree).
        - 5 daughters
      - 8 sons
      - 9 daughters
  - Six other children who died young
- James Trench, Rector of Clongill, m. 1605, d. 1631 = Margaret, d. of Viscount Montgomery of Ards
- Adam Trench = ... settled in Scotland
- Magdalen, d. unm.

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The shield of arms is Gascoigne quartering Trench.

ARMS OF TRENCH :—Argent, a lion passant, gules, between three fleurs de lis, azure ; on a chief of the last a sun in splendour, or. *Crest :* A dexter arm in armour, embowed, the hand grasping a sword all proper.

[*To face page* 177.]

DESCENT OF COLONEL TRENCH-GASCOIGNE.

The founder of the Trench family was a Frederick de la Tranche, a French refugee who fled to England from the religious disorders in his own country in the year 1575.[1] It is believed that he came from the neighbourhood of La Rochelle where records are preserved of a family of that name flourishing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Coming to England he settled in Northumberland and married Margaret, daughter of William Sutton, who bore him three sons. His second son, James, married, in 1605, Margaret, daughter of Viscount Montgomery of the Ards, and crossed into Ireland, the first of the family, the same year. In 1616 he became Rector of Clongell in the diocese of Meath. His only surviving child was a daughter, Anna, who married, in 1632, her cousin Frederick, the only son of her father's brother Thomas. They purchased lands at Garbally in Co. Galway, and there founded a family which has reached the highest distinction in Ireland. This family now holds the Earldom of Clancarty and the Barony of Ashtown, and amongst many distinguished sons the greatest has been Richard Chevenix Trench, Archbishop of Dublin 1864 to 1884, who, as divine, scholar, poet and administrator, will be reverenced wherever English is spoken.

Colonel Trench-Gascoigne is descended from the Very Rev. John Trench, Dean of Raphoe, great grandson of Frederick de la Tranche, who died in 1725. The dean's grandson, Charles Trench, married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Luke White, Esq., of Woodlands, Co. Dublin, who, besides five daughters, had an only son. This son, Frederick Charles Trench, born 15 May, 1814, was married 16 January, 1850, to Mary Isabella, elder daughter of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington Park, Yorkshire, and co-heiress, with her sister, of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Parlington. Their son is the present owner of the Gascoigne estates.

The Arms of Trench are :—Argent, a lion passant, gules, between three fleurs de lis, azure ; on a chief of the last a sun in splendour, or. Crest :—A dexter arm in armour, embowed, the hand grasping a sword all ppr.

1. For a full and interesting account of the Trench family, its origin and branches, see *A Memoir of the Trench Family*, compiled by Thomas Richard Cooke-Trench ; privately printed 1897. To this book I am mainly indebted for these facts.

Chapter X.

BARNBOW.

Barnbow[1] lies about a mile south west from Barwick, it is now but a small collection of less than a dozen houses. For some hundreds of years the Hall, with its appurtenances and the cottages gathered round it, formed a tolerable village, and the entries in the earlier parish registers shew a quite considerable population. But since the Gascoignes ceased to reside there the place has steadily decreased in size and importance.

Barnbow is parcel of the manor of Barwick, with which its general history is bound up. It was held of the sovereign as lord of Barwick by knight's service, some part by the tenth part and a portion by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. In 1258 there were seven free tenants[2] paying to the lord a total rent of 52s. 4d. and a pound of cummin, in 1424 the Barnbow tenants are not specially distinguished, but in 1610 the Free Tenants paid 39s. 2d. and the tenants by copy of court roll 21s. 4d. On the sale of the manor of Barwick in 1628 the Free Tenants were paying 39s. 4d., the copyholders 16s. 4d., and the terminaries 5s.

The earliest known transfer of land is a charter of William Veillechen granting to Richard de Reyneville three bovates in Barnbow, 'being two that Walter had, and one that belonged to William the son of Eadwine, and also all the land between the said Richard's house and the assart (reclaimed land) of Ralph the priest's son from the spring called Eadwine's well across to the bank belonging to Ralph to where it runs down to the beck at Shippen.' The charter is undated, it is at least early thirteenth century. The device on the seal is apparently a dog running, which may be a punning allusion to the grantor's name.[3]

Richard de Reyneville is returned as a Free Tenant at Barnbow in 1258, paying 8s. 2d. per annum.

William Veillechen had other land in Barnbow which descended to a Christiana Veillechen, probably his daughter, who in the time of Henry III. married, as her first husband, Geoffrey de Haverington and bore a son, Geoffrey, who had three children, William and Jordan, both of whom died childless, and a daughter Joan. Christiana married as her second husband, Anthony de Alta Ripa and had a son Peter. The

1. A.S. *Baern, Bern*= Barn, and *Bu*=dwelling cf. German, bau.
2. See Inq. p.m. Edmund de Lascy, *Y.A.S. Rec. Ser.*, vol. xii. 3. *M.S. Dodsworth*, 8, fol. 55.

disposition of the property on the death of Christiana led to a law-suit,[1] in Trinity Term, 14 Edward I. (1286), in which Joan, her grand-daughter by her first husband, sued Peter, her son by her second husband. Neither the grounds of the action nor the result are given, and the record cannot now be traced. Peter was however a Free Tenant in 1258, and in 1290 granted to Robert de Grenefeld certain land in Barnbow, so that he evidently had secure possession of what was presumably a portion of the estate of William Veillechen. This grant was of the whole of his estate in this place and the name does not occur here again.[2]

Robert de Grenefeld was brother to the Archbishop of York. He is first met with in this locality as witness, with Gilmyn de Grenefeld, to a Shippen charter dated 12 October 1277.[3] He and Matilda his wife now acquire by fine from Peter de Alta Ripa and Agnes his wife all the land and tenement which they held in Barnbow, rendering yearly to Peter and Agnes in survivorship at harvest time the third sheaf of all the land and a moiety of the hay from the meadow, or £10 in silver, and also to Peter a suitable robe every second year, the sheaves and hay to be carried to the house of Peter and Agnes after whose deaths Robert and Matilda shall be quit of the payment.[4]

For 250 years from this time the Grenefelds, whose pedigree follows, were the principal owners in Barnbow. Others concerned in lands here were Richard and William Marschall, William Kynstan, a chaplain, John Wodcoke of Settrington, Henry Soulby of Cawode and his son Henry; the charters printed at the end of this chapter show these various interests.

In 1540 the last of the Grenefelds died and was succeeded in his estates by his grandsons John Newcomen and Nicholas Girlington, sons of two daughters who had predeceased him. After his death several disputes arose concerning the property he held. In 2 Edward VI., Nicholas Gyrlington brought an action in the Duchy Court against Thomas Hardcastle and William Taylor who 'with staves and other weapons, accompanied by four other persons, in riotous manner wrongfully entered into a meadow called Lentyng and other closes and

1. *MS. Dodsworth* 128, fol. 69b. "In novo palacio apud Westmonasterium. Ebor. Placita de Juratis et Assisis Termino Trinitatis (*sic*) anno 14 E.

Galfridus de Haveringtone als Haveringes = Cristiana Valechien de Barnebogh uxor Galfridi de Haverington sive de Haverings. Avia petentis, tempore H.3 = Antonius de Alta Ripa [said to be son of William. *Dodsworth*, lib. D. fol. 125b.]

Galfridus filius et heres= — Petrus de Alta Ripa defendens

Gulielmus ob. sine prole; Jordanus ob. s.p.; Johanna de Haverington petens

2. Of the family of de Alta Ripa (de Haute Rive or Dawtrey) several members held land in the neighbourhood of Leeds.

3. See chap. xi. 4. *De Banco Roll* (*Common Pleas*) No. 91, Mich. Term 19-20 Edw. I.

expelled the plaintiff.' Hardcastle replied that John Grenfeld had surrendered the said premises according to the custom of the manor to James Hardcastle whose heir he, the defendant, was, that he entered the premises in his right and had enjoyed them for many years. The Decree of the Court is lost. In 1 and 2 Phillip and Mary, Stephen Harvye sued John Newcomen, Robert Kelyngbecke and Cuthbert Hayton for possession of another portion of the estate, and it is evident from the conflict of evidence in these suits that in his extreme old age John Grenefeld's affairs had become sadly disorganised.

In 1548 Nicholas Gyrlington and Ann his wife sold their share of the estate to their cousin John Newcomen[1], who had married Alice, the daughter of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, and he in his turn sold the Hall and its appurtenances for £800 to Richard Gascoigne, his wife's brother, on the 28 November, 1568. In the following year Richard Gascoigne acquired the remainder of Newcomen's interest in Barnbow and in the rest of the old Grenfeld estate in the parish,[2] and in the Gascoigne family they have since remained.

The Hall, long since demolished, stood on rising ground above the village of Barnbow facing south with a pleasant prospect, there is nothing left to tell of its appearance or architecture but the lines of the foundations can be traced and an idea formed of its size. Ralph Thoresby visited it 11 August 1709 as he relates, " Walked to Barwick to visit Mr. Plaxton in his widowhood ; walked with Mr. Plaxton thence to Barnbow Hall ; dined with Sir Thomas Gascoigne, which place was of old the seat of the Greenfields, now of the Gascoignes, from the time of king James I., as I conjecture from the ornaments of lions and unicorns in the great dining room."[3]

There is an Inventory[4] of the goods in the Hall made on the death of Anne, Lady Gascoigne, in 1661 which gives all the rooms in detail. They are as follows in the order as they come :—

> ' My ladies chamber ' ; the backchamber ; outer backchamber; garden chamber ; old chamber ; gallery ; dining room ; wainscot room ; red chamber ; backchamber belonging to the red chamber ; chapel chamber ; " little bourdened room " ; high chamber ; Mr. John's chamber ; maid's chamber ; Mr. Wright's chamber ; Postgate's chamber ; little parlour ; great parlour ; hall ; pantry ; out pantry ; ordinary beer buttery ; strong beer buttery ; kitchen ; larder ; ' pestrie ' ; bake house ; old brew house ; wash house ; milk house ; back store chamber ; new brew house ; chapel ; vestry.

1. *Y.A.S. Record Series*, i. 135
2. *Y.A.S. Record Series*, i. 364.
3. *Ralph Thoresby the Topographer*, ii. 147.
4. *G: MSS.*

The furniture in the Chapel and Vestry is worth noting from the fact that the worship of the unreformed Church was maintained here for so long after the Reformation. The Chapel contained :—

> " In the chappell one Alter table two side tables one alter stone two alter clothes one antependeum one tabernackle in it one sybolium one challis one challis bagge two alter quishons one corporall case in it two veiles one corporall one great picture two little pictures 4 puther candlesticks two white candlesticks curtins vallens & stole clothes two bread boxes one glasse cruett one glasse bason one little brasse trunke one paire of snuffers thre formes one hearse cloth upon it two towels two great quishons fower litle quishons one stoule & cloth seauen peeces of haingings one holy water pott."

> " In the vestrie one table and carpett one chaire one presse two boxwes five greate pictures nine vesments whereof two were my ladies the white veluett one and the yellowe two coapes one deacon coate six stoles fiue manuples tenn Alter quishions nine corporalcases seaue (sic) veiles fower corporalls fower albs six amesis fower communion towels fower hearse towels eight alter clothes thre challis baggs one brasse crosse one antependeum and two stoule clothes of networke two lace borders and one wrought border one paire of white curtins vallens stole clothes antependeum one paire of red curtins vallens stole clothes and antependeum one paire of colered curtins antependeum and stole clothes one veluett antependeu[m] and stole clothes two girdles one bread box two cuttinge irons one paire of sissars one paire of irons for making breads one old hearse cloth "

The Hall was demolished in 1721-2. The following memorandum is in the hand of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Gascoigne :—" 1721 Feb. 21 Agreed with Mr. Turner and Thomas Braime that they do jointly pull down y^e^ house of Barnbow and make y^e^ Barn stand fit for preserving y^e^ timber to be therein laid for y^e^ sum of £40 and a crown given in earnest and left to my Father to give more if he shall think their work deserves it." A well, overshadowed by a thorn tree, and a trench whence the foundation stones were dug out, alone mark the site.

The worship of the Roman Church in this parish in the 17th century was principally supported by the Gascoigne family. A return of 'Conventicles' in 1669 states that 'Romanists' met " at the house of Sir Thomas Gascoigne Barrt." and they numbered " nigh 20 families of the towne besides strangers." There was also

"another Conventicle at the house of Hardcastle" of which the "Head or Teacher" was "one Hardcastle Brother to him in whose house the assembly is."[1]

The story of the so-called 'Barnbow Plot' is this: It was inspired by the success of the informer Titus Oates, who, in the year 1678, professed to have discovered in London a plot to put the king to death, to subvert the Church of England and to establish Roman Catholicism. His tale found a ready belief and numbers lost their lives on his accusation, he was rewarded with a large salary, had lodgings and a guard assigned to him in Whitehall, and was accorded an extraordinary importance. It is not surprising that he found imitators. There was living at this time at Shippen, adjoining Barnbow, one Robert Bolron. He was a native of Newcastle on Tyne, had been apprenticed in the city of London to a jeweller at Pye Corner, and growing tired of his calling had enlisted in the army and been sent on board the *Rainbow* frigate to fight against the Dutch. He deserted, found his way here and managed to secure the good will of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, who befriended him, and, in 1674, made him 'steward of his coal works.'[2] In June of the following year he became a Romanist and married Mary Baker, niece to a Mrs. Errington, then living in Sir Thomas's house, who provided him with a house at Shippen held on lease from Sir Thomas. Before very long he was found to be appropriating his master's money and was dismissed from his employment, though it appears he was still allowed to be about the premises. Excited by the story of Oates' success, and in revenge for his dismissal, Bolron conceived the idea of 'discovering' a Popish Plot at Barnbow. Having concocted what he thought might be a credible story he communicated, in the first place, with Mr. Normanton, a clergyman at Water Fryston, who sent him to Mr. Tindall, a justice of the peace, who referred him to Mr. William Lowther, another justice. Growing bolder as he found himself taken seriously he determined to go to London, armed with a letter from Tindall, to lay his story before the Privy Council. On the road, at Ware, he lost the letter, but coming to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate Street he told his business to the landlord, who took him to Sir Robert Clayton who introduced him to Lord Shaftesbury, President of the Council.

The story that Bolron told was this. Some time in 1675 he had overheard a conversation between Sir Thomas Gascoigne and Sir Miles Stapylton in which they discussed a plan to kill the king, the former relating the steps he had taken for securing his property against

1. *List of Conventicles*, 1669.
2. *Surtees Soc.*, vol. xl., p. 240.

forfeiture in case of failure, and how he had sent £3,000 to the Jesuits in London to aid the carrying out of the scheme. It was in this year he became a Papist. Sir Thomas first persuaded him and then Father Rushton, who assured him miracles were being wrought by their Church. One is related very circumstantially in Bolron's narrative. Anthony Fulshurst, whom he describes as a converted papist, told him he had seen it done at Francis Johnson's house at Barwick. Mary Smith, living at Garforth, was reported to be possessed by the devil, and one Lawson, a Romish 'exorcist,' was sent for to Johnson's house to dispossess her. The sufferer was brought there and several Protestants came to see the miracle done, amongst them being Fulshurst. The possessed woman became very unruly and told the exorcist he could do no good unless all the Protestants and heretics were put out of the room. Fulshurst was allowed to stay and the exorcist subsequently told him that "Mary Smith was possessed with four devils, three of them he quite expulst out of her, the fourth he brought into her great toe, which did lie there, and do the said Mary Smith no harm which was afterwards confirmed by the said Mary Smith unto him the informant."

Bolron also gave details of the methods, necessarily secret, adopted by the Romanists to gather their people together for worship. There were private chapels in the Gascoigne houses at Barnbow, Lasingcroft, and Parlington, and also another in the house of William Butcher in Barnbow, this last being for the use of the poorer people of the village who were not allowed to worship at the Hall. A priest named William Hardwick used to come from New Hall, near Pontefract, once in three weeks, riding over under cover of darkness on a Friday night and staying till Monday. When he came he sent word to an old woman named Ellen Ballas to give notice to the rest of the Catholics that they must come "to scowre their kettles, that is, to come to confession, at such an hour." Another priest who came there was Thomas Thweng, who kept what he called a boarding house for training up children in Romish principles, and who when he came was disguised as a butcher.

About January, 1676, there came to Bolron at his house at Shippen this Mr. Thweng, Father Rushton and several others who questioned him as to his devotion to their cause. He declared he was ready to venture his life for it, and was then taken to Barnbow Hall where a solemn and binding oath of secrecy was administered to him. About Michaelmas, 1677, the narrative continued, a company gathered in the old dining hall at Barnbow and for six or seven hours discussed the plot. The design included killing the king, and perhaps the Duke of York, setting fire to London and York, and the establishing a nunnery

at Dolebank, near Ripley. At this gathering were Sir Thomas Gascoigne and his son, Sir Miles Stapylton, Charles Ingleby, Lady Tempest (Sir Thomas' daughter), Thomas Thweng, Sir Walter Vavasour, Sir Francis Hungate, Robert Killingbeck, a Jesuit, and William Rushton, the priest. Sums of money were subscribed in the room, Sir Thomas promised £300 towards killing the king, and £90 a year for the nunnery, and Sir Miles Stapylton said he would give £200. It was further stated that a list was circulated containing the names of 400 or 500 people pledged to assist the plot, and to which those present all put their hands. At a subsequent consultation it was agreed that as a part of the scheme the port of Hull should be captured that the French might there land troops.

The proposed nunnery is said to have been established at Dolebank, near Ripley, with Mrs. Lascelles as Abbess, and Sir Thomas settled on it his promised £90 a year secured on land at Manston which he purchased for the purpose from Mr. Timothy Mauleverer.

The narrative proceeds to tell how that on 30 May, 1679, Sir Thomas bade Bolron go into the Gallery next to the priest's lodgings in Barnbow Hall, and after a little time Father Rushton came to him and shewed him how meritorious an act it would be to kill the king, and later in the day Sir Thomas called him into his room, took him by the hand and straightway offered him £1000 to do this. Bolron said he indignantly refused, and though he promised not to repeat what had been said he decided on second thoughts that he ought to make it known.

This was the story that subsequently came out in the evidence, and as told in the published 'Narrative.' The result was that Sir Thomas was put upon his trial for high treason at the King's Bench, 11 February, 1679-80.[1] According to the law of that time a prisoner charged with a capital offence, or indeed with any felony, was not allowed to have counsel to plead for him, and this old man of 85, very deaf, unable to hear half that was alleged against him, had to conduct his own defence as best he could. The Judges were Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, Justices Pemberton, Dolben, and Jones and Sir George Jeffreys, the Recorder. Scroggs was venal, unjust and brutal (and later in this very year was removed from office by the House of Commons), he was a firm believer in the Popish Plot, and tried most of the victims of Titus Oates. Jones was another Judge ordered to be impeached, but the proceedings against him were dropped. Jeffreys, the Recorder, was the most notoriously corrupt and evil judge that ever sat on the English Bench, blasphemous and brutishly intemperate, whose conduct, three years later, when he was

1. *State Trials*, vol. iii. No. xciv.

sent to the West of England to try the prisoners captured in Monmouth's rebellion, has made his name a by-word for bloodthirsty cruelty. These were the men that tried Sir Thomas Gascoigne.

Bolron told his tale; Laurence Mowbray, formerly body servant to Sir Thomas, supported it in certain particulars, but an array of witnesses followed who, notwithstanding constant interruptions, testified to Bolron's shortcomings and to the threats they had heard him use against his master for dismissing him. The counsel for the Crown, Serjeant Maynard, and the Solicitor General, pleaded for a conviction, three of the judges summed up and all dead against the prisoner, yet the jury had the wisdom and the courage, after a half hour's deliberation, to find a verdict of not guilty.

Lady Tempest, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's daughter, was tried at York, 23 July, 1680, for her share in the plot, and she too was acquitted. Thomas Thweng,[1] described as "late of Heworth in the County of York, Clerk," and Mary Pressicks, wife of Thomas Pressicks, of Barwick, were tried for like complicity at the same assize.[2] It is difficult to see how the Crown could have rested a case on evidence which, in the first trial, was treated as unworthy of belief. However, Bolron and Mowbray repeated much the same story, they do not appear to have 'remembered' anything fresh. It was alleged that Thweng had tried to persuade Bolron to a share in the plot, but against Mrs. Pressicks nothing seems to have been charged except that she had called the king names and accused him of immorality. The female prisoner was acquitted, but Thweng was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged and quartered. The sentence was carried out, with all its horrible barbarity, on 23 October, 1680, at York, when Thweng publicly thanked God that for fifteen years he had been able to discharge his priestly functions. Sir Miles Stapylton was likewise tried at York, 18 June, 1681, and was acquitted.[3]

Bolron has left us two pamphlets. One is entitled "The Narrative of Robert Bolron of Shippon-Hall, Gent. concerning the late Horrid Popish Plot and Conspiracy for the Destruction of His Majesty and the Protestant Religion etc. London—Printed for Thomas Simmons at the Princes Arms and Jacob Sampson next door to the Wonder Tavern in Ludgate Street 1680." The other production is "The Papist's bloody oath of Secrecy and Litany of Intercession for England, with the Manner of taking the oath upon their entering into any grand conspiracy against Protestants. As it was taken in the Chapel belonging to Barnbow-hall, the residence of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, from

1. He was nephew to Sir Thomas son of his sister Anne who married George Thweng, of Kilton Castle in Cleveland. A note in one of the Gascoigne family papers says of him "pro fide Catholica mortuus 23 Oct. 1680." 2. *State Trials*, vol. iii. No. xcix. 3. *State Trials*, vol. iii. No. civ.

William Rushton a Popish Priest. 1680." The former of these runs to 36 pages, it is dedicated to the king, in very fulsome and grandiloquent style, and relates the information laid at various times before the Privy Council. It concludes with a list of those whom Bolron had accused, and this illustrates the amount of mischief that could be wrought by one evil disposed man in a time of such suspicion and social unrest. The list includes Sir Thomas Gascoigne, in the Tower; Sir Miles Stapylton, in the Messenger's custody; Charles Ingleby, Esquire, in the King's Bench; Thomas Riddell, Esquire, in Morpeth Prison; Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart.; Richard Townley, Esquire; Robert Doleman, Esquire; Dr. Peter Vavasour; Richard Iles, Gent.; Robert Stanfield, Gent.; Lady Tempest; Thos. Pressicks, Gent.; Richard Sherbourne, Esquire, in Lancaster Prison; Mary Pressicks and Thomas Thweng, Priest, both in Newgate; John Pracid alias Cornwallis, Priest, prisoner in York Castle; Mrs. Lascelles[1] and John Andrews, Priest, both prisoners in Ouse Bridge in York; Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Benningfield, Mrs. Cornwallis, Ellen Thweng, Mary Root, Elizabeth Butcher all belonging to the Nunnery.

Others not yet apprehended were Thomas Gascoigne, Esquire; Richard Sherburn, the younger; Sir Francis Hungate, Bart.; Lord 'Mollyneux'; Francis Calvert and his wife; Stephen Tempest, Gent.; Richard York; Sir Walter Vavasour; John York; Christopher Mitcalfe, these three deceased; and twenty four priests.

Besides the trials named above there were those of John Andrews, at York on 8 July, 1679,[2] Robert Doleman and others at York on 27 October,[3] and Thomas Riddell, son of Sir Thomas Riddell, of Fenham,[4] all in the same year and on Bolron's evidence. In no other case but that of Thweng was a conviction obtained. For some time this Bolron actually held a general search warrant from the Privy Council, and he followed his profession of informer with a reckless audacity which earned for him the title of the "Titus Oates of the North." After this portion of his career he disappears from view and nothing more is known of his life.

1. Catherine, widow of Edwin Lascelles. Her father was George Thweng who had raised a troop of horse for the king's service in the late civil war, one brother, Alphonso, had raised a regiment of foot, another brother, Thomas, was the priest who was executed at York. (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. xl., p. 270.)
2. *Surtees Society*, vol. xl. p. 240. 3. *Ibid.* p. 242. 4. *Ibid.* p. 245.

GRENEFELD OF BARNBOW.

The family of Grenefeld was connected with Barnbow for nearly three hundred years. The earliest occurrence of the name is in a charter of Margaret de Shippen dated 12 October, 1277,[1] in which the leading witnesses are Gilmyn (Gilmenus) and Robert de Grenefeld. Robert we know to have been brother to William de Grenefeld, Archbishop of York (1304-1315), Gilmyn from his taking precedence of Robert among the witnesses would be his senior, probably father or elder brother, and it may be that we have here a clue to the hitherto unknown parentage of the archbishop. We are ignorant when or whence the family came into these parts. It is, however, known that William de Grenefeld was related to his predecessor Archbishop Giffard, who provided for his education at Oxford and speaks of him as "our kinsman."[2] Giffard was a man of wealth and good ancestry, his father was Hugh Giffard, Constable of the Tower in 20 Henry III., who married Sibilla daughter of Walter de Cormaill. She was sister to Alicia de Craucombe, on whose death, in 1239, she inherited part of her property in Hertfordshire.[3] Of Grenefeld's exact relationship to his patron there is no record, nor of his birthplace, nor, except for the above suggestion, of his parentage. Canon Raine thought he may have come from a little hamlet in Lincolnshire that bears that name,[4] Fuller thought he was a Cornishman,[5] evidently connecting Grenefeld with Grenville, and it is at least worthy of note that Richard de Grenville, founder of the family of Grenville of Kilkhampton in Cornwall, married the daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham and Longueville.[6]

The arms borne by the earliest members of the Barnbow family were —Sable, on a cross, or, five pellets—as appears by the seal attached to a charter of William de Grenefeld, Robert's son, in 1318.[7] These same arms are borne by the Grenville family, they were quartered in the coat of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who died 1889, and are now quartered by his daughter, the Baroness Kinloss. With slight variation they are borne by the Greville family in the Earldom of Warwick and the Barony of Greville. But, oddly enough, their

1. *G: MSS.* see chap. xi. 2. *Fasti Ebor.* 311, 313. 3. Foss's *Judges of England,* ii. 351.
4. *Fasti Ebor.* 361-2. 5. *Worthies* i. 212.
6. Granville, *History of the Granville Family.* Stowe was held for 650 years by the brave Cornish Grenvilles, not to be confounded with the more eminent family of Wotton, for though genealogists have invented a connexion between them, their arms as well as their history are different. (*Quarterly Review,* cii. p. 297.) With regard to the parentage of the Archbishop it should be mentioned that he is more than once said to be a Cornishman, but there does not appear much ground for this beyond the natural pride of the Cornish historians and their desire to claim as many great men as possible for their county. Thus Carew's *Survey of Cornwall,* i. 159, in a list of great Cornishmen, says he was the son of Sir Theobald Granville and Jane Trewent; Gilbert's *History of Cornwall* repeats this in what seems to be a quotation from Lysons' *Cornwall.* No foundation can be discovered for these statements; they may merely have had their origin in a conviction that the West Country had a right to every man of eminence whose name could by any ingenuity be twisted into a similarity to Grenville.
7. *Brit. Mus. Add. Charter,* 16814.

original arms seem, later, to have been overlooked by our Grenefelds, for in the 16th century, in the pedigree of Newcomen of Saltfleetby in Lincolnshire,[1] John Newcomen, who married the younger daughter and co-heiress of John Grenefeld, quartered what he believed to be the arms of that family—Gules, a chevron, engrailed between three rests, argent—a coat borne by the ancient West country family of Grenville of Kilkhampton and Stowe. The Newcomens appear to have been ignorant of the true arms and to have allowed the herald, or whoever drew up the pedigree, to assign what it was supposed they should be.

I. GILMYN DE GRENEFELD was apparently the head of the family at the date when we first find them here. He witnessed the charter 12 October, 1277, and took precedence of Robert. His name does not occur again, although Robert's is found both as witness and as acquiring land. From this complete disappearance it is possible that he died soon after the date of the charter in which his name appears, thirty-seven years before the death of Robert. It is thus quite probable he was father to him and consequently to the Archbishop.

II. ROBERT DE GRENEFELD, brother to the Archbishop, in 1290 acquired by fine, jointly with his wife Matilda, from Peter de Alta Ripa and Agnes his wife, a tenement with land at Barnbow.[2] This is the earliest record of ownership, although he had been for some years already resident in the place. In 1303 he sued William de Lasingcroft for trespass and damage in pasturing 10 cows on Littlemore, adjoining Lasingcroft, which Robert claimed to be his pasture. He had detained the cows and caused the defendant a loss of ten pounds. Both parties claimed the right of pasture, and the jury non-suited Robert, deciding that he had no right of pasture without William's consent.[3]

He and his son William were, on the Feast of the Purification, 1311, made by the Archbishop guardians of the land of Godfrey de Melsa, a Free Tenant at Huddleston in the episcopal manor of Sherburn, during the minority of John his son and heir.[4] In 1313, on September 19, the Archbishop requested the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, to "give an annual pension to his clerk, Robert de Grenefeld, on account of his confirmation."[5] Another entry in the Archbishop's Register records the fact of his death; a payment is noted on 20 February, 1314, "to the Friars Preachers and Minors of York 40s. each, to the Augustinians and Carmelites 20s. each of our alms, and let each convent be asked

1. *Brit. Mus. Harl. MS.* 1500, fo. 100.
2. See page 179. 3. *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, Hil. Term 32 Edw. I. p. 250.
4. Canon Raine's *Fasti Ebor.* p. 379.
5. *Ibid.* p. 383. The Archbishop having presented the Abbot to St. Mary's expected him, upon his confirmation to the post, to grant a pension to anyone whom he might nominate, a kind of first fruits.

to permit every priest in their houses to say a mass for the soul of Robert de Grenefeld our brother lately deceased."[1] He left three sons :

(1) Gilmyn (see below, III.).
(2) William (see below, IV.).
(3) Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of John Attewell. His uncle the archbishop, 15 January, 1309, granted them on their marriage 2 messuages, 4 bovates, 8 acres of arable and 6½ acres of meadow at Sherburn.[2] On 7 January, 1311, he was made keeper of the woods and warren at Sherburn and Cawood, and in the Extent of the Manor of Sherburn in 1312 he was returned as holding 2 messuages, 4 bovates, and 16 acres 1 rood of arable land.[3]

III. Gilmyn de Grenefeld. A return of the manorial tenants for 1321-2 has a Gilmyn de Grenefeld paying 12 pence for 2 tofts, 1 bovate and 2½ acres in Barwick, and 8s 1½d. for 2 messuages, 1 place, and 5½ bovates of land in Barnbow. William de Grenefeld was at the same time paying 15 pence for a toft and 3 acres in Woodhouse.[4] It is impossible to identify this with the Gilmyn who appears forty-four years earlier and never again, and as this man had succeeded Robert in the chief estate of the family one can only conclude that he was his eldest son. William seems to have been Robert's second son, and his son Thomas was holding this land in 1341, it would appear that Gilmyn had no children and that the property ultimately descended to his nephew. He would have been dead in 1337 when William was taxed for the Barnbow land and he himself is not named.

IV. William de Grenefeld was doubtless the second of the three known sons of Robert, and succeeded his brother Gilmyn at Barnbow. He married Alianora, or Eleanor, daughter of Robert de Ryther. He was largely occupied in the service of his uncle and employed to transact business for him. On April 11, 1308, the Archbishop's Register notes a payment " to William de Grenefeld, our nephew, 120 marks for cloth bought at Stennford Fair,"[5] and on April 18, 1315, " 50 marks for certain business of ours."[6] On the death of the Archbishop (6 December, 1315) he became his executor together with Thomas de St. Albans, Canon of Southwell ; they closed the estate and were released August 16, 1322.[7] William espoused the cause of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster in those troubles which led to the execution of Thomas in 1322, but he withdrew before it was too late and escaped being involved in his leader's disgrace. He received a

1. *Fasti Ebor.* p. 393. 2. *Ibid.*, p. 379. 3. *G: MSS.*
4. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, Bundle 1145, No. 21, 15 Edw. II.
5. *Fasti Ebor.* p. 389. 6. *Ibid.* p. 395. 7. *Ibid.*, p. 397.

pardon, by consent of Parliament, November 1, 1318, 'for all felonies and trespasses committed by him up to the 7 August the last, the robbery of the Cardinal Legate only excepted.'[1] He is in the Subsidy Roll for this parish in 1337 and paid 3s. 7d.,[2] and was dead in 1341, the year of a Survey of the manor of Barwick, in which his widow and son are entered as holding land which had been his.[3] The year following his widow sued her brother for her dower.[4] They had three sons :—

(1) Thomas (see below V.).
(2) John (see below VI.).
(3) William (see below VII.).

V. Thomas de Grenefeld, eldest son of William, was a juror when the Manor was surveyed in 1341, and was returned as a Free Tenant at Barnbow holding there three messuages, a toft, and four and a half bovates, whereof Ellen his mother occupied a messuage and a bovate, also other five acres. He was holding a messuage and a bovate in Scholes, and other three and a half acres there, while his mother also held a messuage and seven acres in Woodhouse. In 1342 he remitted to the Abbot of Kirkstall an annual rent of two shillings charged on a tenement at Barnbow which had been granted to his father for the term of eighteen years.[5] John de Brugges and James his son, in 1348, acquired by fine from Thomas de Grenefeld and his wife a messuage, 30 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Barnbow which had descended to him from his father.[6] His wife's name was Joan ; there is no mention of any heir.

VI. John de Grenefeld seems to have been the second son of William. He was tenant of the family estate at Barnbow in 1368, and had doubtless succeeded Thomas. Beyond this nothing is known of him. His name is not in the Roll in Mich. 48 Edw. III. (1375).[7]

VII. William de Grenefeld witnessed an Ellis charter in 1370, he was tenant at Barnbow in the year 47-48 Edw. III.,[7] in the Poll Tax return of 1379 he is described as 'Franklyn,' and with his wife, whose name is not given, was taxed 3s. 4d. John, his brother, was presumably dead. On 2 Feb., 1385-6, he and his son John and others were responsible for the killing of William del Kyrke of Barnbow ; he received

1. Palgrave's *Parlty. Writs.* 2. *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{206}{47}$ *P.R.O.*, the date is between 1334 and 1337. See *Thoresby Soc. Pub.*, vol. ii. p. 93.
3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Rentals and Surveys*, Bdle. 10, No. 5.
4. *De Banco.* Trin. Term 16 Edw. III. Alianora, widow of Wm. de Grenefeld Plt. versus Robert fil. Robert de Rythre Chiv. three parts of a messuage and two bovates of land in Bolton Percy as dower.
The suit was continued in Mich. Term 17 Edw. III. when Robert called to warranty Thomas, son and heir of Wm. de Grenefeld.
5. *Dodsworth MS.* viii. 56.
6. *Feet of Fines, Yorks.* 22 Edw. III. (1348) No. 35. John de Brugges and James his son, Plffs. Thomas de Grenefeld and Joan, his wife, Defs. Concerning a messuage, 30 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow with appurtenances in Barnebogh which Elizabeth who was wife of William de Grenefeld held for term of her life. The Defs. acknowledge to be the right of John the premises which, after the death of Elizabeth, ought to revert to them, the said Thomas and Joan.
[There is a coincidence in the wife's name Joan, but this fine cannot refer to the other Thomas. The Elizabeth is obviously an error. William had but one wife, Ellen, who outlived him.]
7. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, Bdle. 507, No. 8227.

pardon by royal letters patent on 11 May, 1389, but his son was not pardoned until nearly 5 years later, 4 March, 1394.[1] It seems that William was alive in 1394, as the grant of his son's pardon mentions him, and he must have died shortly after. He left one child who succeeded him.

(1) John (see below VIII.).

VIII. John Grenefeld (the ' de ' was now dropped) was tenant at Barnbow in 1396. In the Survey of the Manor of 1424 he is given as holding all the land that Thomas held in 1341 besides one or two other portions, also 15 acres in ' Stockinge,' and a messuage and bovate in Barnbow formerly held by Reginald de Grenefeld, a member of the family of whom there is no other record. The land that Ellen his grandmother occupied in Barnbow had come to him, but the messuage and seven acres she held in Woodhouse were now in the hands of Thomas Ellis. His wife's name was Joan, they seem to have died on the same day, and to have been buried together in the choir of Barwick Church. Their grave stone was taken out into the churchyard about sixty years ago and used to cover another grave. The inscription is almost illegible, it is said to be to this effect, " Orate pro aiābus Jn° Grenefeld et Johanne uxoris sue que ob: in fest: S. Simon et S. Jud: 1442." They left two sons :—

(1) John.
(2) William.

IX. John Grenefeld married Margaret daughter of Sir William Ryther or Ryder. At Michaelmas 1451 he paid 13/4 for the farm of the herbage of the park at Scholes,[2] and in the year 1456-7 the demesne lands of Barwick recently demised to Thomas Elys were leased to him at a rental of £6 13s. 4d.[3] He was a lawyer, and in 1456 was sent into Devonshire in company with Thomas Littleton, then serjeant at law and afterwards judge of the Court of Common Pleas and author of the famous work on *Tenures*, and Thomas Croxton, to wait upon the Judges of Assize.[4] He became serjeant at law in 1463[5] and died the next year. His will was proved 19 March 1464-5,[6] he directed his body to be buried in the choir of his parish church and mentioned Margaret his wife, John his son, and William his brother, and also disposed of land at Altofts. The stone that was laid over his grave is still in

1. *Calendar of Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ric. II. and 17 Ric. II.
2. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, Bdle. 508, No. 8240, Mich. 30 Hen. VI.
3. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, Bdle. 509, No. 8245, Mich. 36 Hen. VI.
4. *Hale MS.* No. xii (77) in Selden Collection, Lincolns Inn Library. A warrant to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer to pay certain sums to the judges and their attendant officers. John Grenefeld was to have 10 marks. The date is 9 July 34 Hen. VI. (1456).
5. Dugdale *Originales Juridicales* gives John Grenefeld " ad gradum Serv. ad Legem suscipiendum 7 Novemb. prox. futuro asciti T.R. apud Westr. 23 Mai ; Claus. 3 Edw. IV. m. 10." Serjeant Pulling *The Order of the Coif* gives *Thomas* Grenefeld (certainly an error) as made serjeant at law in 1463.
6. *York Prob. Reg.* vol. iii. 301b.

the church, it is sadly defaced, and the inscription is only partly legible. The date of his death is said to be 23rd October, 1464, which would quite fit the remains of the inscription. His wife married as her second husband William Copley son and heir of Sir Richard Copley of Batley by his second wife Elizabeth Harrington, who made bequests in his will, proved 15 March, 1489-90, to his step sons John and Henry.[2] John Grenefeld left two sons :—

(1) Henry (see below IX.).
(2) John (see below X.).

X. Henry Grenefeld was the elder son of the serjeant at law. In a suit in the Duchy of Lancaster Court in the year 1554, it was stated in the course of the pleadings that at a Court holden at Barwick, 24 October, 1 Hen. VII. (1485), Henry Grenefeld was seised of certain premises descended to him from his grandfather, he died being so seised, and John Grenefeld was his brother and next heir.[3] This was twenty-one years after his father's death ; there is no mention of his wife or children.

XI. John Grenefeld, the second son of the lawyer, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Stevenson of Garthorpe. He paid 20s. for lands under the Subsidy of 1524, and died 6 January, 1540-1, evidently at a great age, for his father had been dead 76 years and his grandson was already 24. By Inq. p.m. dated 30 September, 1541, he was found to be seised at the time of his death of the manor or capital messuage of Barnbow with three messuages, two cottages, forty acres of land, and eighteen closes of meadow and pasture, all probably held as of the Honor of Pontefract ; also in Barnbow five messuages, forty acres of land, eighty acres of meadow, seventy acres of pasture with appurtenances held of William Gascoigne by homage and fealty and an annual rent of 7s. 3d. There were also lands in Tickhill, Altofts, Swinefleet, and Hillam.

John Grenefeld had no son to bear his name in the old place, there were two daughters, whom he outlived, and his estate was divided between their sons.

(1) Isabel, married Nicholas, son of William Girlington, of Normanby. Their son Nicholas was found co-heir of his grandfather, and was aged 22. In 1548 he disposed of his share in the estate to his cousin.

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1. See p. 43.
2. *Surtees Soc. Test. Ebor.* iv. 46. " Johanni Grenefeld catalla mea etc. apud Barnebowe, ad exorandum pro anima mea ; et remitto sibi summas mihi debitas tam per eum quam per filium meum in lege Henricum Grenefelde fratrem suum."
3. Stephen Harvye *v.* John Newcomen and others. Mich. Term, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary. *D. of L. Pleadings*, vol. xxxiii.. H. 3a.

(2) Margaret, married Brian Newcomen of Saltfleetby, Co. Lincoln, and their son John, aged 24, was found co-heir with his cousin on the death of their grandfather. He married Alice, daughter of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft; by acquiring his cousin's share in the estate he became possessed of the whole of the Barnbow property that had been so long in the Grenefeld family, and sold it in 1569 to Richard Gascoigne.[1]

1. *Yorks. Fines. Y.A.S. Record Series*, i. 364.

CHARTERS FROM THE GASCOIGNE MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO BARNBOW.

1. William son of Alan Playerd of Schepyn grants to William son of Reginald Raynvill of Bernebow 2 acres of arable land in Oldefeld in the common fields of Bernebow, which William son of Reginald held of him at farm, and which he had by inheritance after the death of his father Alan, in exchange for a rent of 2s. to be taken from the grantor's toft and croft in the vill of Schepyn, which rent William son of Alan held of William son of Reginald by paying to William son of Reginald 2s.

Witnesses :—William Laysingcroft, Thomas son of John Elis, John Dyneley, William Baroby, gentlemen, William Totty, William Waytt, Thomas de Castilford, Robert Ousthorpe clerk, William Boteler. At Barnbow, In the Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. (2 Feb.), 1348-9.[1]

2. Alice wife of John Buteler grants to Thomas de Fulthorp and John de Alne, chaplain, a toft and 7 acres of land in Barnbow.

Witnesses :—Robert Elys of Kedall, Henry Harpyn of Berwyk, John Kyldewyk of the same, John Every of Morwyk and John de Barnebow. At Berwyk, 25 June, 1408.

3. Henry Soulby has licence to agree with William de Roulay and Thomas Benwell of Shirburn, chaplain, as to 3 messuages, 2 tofts, 100 acres of land and 16 acres of meadow and 2 shillings of rent with appurtenances in Barnbow and Shippen. Michaelmas 11 Hen. IV. (1410).[2] [3]

4. Richard Jacson of Berewyke in Elmett grants to Alfred Manston, John Grenefeld of Barnebowe senior, Thomas Nevyll knt. and Richard del More, all his lands and tenements in Barnbowe which descended to William Kynstan by the death of Alice de Methelay.[4]

Witnesses :—Nicholas Gascoigne, William Scargyll, John Maul-everer, Robert Hancok, William Norton. At Barnbowe 4 Sept. 6 Hen. V. (1418).

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1. From a list of receipts of the Collectors of the Honour of Pontefract in the *Gascoigne MSS.*
   Anno. 1350. Barnbugh. For lands etc in the hands of the lord on account of the minority of William son and heir of William son of Hugh 3s. 4d.
   ditto, son and heir of R. de Barnbugh ... ... 3s.
   Anno 1357. ditto, Constantia and John " fil et hered " of Robert de Barnbugh ... ... 3s.
2. This is from *Brit. Mus. Calendar of Fines, Lansdowne MSS.*, 307-8.
3. Fine, 11 Hen. IV. [1409-10] between William de Roulay plff.; Henry Soulby and Joan, his wife, defs. concerning 3 messuages, 2 tofts, 100 acres of land etc and 2s. rent in Barnbow and Shippen. (From book of notes of Richard Gascoigne.)
4. Fine made in Hil. Term 7 Hen. V. [1418-9] between Richard Jakson of Berwik, plff. and John Dickonson of Scoles, def. concerning a toft and 10 acres in Barnbow. (R. Gascoigne's Note book of Fines.)

Arms:—On a cross five torteaux.

PEDIGREE OF GRENEFELD OF BARNBOW.

Gilmyn de Grenefeld
living in 1277

- William de Grenefeld, Chancellor of England, 1302-5, Dean of Chichester, 1303-4, Archbishop of York, 1304-15
- Robert de Grenefeld, = Matilda, living in 1277, died in 1314

William de Grenefeld, Chancellor of England, 1302-5, Dean of Chichester, 1303-4, Archbishop of York, 1304-15

- Gilmyn de Grenefeld, held the Barnbow estate in 1321-2, dead in 1337
- William de Grenefeld, = Ellen, d. of Robert de Ryther, nephew and executor to the Archbishop, 1315, taxed 1337, dead in 1341; survived her husband, was dead in 1348
- Thomas de Grenefeld m. in 1309 to Joan, d. of John Attewell

William de Grenefeld, nephew and executor to the Archbishop, 1315, taxed 1337, dead in 1341 = Ellen, d. of Robert de Ryther, survived her husband, was dead in 1348

- Thomas de Grenefeld, = Joan, living in 1348
- John de Grenefeld, living at Barnbow, 1368
- William de Grenefeld, = ..., living in 1389

John de Grenefeld, living at Barnbow, 1368

- John Grenefeld, living at Barnbow, 1396, died 28 Oct., 1442, buried at Barwick = Joan, died same day as her husband, buried at Barwick

John Grenefeld, living at Barnbow, 1396, died 28 Oct., 1442, buried at Barwick = Joan, died same day as her husband, buried at Barwick

- John Grenefeld, serjeant at law, 1463, died 23 Oct., 1464, buried at Barwick = Margaret, d. of Sir William Ryder
- William Copley, s. of Sir Richard Copley, of Batley (2nd husband)
- William Grenefeld

John Grenefeld, serjeant at law, 1463, died 23 Oct., 1464, buried at Barwick = Margaret, d. of Sir William Ryder

- Henry Grenefeld, died 1485
- John Grenefeld, heir to his brother, 1485, died 6 Jan., 1540-1 = Isabel, d. and h. of Robert Stevenson, of Garthorpe

John Grenefeld, heir to his brother, 1485, died 6 Jan., 1540-1 = Isabel, d. and h. of Robert Stevenson, of Garthorpe

- Isabel, d. and co-h., died before her father = Nicholas Girlington, s. and h. of William Girlington (who d. 7 June, 1515) aged 23 at the death of his father. Died 24 Sept., 1550
- Margaret, d. and co-h., died before her father = Brian Newcomen of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln

Isabel, d. and co-h., died before her father = Nicholas Girlington, s. and h. of William Girlington (who d. 7 June, 1515) aged 23 at the death of his father. Died 24 Sept., 1550

- Nicholas Girlington, aged 22 in 1541-2, = Anne.....

Margaret, d. and co-h., died before her father = Brian Newcomen of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln

- John Newcomen, aged 24 in 1541-2 = Alice, d. of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft

[*To face page* 195.]

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5. William Kynstan[1] chaplain grants to Thomas de Fulthorp son of William de Fulthorp Knt., John de Horneby and William de Milford chaplain all his lands and tenements in Barnebow.

Witnesses :—William Canon Rector of Berwyk, John Mauliverer, John Harpin, Richard Webster, Wiliam Byrche. At Berwyk in Elmet 20 Sept. 6 Hen. V. (1418).

6. Alfred Manston and Richard Peke release to John Grenefeld messuages, lands, rents and services the same as granted to the said John Grenefeld and Thomas Nevill Knt now deceased formerly in the gift of Richard Jakson of Berwik in Elmete.

Witnesses :—Nicholas Gascoigne, Will. Scargyll, esquires, Robert Hall, Will Norton, Robert Hoghton. At Berwyk in Elmete 9 March 3 Hen. VI. (1424-5).

7. William Kynstan, chaplain, son and heir of Thomas Kynstan formerly of Berwyk in Elmet and Ellen formerly wife of Thomas, grants to Thomas Wentworth of Pontefract and John Lepton of Berwyk all lands etc his inheritance through the death of the said Thomas in the vill of Barnbow.

Witnesses :—Nicholas Gascoigne, Alfred Manston, Thomas Elys, John Harepyn of Berwyk, John Rawson of Scholes, John Marschall of Barnbow, William Wright of the same. At Barnbow, 10 May, 4 Hen. VI. (1426).

8. John Lepton formerly of Berwyk in Elmet grants to Alfred Manston John Gascoigne senior and Thomas Wynteworth of Pontefract lands in Barnbow etc formerly in the gift of William Kynstan, chaplain.

Witnesses :—Thomas Elys, Nicholas del more, Nicholas Skelbrouk, Robert Bosvyle, John Harpyn. At Barnbow 14 Jan. 17 Hen. VI. (1438).

9. Richard de Yedon and Richard Wood grant to John Woodcok a messuage, 4 bovates, 10 acres of meadow and a close called Havering close in Barnbow near Barwick and all other their lands and tenements in Barnbow and Shippen with appurtenances which they lately had of the feoffment of the said John, remainder to Thomas Elys and his heirs, further remainder to right heirs of John Woodcok.

Witnesses :—Henry Vavasour, John Thwaytes, Henry Dyneley. 4 January, 24 Henry VI. (1445).

10. Indenture made 1 Oct. 35 Hen. VI. (1456) between Richard Marschall of the Roundhawe in the parish of Thornour and William Marschall of Potters Newton in the parish of Ledes of the one part, and

1. William Kynstan was presented to the custody of the Chantry of " Abyrford, Berewyk and Saxton " 27 July 1406. His will was proved at York, 21 Oct., 1431.

John Wodcoke of Settrington of the other part, witnessing that by an 'obligacion' of this date John is bound to Richard and William in the sum of £40 to be paid on the Feast of St Mary Magdalen next following and that the purpose of this 'obligacion' is to secure for himself and Katharine his wife, that a messuage, 4 oxgangs of land, 12 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 2s. of rent in Berwyk, Barnbow and Shippen be duly conveyed to Richard and William by the 28th day of January next.

11. John Wodcoke releases to Richard Marschall of Roundhawe in the parish of Thorner and William Marschall of Potternewton in the parish of Ledes 4 bovates of land etc. in Berwyk, Barnbow and Shippen.

Witnesses :—William Scotte, William Thornton, Thomas Thomlynson, 12 Nov. 35 Hen. VI. (1456).

12. Richard Marschall of Roundhawe in the parish of Thorner and William Marschall of Potternewton in the parish of Ledes grant to John Grenefeld of Barnbow senior, John Grenefeld his son, William Mirfield and William Malet all those lands in Barnbow and Shypyn formerly belonging to John Wodcoke of Settrington except those lands and tenements which were formerly John Haveryng's.

Witnesses :—Sir Ralph Graystock, William Gascoigne esquire, Thomas Rauson of Barnbowe. 1 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. (1457).

13. John Grenefeld of Barnbow grants to John Grenefeld his son William Mirfield and William Malet lands etc in Barnbowe which were formerly John Haveryng's and which were lately recovered in the court of the king at Westminster versus Richard and William Marschall. Witnesses and date as the preceding.

14. Henry Soulby son and heir of Henry Soulby lately of Cawode deceased releases to John Grenefeld senior of Barnbowe John Grenefeld his son William Mirfield and William Malet lands in Barnbow and Shepyn of which the said Henry Soulby his late father was seised during his life time and of which John Wodcok of Settrington was seised after Henry's death. 18 February 36 Hen. VI. (1457-8).

Chapter XI.

LASINGCROFT AND SHIPPEN.

Lasingcroft, in the manor of Scholes, and Shippen, a separate manor, are so closely connected in early transfers of land that they need to be dealt with together.

Lasingcroft[1] is in the extreme south of the parish; it was formerly held 'within socage as of the manor of Scholes parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster by fealty and yearly rent of 12 pence and a pound of pepper for all manner of services.' There was here a mansion house the residence of the Gascoignes for two hundred years; the name is now borne only by a farm that stands near the site of the old house. It closely adjoins Shippen and adjacent to it is Manston in the township of Austhorpe.

The earliest notice we have of it is in a charter of Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester and Constable of Scotland, by which he granted all his land in Shippen and Lasingcroft to Robert de Walcote.[2] The date of this grant will be about 1240 as Roger de Quency became Earl of Winchester on the death of his mother in 1236. Robert de Walcote is said to have been the eldest son of Richard de Walcote of Walcote near to Lutterworth in Leicestershire,[3] but of this there is no certain evidence. From the time of their settlement here there are a number of charters, and also the record of an interesting lawsuit, which tell us a great deal about the family. Unfortunately they tell us rather too much in some respects, for the recurrence of similar names is most puzzling and makes the construction of a satisfactory pedigree a very difficult matter.[4]

Robert de Walcote who received the grant from Roger de Quency held a considerable area of land. He died without issue having given what was apparently the principal portion, for it included the capital messuage, to his nephew Robert, son of his brother John, who in turn granted it to Geoffrey his nephew, or kinsman (*nepos*). Geoffrey was dead in 1262 and the land had descended to his three daughters,

1. A.S. *laes*, a pasture; *croft*, a field; or it might be the croft of Leisinc, Leising or Lesing, forms of a personal name occurring in D.B. for Yorkshire. 2. See No. 1 page 203.
3. *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 29743. And see Nichol's *Leicestershire*. The place name is quite common, it occurs in Lincolnshire, where there is a village so called 2 miles from Billinghay and midway between Lincoln and Boston, which was in the fee of the Abp. of York (Kirkby's *Inquest*, Surtees Soc. vol. xlix., pp. 391 and 395); it is found also in Shropshire, Somersetshire and elsewhere. A William Walcot held the manor of Addington in Northamptonshire in 14 Edw. I., (Blount, p. 51), a William de Walcote was steward of the manor of Cotherstoke in 19 Edw. III., in Yorkshire we have William de Walcotes holding as tenant for life 10 carucates and 3 bovates of the fee of Cesterunt in Holderness in 1302-3 (Kirkby's *Inquest*, p. 246), and in the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II. (1316) William de Walcotes is returned as holding in the vill of Outhorn in Holderness (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. xlix., p. 304).
4. This is altogether an admirable illustration of the difficulty of pedigree making and of the unreliability of many of those that are made to look so convincing. Where people were called after their land the bearing of the same name might not mean the least degree of relationship between those similarly styled. We have here a Barughby, alias Lasingcroft, and then another Lasingcroft who may have been nothing to the former, and in a note of a law suit on page 214 there will be found Barughby and Lasingcroft on opposite sides, absolutely different men.

of whom Alice married William de Barughby, alias William de Lasingcroft the elder, and one was known as Margaret de Shippen.[1] In 1262 Margaret leased her third part to her sister Alice and her husband for a term of 20 years at a rent of 4 marks sterling, 3 loads of coal and 2 loads of turf, and in 1277, being a widow, granted and released to them this same share. After this there is a gap in the history of this inheritance until 1364.

A portion of the lands of the original Robert came to his brother Richard, whose great grandson, known as William de Lasingcroft, though not he who married Alice de Walcote, was holding it in the year 1330-1. There were thus two lines of descent, one through John de Walcote to the three daughters of Geoffrey, one through Richard to the later William de Lasingcroft. In 1364 we find the former portion in the hands of Margaret daughter of a Geoffrey de Walcote (one of the many of the name), who was evidently in the former line of descent. She granted her land in Lasingcroft and Shippen to her nephew John, son of William de Lasingcroft, who was in the other line, so that the two were coming together. This John acquired the interest of his brother and sister in their father's estate and so, as it seems, gathered nearly all the original Walcote land into his own hands. In 1370 he vested his estate in trustees, who in the following year re-enfeoffed him with a remainder to his wife Katharine and his sons Geoffrey and Robert. John was dead in 1374, when his widow released her right and claim to Geoffrey, who, in return, secured to his mother a charge of four marks for three years and then six marks for life. This arrangement was altered and in 1377 Geoffrey enfeoffed trustees in the whole estate, who in 1379 regranted it to Katharine, and she released to Geoffrey subject to a charge in her favour of ten marks a year.

Then for the first time the name of Gascoigne appears in this history. Geoffrey de Lasingcroft, by indenture dated 11 Feb., 1391-2, between himself and Nicholas Gascoigne, younger brother of Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice of England, granted Lasingcroft and all lands and tenements which he had in demesne or reversion on the death of his father in Shippen, South Milford, Grimston, Micklefield, Kirk Garforth, West Garforth, and Barrowby, to Nicholas Gascoigne, William Gascoigne, John Woderofe, John Amyas and Richard Gascoigne, trustees on behalf of Nicholas, subject to a payment to his mother Katharine, now wife of Robert de Reyvile, and certain payments to himself. By fine, levied Trinity Term, 16 Richard II. (1392), Geoffrey's estate became Gascoigne property, his mother and her second husband conveyed their interest by fine at Martinmas in the same year, and by another fine in the Octave of the

1. The third daughter is unknown.

Purification, 20 Richard II. (9 Feb., 1397-8), John Petirburgh and Joan, his wife, recognized their third part of the lands to be the right of Nicholas. Geoffrey may have left a widow, who had perhaps married John Petirburgh, and whose dower right this may have been.

Of the de Lasingcroft family we never hear again in this connexion. A Geoffrey of the name appears in the Patent Rolls of 1389 appointed Steward of Berkhamstead (Nov. 14); and again in 1391 when Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas de Leedes, surrendered, paid damages, and was pardoned for having failed to appear at the Assizes for the County of York to 'satisfy her reason' for disseising Geoffrey de Lasingcroft.

After the acquisition of this estate by Nicholas Gascoigne the deeds concerning it relate chiefly to matters within the family. The Survey of the manor of Scholes of 1424 returns under Lasingcroft only Nicholas Gascoigne, who is classed as a Free Tenant paying as usual the pepper and twelve pence. The capital messuage, or mansion house, was for many generations the chief residence of this family, and so remained till Barnbow Hall was acquired from the heirs of the last of the Grenefelds. The house was of a considerable size for the period in which it was built. A very fair idea of its character can be formed from an inventory of the goods of John Gascoigne, who died in 1557, printed at the end of this chapter. The value set against each item in the list gives a peculiar worth to the inventory. A note dated early in the 17th century states that the house was then gone to ruin; but in the course of Robert Bolron's 'Narrative' in connexion with the Barnbow Treason Trial it was said that there was still a private chapel there. The trial was in 1675, so the house must either have been restored from its ruinous condition, or the chapel preserved when the rest of the building was suffered to fall into decay.

During a part of the 18th century a family named Eamonson rented the house at Lasingcroft from the Gascoignes, possibly a later one than that already described. They were for some generations settled in Seacroft and Roundhay, and owned also a small property in this parish which, on the death of William Eamonson in 1781, descended to his son William. A mural tablet in the chancel and some grave stones on the floor of the church are memorials of members of the family.[1]

Shippen[2] lies in the south east corner of the parish. It was a manor held with Parlington in the adjoining parish of Aberford, even in its best days, it was an inconsiderable place, and had very few tenants. There was a house of some importance in the 16th and 17th centuries, which may have been a sort of dower house in the Gascoigne

1. For an account of the Eamonson family see Platt and Morkill's *Records of Whitkirk.*
2. Shippen=A.S. a stall, stable or shed. Still in use for a cow house in the north of England. 'Shippon' with the same meaning is still current in Derbyshire. The old English form is *Scypen* or *Scipen* a fold for cattle or sheep.

family, but it has long since disappeared and there are now only a farm and one or two cottages. Possibly owing to its insignificance it seems to have early lost its manorial independence and to have become practically a sub-manor of Parlington.

Its history begins with Domesday, when it was held by Rannulf[1] of Ilbert de Lascy, who held it from the king as tenant in chief. We have it mentioned in the *Chartulary of St. John's, Pontefract,*[2] in documents of the early 13th century in grants to the Convent by a family called de Shippen. Alan, son of Nicholas de Sypena, about 1212, gave pasture for 200 sheep at Shippen 'with my grange next my gate towards the east with free outgoing and incoming. This grange, with the plot in which it is situate, I have given to the monks to shelter their sheep.'

It is soon after this time that we find Shippen referred to as subsidiary to Parlington, or Hillam. About 1238 Hugh son of William son of Pagan[3] of Hillam gave to the Church of St. John, Pontefract, his right in a carucate and a half in Shippen in the fee of Hillam with the homage, service, etc., which Alan son of Nicholas de Sypena[4] was accustomed to perform, and by another charter confirmed to the monks whatever Alan had given to them from his fee in Shippen.

But that Shippen was connected with Parlington is easily seen. In the 20th year of his reign Henry III. confirmed to Hugh le Despenser, lord of Parlington, the grant of Hillam, Barrowby and Shippen. In January 1332-3 Sir John de Crumbewell, who was then holding Parlington, granted to William de Lasingcroft all lands, tenements, rents and services which he had in the vill and territory of Shippen, belonging to his manor of Parlington, to hold them for the term of his (John's) life, paying two shillings annually for all services except that William was to make two appearances annually at the court of Parlington.[5] This connexion comes up again in Easter Term, 17 Hen. VII. (1502), when Thomas Gascoigne, late of Lasingcroft, was charged by Sir Henry Wentworth, lord of Parlington, that he had on 20 June, 11 Hen. VII. and divers other days come with force and arms upon the lands of the said Henry at Shippen and committed

1. This Rannulf may have been the Ralph Paynel who, shortly after the time of the D.B. Survey was holding Stourton, a neighbouring manor, and granted its demesne tithes to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, York.
2. *Y.A.S. Record Series*, i. 278; ii. 555, etc.
3. The grandfather was very probably the Pagan, son of Burchard, who in the Black Book returns of 1166 held half a fee under Henry de Lascy.
4. This family was connected with Pontefract. Three generations are referred to in the *Chartulary*.

Jordan de Sypena = | = Catherine, d. of Reginald of Ledstone.

Nicholas de Sypena = Matilda

Alan living 1240 = Eleanor.

5. Charter No. 31.

various acts of damage. Gascoigne denied the transgression, but it is clear that the lord of Parlington was accustomed to defend his right to the over-lordship of what was his sub-manor. Bearing on this matter is a quaint letter, imperfectly dated, from Thomas Lord Wentworth to "Maister Gascoigne." He hears that one Richard West of Shippen, within his lordship of Parlington, has strangled himself, and he goes on to say "I have not yet sought through all my graunts concerning all my franchises of the said Mannor, howbeit such as be come to my hands at this present tyme I doe send you endorsed of the other side of this letter, whereby ye may perceive that I neither ought to pay respite of homage nor yet releafe unto the Dukedom of Lancaster, and as for the goods of the man that killed himself I pray you keep it as ye and other hereabouts that hath been kept in other cases like and I shalbe glad to do you pleasure as knoweth our Lord would ever keepe you.

Yours

T. Wentworth.

Written at Netilsted the 21 of July."

In 1545 John Gascoigne purchased Parlington from Lord Wentworth and so became lord over Shippen. Then there arose a dispute with the Duchy, the Attorney General seeking to prove that it was subsidiary to Barwick, which was still held by the Duchy. Proceedings were instituted against Richard Gascoigne in 1581 for getting coals out of a parcel of waste land known as Cattlehead or Cattlemore, part of Brownmoor, which, it was contended, belonged to the Queen's manor of Barwick with Scholes, but which Gascoigne declared was "parcel of a separate village called Shippen" and distinct from the Queen's manor. A Commission was appointed to come down to take evidence, and the cause was heard in the Duchy Court 21 January and 7 February, 1581-2.[1] The case rested upon certain Barwick Court Rolls which showed that offenders from Shippen were presented in the Court of the Manor at Barwick. William de Birteby on 7 January, 22 Richard II. (1398-9), presented John Moyt and others for cutting thorns and breaking soil on Cattlemore; on 9 October of the same year John Moyt and John Playarde were presented for opening the soil at the same place; and on 6 April, 5 Henry IV. (1404), John Cliffe and Adynett Fletcher of Shippen were presented for depasturing common. The defence admitted all this, but showed that these people were presented at Barwick not because they owed suit to that manor but simply because Shippen, like many other manors in the Honour of Pontefract, was too small to have its own Court Leet,[2] and the Queen's officers

1. *G: MSS.*

2. The Court Leet was held under a different franchise from the Court Baron. The former was a court of record, and dealt with various felonies; to this the officers of the Honour of Pontefract would summon offenders from Shippen to Barwick; the latter was the lord's own court and each manor had its own. In this case the Duchy officers confused the two, and concluded that because men were brought to Barwick for the Court Leet they had no fealty to the Court Baron of another manor.

had been in the habit of calling upon the tenants of these small manors to answer for their offences at the Court Leet[1] held at Barwick, so that the evidence of the Crown on this point proved nothing. On the other hand the defence showed that for 320 years the defendant's predecessors had got coal, and licensed others to dig for coal and stone, in this very place; that the inhabitants of Shippen had always done their suit and service at Parlington Court; that in the rentals, or Surveys, for the years 15, 16, 17 Henry VI., which were produced, Shippen was shown to be rented separately from Barwick; and, finally, the deed of Sir John Crumbewell of 7 Edward III.,[2] and the Walcote deeds, were produced in support. The evidence seems to have been conclusive and was accepted as a sufficient defence. On 26 May, 24 Eliz. (1582), it was decreed that the defendant Richard Gascoigne be dismissed, and that he be not disturbed again unless fresh evidence be brought forward. Ultimately, when the manor of Barwick was itself acquired by the Gascoignes, any cause of friction was removed.

The charters give us a few further facts in the early history of the place. By an undated charter, of about 1260,[3] Robert de Walcote granted to his son Geoffrey de Alueton a messuage and bovate of land in the vill of Shippen, which Roger Playard formerly held of him. This name of Playard is found here for about 150 years,[4] the family occupying a more or less humble position, Roger himself holding his land in villenage. Alan Playard of Shippen in 1342 granted all his land and tenements to his son William, about to marry Emma, daughter of William Com, and a few years later, 1348, William exchanged 2 acres in 'Oldefeld' in the common fields of Barnbow, which he had received on the death of his father, with William son of Reginald Raynvill of Barnbow, receiving in exchange two shillings of rent. John Playard who, in 1419, was about to marry Joan, daughter of one John Tomson "*quondam servus Nicholai Gascoigne*" settled the remainder in his interest upon his daughter.

Another little series of charters[5] relates to a windmill and a place called 'Schypinrode.' Elyas de Garford, clerk, who had this estate from Roger, son of Elyas of Shippen, granted it in 1301 to Agnes, daughter of Adam de Preston, Adam and Agnes then regranting to Elyas for life he paying an annual rent to the Hospital of St. Leonard at York. The property appears to have remained in the same family, as subsequently William, son of Elyas of Garforth, granted to William the clerk of Allerton a messuage with buildings in the vill of Shippen, 12 acres of land in 'Schepenrode,' and the windmill, paying thirty-six shillings annual rent. Later the same owner granted the mill to

1. See p. 201. 2. See p. 210. 3. No. 12. 4. Charters Nos. 32-36. 5. Nos. 37-42.

William de Lasingcroft, and his widow, Alice, afterwards released it to William de Lasingcroft and William de Grenefeld. It appears once again, in 1333, when Richard de Standen granted it to John de Morlay, he having had it from one Henry, son of Adam de Grimstham of Silton.

LASINGCROFT AND SHIPPEN CHARTERS IN THE GASCOIGNE MSS.

[N.B.—Those marked * are from a 17th century transcript.][1]

1. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Quency Comes Wyntoniensis, Constabularius Scocie, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Walecot et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo totam terram meam in Scupene et in Leissencroft sine aliquo retenemento cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis ad eandam terram pertinentibus, habendam et tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, solute et integre, bene et in pace et honorifice, in viis et semitis, boscis et planis, pratis, parcis et pasturis, in moris, brueriis et turbariis et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad dictam terram pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ipse et heredes sui unam libram piperis vel duodecim denarios ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio, secta, consuetudine et demanda, salvo forinseco servicio ad tantam terram pertinente. Et ego et heredes mei dictam terram cum pertinenciis eidem Roberto et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warentizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus.

Hiis testibus Dominis Roberto de Quency, Sahero de Sancto Andrea, Willelmo de Bosco, Johanne Bekard, Roberto de Sancto Andrea, Militibus. Rogero de Svillinton, Willelmo filio Ricardi de Blyda, Roberto de Trefford, clerico, et aliis. (*N.D.*, about 1240.)*

2. Robert de Walecot confirms to Robert de Walecot 'nepoti meo' son of John de Walecot all the lands he owns in Leysingcroft of the gift of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland, "cum omnibus nativis meis qui super dictam terram aliquo tempore steterint, cum tota eorum sequela, et cum omnibus eorum catallis," paying annually to the chief lord of the fee a pound of pepper or twelve pence.

Witnesses :—Sir Henry de Waleys, Sir Hugh de Scilinton[2] (Swillington), Sir Robert de Ripers then Seneschal of Pontefract,

1. With regard to these transcripts it should be said that they were apparently prepared for some legal purpose and were very carefully made, and that in all cases where the original deeds remain the transcripts have been collated and have been found to be correct. It may therefore be reasonably inferred that the others are correct.

2. In 1284-5 Hugh de Swillington held 1½ knight's fee in Swillington. He died between 1302 and 1305, leaving two sons, William and Adam.

John de Regworhe then bailiff of Rothwell, Robert de Secroft, Peter de Autrye (de Alta Ripa), William Reynvile, Nicholas de Barmbowe, Robert the Forester of Berewyke, Adam de Kiddale, Robert de Bereuby (Barrowby), Henry de Byrne, William de Long and others. (*N.D.* Middle of 13th century.)*

3. Charter similar to the foregoing.

Witnesses :—Sir Hugh de Swillington, Sir Adam de Preston,[1] knights, John de Regworhe then Bailiff to the lady Alice de Lascy,[2] Peter de Alta Ripa, William de Raynvill, Elyas de Gerford clerk and others. (*N.D.* Middle of 13th century.)*

4. A similar charter relating to Shippen and "Rodis," paying annually a pound of pepper.

Witnesses :—Sir Hugh de Swynintton, Sir Adam de Preston, Sir Alexander de Ledes,[3] knights, John de Regworhe then bailiff, Adam de Potirton,[4] William de Hillum, Peter de Hauttre (de Alta Ripa), Robert the forester in Berewyk, William Reynvill, William le longe and others. (*N.D.* Middle of 13th century.)*

5. Robert de Walcot confirms to Geoffrey de Walcot "nepoti meo" all his land and buildings in Laysingcroft except a piece of land lying near the "Wellescyk de Manston," also a place which is called 'le Roode,' except a place towards the West Moor, paying a pound of pepper, etc.

Witnesses :—Master John de Richemund then Rector of the Church of Berwyk, William de Northalle of Leedes, William Paytevyn, Alexander de Thyrne, Helyas de Smetheton, Alan Scorcheboof, Ralph de Rohalle, William de Raynvill and others. (*N.D.* Late 13th century.)*

6. Robert de Walcote grants and confirms to Geoffrey de Walcote "nepoti meo" all his lands and appurtenances in Laysingcroft and Scypen which he had of the gift of Robert de Walcote his uncle, "tam in terris dominicis quam in villenagio etiam cum villanis et eorum sequelis et eorum catallis etc," paying to the chief lord of the fee a silver penny at the Feast of St. Michael, and for greater security has delivered to Geoffrey a charter of feoffment of Sir Roger de Quyncy, Earl of Winchester, with a charter of Robert de Walcotys his uncle.

1. Adam de Preston held half a fee in Preston in 1284-5.
2. Widow of Edmund de Lascy who died 1258.
3. Sir Alexander de Ledes was a prominent figure in Yorkshire in the second half of the 13th century and early 14th century. He was a juror on the *Quo Warranto* Inquisition and Coroner for the county 1293. He held lands in Gipton and Kirkby-on-the-Moor.
4. Afterwards Rector of Barwick.

Witnesses :—Master John de Ryche[1] (*sic*) now Rector of the Church of Bervyck, Sir Adam de Potterton,[2] Thomas Page, Robert Forrestar of Berwyck, William de Allerton, William de Beroby, Nicholas de Barnebowe, William de Raynvile, Robert de Bretteby clerk and others. (*N.D.* Late 13th century.)*

7. Indenture between Margaret daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote formerly of Laysencrofte of the one part and William de Baruby otherwise called William de Laysencrofte the elder and Alice his wife sister of the aforesaid Margaret of the other part; Margaret leases to William and Alice for 20 years all that part of her land in Schupyns and in Laysencrofte which she had by right of inheritance as a third part of all the lands and messuages after the death of her late father Geoffrey, her capital messuage with garden and croft, everything except what is situated in the western boundary of Shippen, paying annually to Margaret four marks sterling and three loads of coals from Cathilhead and two loads of turfs from Shippen Marsh (*tres plaustratas carbonum in Cathilhedis ffodendorum et capiendorum et duas plaustratas turbarum in maresco de Schupyns*), and to the chief lord a third part of a pound of pepper or four pence.

Witnesses :—Ralph Walcote Rector of the Church of Berwyk, Nicholas Walcote chaplain, Alan de Baroby, William de Baroby, John de Schupyns, Richard de Scoles, Nicholas de Barnebowe, and many others. At Schupyns 18th October 1262.[3]*

8. Robert de Wallecot appoints as his attorney " consanguineum meum " Geoffrey de Wallecot in respect to his tenements in Leyzincroft and Schupenes and the Roode which he had of the gift of Robert de Wallecot his uncle. At Leyzingcroft the Sunday next after the Conversion of St. Paul, 55 Henry III. (1 February, 1270-1).*

9. Margaret de Schepyns daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote formerly of Laysyngcrofte in her pure widowhood grants to William de Baroby otherwise called William de Laysyngcroft the elder, and Alice his wife her sister, all her lands etc. in Schepyns with three acres of land and meadow in Laysyngcroft lying near to a several pasture belonging to William and Alice called ' Lytylmor ' on the west side of the way leading from Barnbow to Brownmoor, which she had by hereditary

1. Evidently John de Richemund in the previous charter.
2. Afterwards Rector of Barwick.
3. This charter has puzzled me very much. The names agree with those in 13, 14, 15 which are nearly a century later, and I might have been tempted to think there was an error of transcription in the date. But the witnesses entirely fit this date, while 9, 10, 11, which I have been able to compare with the originals, all support the accuracy of this No. 7. Moreover, the original of this very charter of 1262 was produced in the Duchy Court as evidence in the suit referred to above (see pages 9 and 201), and the record of those proceedings show the date and details of this transcript. The only conclusion is that there was a curious coincidence in the repetition of names at the two periods.

right upon the death of her father Geoffrey in the name of her third part, for a sum of money paid her by William and Alice; to have and to hold to them and their heirs, paying to the chief lord of the fee, the lord of Scholes, a third part of a pound of pepper and four pence at Pentecost for all services.

Witnesses :—Gilmyn (Gilmenus) de Grenefeld, Robert de Grenefeld, Alan de Baroby, William de Staynton, Robert son of Walter de Staynton, Robert Hudelyston, Elias de Gerford, Thomas Oustethorpe (Austhorp), William de Sipina (Shippen), and many others. At Shippen 12 October 1277.

10. Margaret de Schupyns daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote formerly of Laysyngcrofte appoints as her attorneys Ralph Walcote chaplain, Robert Scholes and William de Schupyns, to deliver seisin of her lands as granted.

Witnesses and date same as foregoing.

11. Margaret de Scheypyns daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote formerly of Laysyncrofte releases the lands as granted.

Witnesses:—Alan de Baroby, Robert Wayte, Thomas Owstethorpe, William de Sipina, William Jonson, and many others. At Schepyns 19 October 1277.

12. Robert son of Richard de Walcote confirms to Geoffrey de Alueton, his son, a messuage and a bovate of land in the vill of Shippen which Roger Playard formerly held in villenage paying one halfpenny rent.

Witnesses :—Sir Hugh de Swillington, Sir Adam de Preston, knights, John de Reggeworth then bailiff of the lady Alice de Lascy, Master John then Rector of the Church of Berewick,[1] Peter de Alta Ripa of Barnbow, William de Raynvill of the same, William Pictavensis of Heddingley, Elyas de Gerford clerk, and others. (*N.D.* Latter half of 13th century.)*

13. Margaret daughter of Geoffrey de Walcote releases to John, son of William de Laysyngcrofte, her nephew, her lands in Laysyngcrofte and Shippyn. At Laysyngcrofte Wednesday after the Feast of Pentecost 38 Edward III. (15 May, 1364.)

Witnesses :—Sir William son of Warin de Scargill, knight, William de Raygate, John de Barneby of Bramwith, Thomas Elys, Robert de Manston, Thomas de Skelbrok, William de Hull chaplain, John de Thorpe and others.*

1 *i..e.*, John de Richemund.

14. William de Leysingcroft the elder confirms to Matilda de Leysingcroft his daughter for life a messuage and two bovates of land in Shepyn which William son of Loukok and Christiana his wife held of him at will, paying yearly a rose flower at the Feast of St. John Baptist if demanded, and if it should happen that Matilda should die before the said William the land shall revert to him. At Schepyn Tuesday after the Feast of the Assumption 24 Edward III., 17 Aug., 1350.

Witnesses :—John de Dyneley, Robert de Manston, John Helys, William de Barnebowe, William Botiller and others.

15. William de Laysingcroft releases to Matilda his daughter all right and claim in the reversion of a messuage and two bovates of land in Shepen with a garden called Malgarth, lately granted to her for life.

Witnesses :—John de Langton then Mayor of the City of York, William de Burton draper, Robert de fferibi and Richard Candeler then Bailiffs of the City of York, Richard de Amcotes, William de Burgh, William Giry, Richard de Allerton of Mikelgate and others. At York the Thursday after the Annunciation, 1355 (26 Mar.).

16. Matilda daughter of William de Leysingcroft demises to her brother William that messuage and two bovates in Shippen which William son of Loucok and Christiana his wife lately held of William de Leysingcroft, father of Matilda and William, for twelve years from the Feast of St. Barnabas 1355 at the rent of twenty shillings annually. At York on the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle (11 June), 1355.

17. Matilda daughter of William de Laysingcroft releases to John de Laysingcroft all her right and claim in the lands and tenements in Shepyn which she had of the gift of her father and which formerly belonged to Christiana de Shepyn.

Witnesses :—William de Barley, John de Dyneley, Thomas Elis, Thomas Nowell, Thomas de Holme, and many others. Saturday in the Feast of St. Michael (29 Sept.), 1358.

18. William son of William de Laysingcroft releases his right in the same lands to John de Laysingcroft.

Witnesses and date the same.

19. John de Laysingcroft grants all his lands in Laysingcroft, Shyppyn, Barughby and Mykelfeld, with a messuage and nine acres in Barnebo, in trust to John Chambrelayn vicar of the Church of

Whytkyrk, Richard Waite of Austhorpe, Robert de Manston, Peter Walker chaplain and William de Hudylston, to hold to John de Laysingcroft for life, with remainder to Katharine his wife, Geoffrey and Robert his sons.

Witnesses :—Sir Robert de Swylington 'Luncle,' Sir William de Aldeburgh, Sir Thomas de Metham, Sir Robert de Swylington 'le Neveu,' Sir William de Scharghill, knights, James de Raygate, Thomas Elys, Thomas de Dynelay, Gilbert Lardyner, John del Grene and others. At Laysingcroft, the Wednesday before the Feast of St. William, Archbishop of York 44 Edward III. (5 June, 1370).*

20. The foregoing trustees re-enfeoff John de Laysingcroft in all these lands, subject to the conditions named.

Witnesses :—The same. At Laysyngcroft Thursday before the Feast of St. John Baptist, 45 Ed. III., 19 June 1371.*

21. Thomas son of John Elys grants and confirms to John de Laysyngcroft three acres of land with appurtenances in the fields of Shepyn which he had of the gift of William son of William de Barughby his uncle, and which formerly were William de Grenefeld's.

Witnesses :—John de Dynelay, William de Barlay, Robert de Manston, Richard Wayte, Thomas de Castelford, Robert de Edlyngton and others. At Laysyngcroft, the Sunday next after the Feast of St. John of Beverley, 40 Ed. III. (10 May, 1366).

22. Katharine widow of John de Laysyngcroft releases to Geoffrey her son all right in the Manor of Laysyngcroft and in all lands and tenements etc., in Laysyngcroft, Schypin, Barnebow, Beruby, Gerforth, and Mikyllefeld. At Laysyngcroft, 25 May, 49 Edward III. (1375).*

23. Geoffrey de Laysyngcroft secures to his mother, Katharine, an annual charge of four marks for three years and then six marks for life upon his manor of Laysyngcroft and all lands as above. At Laysyngcroft, the Sunday in the Feast of St. John Baptist, 49 Edward III. (24 June, 1375).*

24. Geoffrey de Laysingcroft grants to John Richemond, Robert Nevill, John Wodrouf, Robert Barston,[1] John Lascy and Robert Manston, his manor of Laysingcroft and all his lands in Milforth, Schepin, Mickelfeld, Barnebow, Beruby and Garforth subject to certain trusts.

1. This might be Marston, and so in No. 26.

Witnesses :—John Elys, William Grenefeld, Thomas Wate, William Roudon, William Grene and others. At Laysingcroft, Sunday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, 1 Ric. II. (23 Aug., 1377).*

25. The above trustees regrant all the lands to Katharine, widow of John de Lasingcroft.

Witnesses :—Robert Passelew, William Grenefeld, John Scotte of Newton, Richard Wayte and others. At Laysingcroft, Saturday before the F. of the Assumption of the B.V.M., 3 Ric. II. (13 Aug., 1379).*

26. Katharine releases to Geoffrey her son all these lands subject to a payment to her of 10 marks a year.

Witnesses :—John Maras, Denis Maras, Robert Rivill, Robert Barston and others. At Laysingcroft, Sunday before the F. of St. Bartholomew, 3 Ric. II. (21 Aug., 1379).*

27. Nicholas Gascoigne grants to Robert Ryvell of Scarthyngwell and Katharine his wife an annual rent of 7 marks sterling out of the lands formerly belonging to Geoffrey de Laysyngcroft, son of the said Katharine, in Shippen etc. for life of Katharine. At Saxton, 21 November, 1392, 16 Ric. II.*

28. Nicholas Gascoigne settles the manor of Lasyngcroft and other lands in the county of York upon John Thwatis of Lofthouse, William Austhorpe rector of Dyghton and Robert Rawdon of Aburford, in trust for himself and his wife Mary, with remainder to his wife for her life. At Lasyngcroft, 8 March, 7 Hen. V. (1419-20).*

29. John Thwaytes, esquire, demises to William Gascoigne, son and heir of John Gascoigne late of Laysyngcroft, lands in the manor of Laysyngcroft with its appurtenances in Shyppyn and Baroweby, in which, with other lands, he had been enfeoffed together with William Austhorpe rector of Dighton and Robert Raudon late of Abirford now dead, by Nicholas Gascoigne grandfather of William.

Witnesses :—Ralph Graystok, John Langton, William Plompton, knights, William Scargill, Henry Vavasour, esquires, John Langton, William Scargill, junior, esquires, Nicholas del More and others. At Laysyngcroft 12 January, 26 Hen. VI. (1447-8).*

30. William Gascoigne, son and heir of John Gascoigne, demises the premises as above to Sir Ralph Graystoke and Isabella his wife, late wife of John Gascoigne, for the term of Isabella's life.

Witnesses :—Sir John Langton, Sir William Plompton, Sir William Mauleverer, Henry Vavasour, etc. At Lasingcroft, 14 Jan., 26 Hen. VI. (1447-8).*

31. Sir John de Crumbewell grants to William de Lasingcroft all the lands, tenements, rents and services which he had in the vill of Shippen belonging to his manor of Parlington, for the term of his life, paying 2 shillings annually and making two appearances annually at his court of Parlington.

Witnesses :—Humphrey rector of Aberford, John Elys, Thomas le Gayte of Leeds, Thomas de Mohaut, Robert the chaplain and others. At Parlington, Wed. after the Conv. of St. Paul, 7 Ed. III. (27 January, 1332-3).*

32. Alan Playard of Schipen grants to William his son and Emma daughter of William Com all his lands in Schipen.

Witnesses :—William de Laysingcroft, William de Beruby, Henry Hanecok, Thomas Osmund, Robert de Ousthorpe clerk, and others. At Schipen, 24 June, 1342.*

33. William son of Reginald Raynvill of Barnebow grants to William son of Alan Playerd of Schepyn a rent of two shillings proceeding out of a toft and croft in Schepyn which the said William Playerd holds of him and which he had of the gift of Simon son of Thomas son of Henry de Penygeston, in exchange for two acres of arable land lying in Oldefield in the fields of Barnebow which William Playard received at the death of his father Alan and which William Raynvill has of him to farm.

Witnesses :—Thomas son of John Elis, John Dyneley, William Baroby, Henry Hankok, Robert Ousthorpe, Robert Edlyngton, William Boteler, William Hillom, John Totty and others. At Schepyn, 2 February, 1348-9.*

34. William son of Alan Playerd of Schepyn grants to William son of Reginald Raynvill of Barnebow two acres of arable land in Oldefeld in the common fields of Barnebow which the said William son of Reginald held of him at farm, and which he had by inheritance after the death of his father Alan, in exchange for a rent of two shillings from the grantor's toft and croft in the vill of Schepyn, which William son of Alan held of William son of Reginald by paying to William son of Reginald two shillings.

Witnesses :—William Laysingcroft, Thomas son of John Elis, John Dyneley, William Baroby, gentlemen, William Totty, William Waytt, Thomas de Castilford, Robert Ousthorpe clerk, William Boteler. At Barnebow in the Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. (2 Feb.), 1348-9.

35. John Playard of Schepyn grants his lands and tenements in Schepyn to John de Croft chaplain.

Witnesses :—John Grenefeld, William de Beruby, Robert Hanecok, Robert de Haull and others. At Schepyn, Feast of St. Helena, 8 Hen. V. (1419).*

36. John de Croft chaplain grants to John Playard of Schepyn and Joan daughter of John Tomson ' quondam servus ' of Nicholas Gascoigne and their heirs, the lands and tenements which he had lately by the feoffment of the said John Playard.

Witnesses :—John Grenefeld, Robert Rawdon of Abyrford, Richard Rawdon of the same, Robert Hanecok and others. At Schepyn, the Sunday after the Feast of St. Helena, 8 Hen. V. (3 Sep., 1419).*

37. "Elyas de Gerford clericus" confirms to Agnes his daughter, wife of Adam de Preston, and heirs of Agnes, a windmill in 'Schypinrode' which he had of the gift of Roger son of Elyas of Schypin, remainder to grantor.

Witnesses :—Adam de Preston, John de Staynton, Robert of the same, William de ' Berilby,' Alfred de Manston, William de Raynevill, Thomas Page of Ousthorpe and others. At Schypin, 3rd January, 1301-2.*

38. Adam son of Thomas de Preston and Agnes his wife confirm to Elyas de Gerford, clerk, the windmill and wood and other appurtenances in the vill of Shippen, which they had of the gift of Elyas, he paying annually to them four shillings and having the right to cut down three hundred trees.

Witnesses :—John de Staynton, Robert of the same, John son of Henry de Penigeston, William de ' Berilby,' Thomas Page of Oustorpe, Alfred de Manston, William de Raynvill of Barnbu, John son of Nicholas of the same, John Haverings of the same, and others. At Schypin, 11th March, 1301-2.

39. William son of Elyas of Garforthe confirms to William the clerk of Allerton a messuage with buildings in the vill of Shepene, with twelve acres of land in ' Schepenrode ' which Roger son of Elyas of Shepen formerly held, also the windmill in Shepen, paying thirty-six shillings rent.

Witnesses :—Adam de Preston, William de Bergheby, William de Laysyngcrofte, Robert son of Custance de Gerforth, Reginald of the Morhouses, John de Gerforth and others. (*N.D.* Early 14th century.)*

40. William son of Elyas of Gerford clerk confirms to William de Laysingcroft and Matilda daughter of Robert de Staynton of Gerford, a messuage with buildings in the vill of Schypen and all other lands except the messuage which Roger son of Elyas of Schypen formerly held, also the windmill and wood in Schypen pertaining to the said messuage.

Witnesses :—John de Staynton, William Hillum, John son of Henry de Penigeston, William de Beruby, Alfred de Manston, Jordan de Kynington, Reginald de Raynevill of Barnbu, Robert son of Custance de Gerford, William Fronteys of Barwick, Alan de Beruby and others. (*N.D.*)*

41. Alice widow of William son of Elyas the clerk of Gerford quitclaims to William de Laysingcroft and William de Grenefeld her right in a messuage and an assart with a windmill in the vill of Sipen.

Witnesses :—John son of Henry de Peningston, Jordan de Kynington, William de Beryeby and Robert son of Walter de Staynton, Robert de Hudeleston, John son of Elyas de Gerford and many others. At Gerford, Monday after the Feast of St. Ambrose, 2 Edward II. (April 7, 1309).*

42. Richard de Standene of Cliderau grants to John de Morlay the windmill, two messuages and all the lands and tenements and the wood in the vill of Schipyn which he had of the feoffment of Henry son of Adam de Grimstham of Silton.

Witnesses :—Jordan de Kynington, John his son, William de Tranfeld, John de Hycylleston, John son of John de Gerford, William de Westham, and others. At Gerford, Sunday before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope (7 March), 1333-4.*

De Banco Roll, No. 284, Hilary, 5 Edw. III. m. 108d., (1330-1), Yorks. Geoffrey de Walecote, by Richard de Lutterworth his attorney, demands against William de Leysyngcroft 2 messuages 1 toft and 111 acres of land with appurtenances in Berewyk near Aberford, and against William le Lardener 30 acres of land with appurtenances in the same vill, and against Alan Playard 2 acres of land with appurtenances in the same vill, whereof Robert de Walcote, kinsman of the said Geoffrey, whose heir he is, was seised in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died in the time of King Henry III. And from him the fee descended to one Richard, as brother and heir, because Robert died without heir of himself. Then to William, as son and heir of Richard, then to Geoffrey, as son and heir of William.

And William de Leysyngcroft and the others, by Roger de Shirburn their attorney, come. And William le Lardener says that he holds the tenements demanded against him for term of his life of the said William de Leysyngecroft, whom he vouches to warranty. And Alan says that he holds to him and to his heirs by the demise of Geoffrey de Alueton, father of the said William de Leysyngcroft, whose heir he is, which same Geoffrey bound himself and his heirs to warranty. William de Leysyngcroft warrants to them in the form aforesaid. And as well concerning the tenements demanded against him as concerning the tenements which he warrants to the said William le Lardener and Alan, he says that he ought not to answer to the aforesaid Geoffrey therefor. He says that heretofore, before John de Vaux and his associates, Justices in Eyre in the County of York, in the Octave of St. John the Baptist, 7 Edw. I. (1279), the said William, father of Geoffrey de Walcote, whose heir he is, arraigned a certain assize of *mort d'ancestre* concerning 1 messuage 3 tofts 4 bovates and 20 acres of land with appurtenances in Leysyngcroft and Shippeneys, which are hamlets of the said town of Berewyk (and which tenements are the same tenements now demanded), against one Geoffrey de Haulton, tenant of 1 toft 1 bovate of land and 2 parts of 1 messuage, 1 bovate and 20 acres of land, except 2 acres of land, and against Eva, who was the wife of Robert de Walcote, tenant of 1 toft 1 bovate of land, and a third part of 1 messuage 1 bovate and 20 acres of land, and against Robert de Walcote, tenant of 1 toft 1 bovate of land and a moiety of 1 acre of land, and against Reginald Playard, tenant of 1 acre of land, of the aforesaid tenements, concerning the death of Robert de Walcote, uncle of the same William, under whose seisin Geoffrey de Walcote now demands; in which assize of *mort d'ancestre* it was convicted by the recognitors that the said Robert, kinsman of Geoffrey, did not die seised of the same tenements. And this record of assize was made under the King's seal. Wherefore they (the defendants) demand judgment, etc.

And Geoffrey says that the tenements which he now demands are not the same tenements as those contained in the record aforesaid.

Issue was joined, and a jury was summoned, but Geoffrey did not appear, and judgment was given against him by default.

Placita Coram Rege, Mich. Term, 14 Edw. III., Roll 167, A.D. 1340. William son of William de Bergeby was attached to make answer to Hugh de Hastings in a plea of trespass for that he had depastured with his cattle the oats of Hastings at Laysenby (Lasingcroft) and Shepyn.

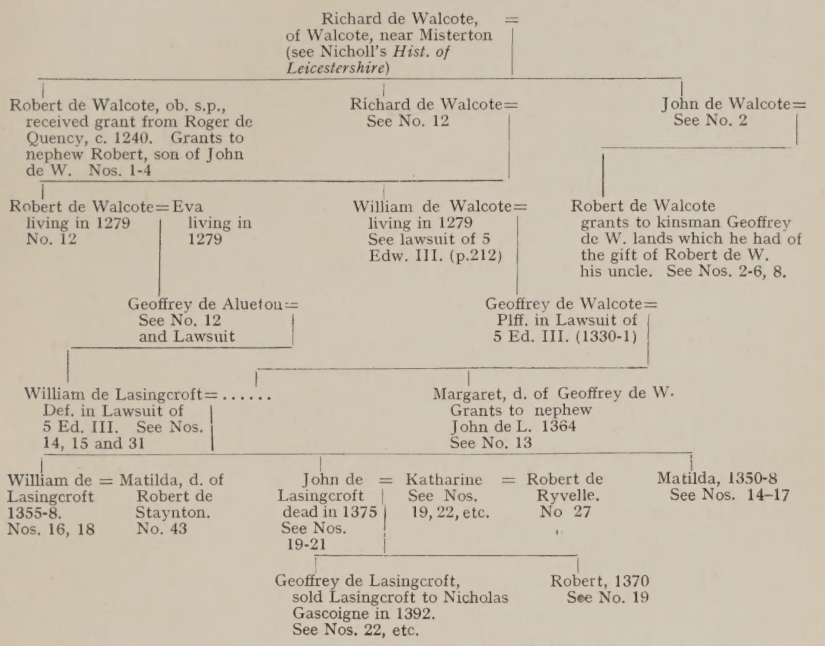
Bergeby says that Shepin is a hamlet of Berewyk and that in Berewyk there are two places which are called Litle More and Newebrok of which the lady the Queen is lady of the soil and in which he with others used to have common appertaining to his tenement.

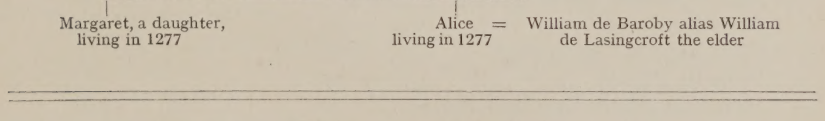
The jurors say that these two places were never common but were the several soil of William de Lasencroft whose estate the said Hugh has, and he (Bergeby) did by force and arms that damage of 20s. therefore he is in mercy.

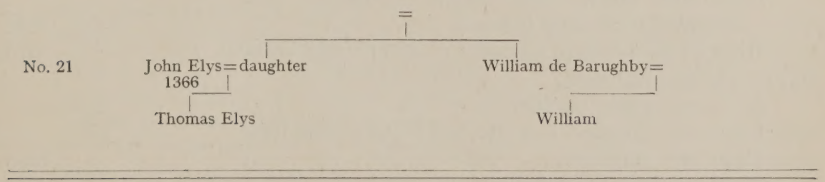
[In the roll following William de Lasencrofte impleads William son of William de Bergeby for like trespass there and he is found guilty by the jurors to the damage of 5 marks.]

FAMILIES OF DE WALCOTE AND DE LASINGCROFT.

The charters and the *De Banco Roll* of 5 Edw. III. furnish the following genealogical materials; they can hardly be worked into a satisfactory pedigree.


Richard de Walcote, of Walcote, near Misterton (see Nicholl's *Hist. of Leicestershire*)
Robert de Walcote, ob. s.p., received grant from Roger de Quency, c. 1240. Grants to nephew Robert, son of John de W. Nos. 1-4
Richard de Walcote= See No. 12
John de Walcote= See No. 2
Robert de Walcote= living in 1279 No. 12
Eva living in 1279
William de Walcote= living in 1279 See lawsuit of 5 Edw. III. (p.212)
Robert de Walcote grants to kinsman Geoffrey de W. lands which he had of the gift of Robert de W. his uncle. See Nos. 2-6, 8.
Geoffrey de Alueton= See No. 12 and Lawsuit
Geoffrey de Walcote= Plff. in Lawsuit of 5 Ed. III. (1330-1)
William de Lasingcroft= ..... Def. in Lawsuit of 5 Ed. III. See Nos. 14, 15 and 31
Margaret, d. of Geoffrey de W. Grants to nephew John de L. 1364 See No. 13
William de Lasingcroft 1355-8. Nos. 16, 18
Matilda, d. of Robert de Staynton. No. 43
John de Lasingcroft dead in 1375 See Nos. 19-21
Katharine See Nos. 19, 22, etc.
Robert de Ryvelle. No 27
Matilda, 1350-8 See Nos. 14–17
Geoffrey de Lasingcroft, sold Lasingcroft to Nicholas Gascoigne in 1392. See Nos. 22, etc.
Robert, 1370 See No. 19


Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11.
Geoffrey de Walcote= dead in 1262
Margaret, a daughter, living in 1277
Alice living in 1277
William de Baroby alias William de Lasingcroft the elder



Ralph de Walcote, Rector of Barwick in 1262. See No. 7

Ralph Walcote, Chaplain in 1277. See No. 10.

Nicholas Walcote, Chaplain in 1262. See No. 7.

INVENTORY AT LASINGCROFT IN 1577.

Anno Domini 1557.

The Inventorye of all the goods of John Gascoygne of Laysyngecrofte thelder deceased xxv novebr.

In the Hall.

Fyrst a counter	xiijs	iiijd
Item iiij formes	ijs	
Item one coberte	vs	
Item ij chares	iijs	
Item one hangynge	vjs	
Item one long settell		xijd
Item one iron chymnay	xvs	
Item one arke [a large chest]	vijs	
Item one chyste		xxd
Item ij jaks and one sallette [2 leather coats and a light helmet]	ijs	
Item vj bylls and battell axys	vjs	
Item ij payre of splentes [a protection for the inside of the arms] iiij gorgets [protection for throat] and a payre of old curetes [cuirasses]	xs	
Item ij mayls [bags] and ij payre of gyrthes	ijs	
Item one payre of trase		jd
Item ij knotts of cord		ijd

In ye inner chappel chamber.

Item one presser	vs	

In the grete chamber.

Item one lyttle coberte		iiijd
Item one grete coberte	xxs	
Item one payre of bedstoks [bed-frames] ..		xijd
Item one whylbed [bed on castors]	iijs	
Item one forme		iiijd
Item one arke	vs	
Item ij tables one longe and a shorte ..	vs	
Item ij formes	iijs	
Item paynted hangyngs	xxxvjs	
Item iij chares	iijs	
Item one grete fflanders chyste	xijs	
Item one stand bed with a tester and hangyngs of saye [serge]	xiijs	iiijd
Item iij formes and iij bofet stoles [buffet stools]		xijd

In the parler chamber.

Item one grete presser	xxs	
Item one tresbed [trestle bed] and a whylbed	xijs	
Item one coberte		iiijd
Item paynted hangyngs		xijd

In the parler.

Item one tresbede	xs	
Item one counter	xiijs	iiijd
Item one whylbed	ijs	

Item one iron payle		ijd
Item one chare		xijd
Item one payre of tables		xijd
Item one wat...		
Item one tostyng iron		ijd
Item one mase boke [mass book]	vjs	
Item one ynglyshe salter [psalter)		xijd
Item one coronale [the head of a jousting lance, so constructed as to unhorse a knight but not to wound]	ijs	
Item one payre of bedstoks		xijd
In ye mayds parler.		
Item one forme planke		xijd
Item one sconse [candlestick]		ijd
Item one stonebottell		ijd
In ye nether chamber.		
Item iij payre of bedstoks and one whylbed	vjs	viijd
Item one grete coberte	xijs	
Item one longe sattell		xijd
Item one forme		jd
Item one arke with certayne fethers ..	iiijs	
Item one ambrye [cupboard]		iiijd
Item one payre of bedstoks		xijd
Item one old loke [lock]		iiijd
Item old hangyngs		xvjd
Item one fayre troghe	iijs	iiijd
In ye nurseye.		
Item one old presser	ijs	
Item one chyste	iijs	iiijd
Item ij payre of bedstoks	ijs	
Item one forme		ijd
Item one lytle table		ijd
Item paynted hangyngs with a tester [the covering over the head of a bed]		xxd
Item one saddell		xxd
In the welgarthe parler.		
Item one payre of bedstoks		xijd
Item iij stoles		iiijd
Item j screyne		vjd
In the welgarthe chamber.		
Item one spynnynge whyll		xd
Item one lyne whyll [flax wheel]		vjd
Item ij payre of garne [yarn] spyndles ..		ijd
Item one dussan of oxbose [bows of wood that go round the necks of oxen] ..		iiijd
Item vij shole evenes and j spayd oven		viijd
Item vj garthes for tubes [hoops or bands for tubs]		iiijd
Item v iron freats for waynes [hoops for wagons] one hayre tether wythe swape [bar] and swyveles	ijs	
Item iij grete planks saune	ijs	vjd

Item certayne cartymber to ye number of lxxx with xij or xvj peyce of other saune tymber and one peace croke [bent] ..	viijs	
In the wherne house chamber [mill house].		
Item xxv sawne bords and ij sawne planks	xvijs	
Item one payre of bedstocks		viijd
Item xij tresles		xd
Item one hundred of hart latts [hard laths)..		xd
Item one payre of bedstoks		viijd
Item one longe lather	ijs	vjd
In the malt chamber.		
Item ij sawne bords		xvjd
Item iij formes		xvjd
In the rychamber.		
Item one payre of weyscales		iiijd
Item ij sekes [sacks]	ijs	
Item iij haspes of yarne [a skein, definitely a fourth part of a spindle]		vjd
Item hempe a ston [a stone of hemp] ..	ijs	vjd
Item one hamper		viijd
In the bakhouse.		
Item one grete lead [a vat or copper] ..	xxiiijs	iiijd
Item one maskfat [mash-vat] with a stone troghe	viijs	iiijd
Item one tube		viijd
Item ij swyndlestoks [swingle stocks, swingling is the first operation in dressing flax] ..		id
Item one old barell and a chyrne		iiijd
Item one soo [a large tub] a moldyngebord [kneading board]		vjd
In the boltynghouse [where wheat, &c., is sifted].		
Item ij troghes		xijd
Item one botyngtone		vjd
Item one mealsyve		iijd
Item one temse and j temsecloth [a cloth for sifting or bolting meal]		xd
Item ij baskets		viijd
Item one chymnell [tub]	ijs	
Item one pooke [sack] j doghshyte		viijd
In ye mylkhouse.		
Item ij cales		vjd
Item ij mylkhousebords		xd
Item j chesetroghe		ijd
Item iij chesfats		vjd
Item iij mylk bolles		viijd
In ye wernhouse [mill house].		
Item one payre of wernes [hand mills] ..	xvjs	viijd
Item one hempe troghe and iiij hempmells [hemp-hammers]		viijd
Item one verges pres [verjuice press].. ..		xijd
In ye welgarth [well yard].		
Item certayne coles	iijs	iiijd
Item one bokkete [bucket]		xxd
Item a welrope		

In ye cytchynge.

Item a brasynge morter	xiijs	iiijd
Item one stone morter		xijd
Item one payre of musterd quernes [mills] ..		xijd
Item ij bords		xijd
Item stoilles [stools]		ijd
Item one tube		vjd
Item one styghe [ladder]		ijd
Item ij shellfes		ijd
Item one bake borde		jd
Item one cayne caulle [a basket of cane] ..		iiijd
Item one pair of iron gallonse [gallon measures] with fyve iron huikes		xijd
Item ii pair of tonges		xviijd
Item one sheshe cruke [a fire shovel] and one skomer [skimmer]		iiijd
Item one pair of Iron rakes	vs	
Item ij schoppynges knyves		iiijd
Item one iron brandrythe [tripod for holding pots over a fire]		xijd
Item one bruikeynge iron [for broaching or spitting meat, etc., for cooking]		vjd
Item towe grete irone spytes		vjd
Item one less spytte and a lamperone [lamprey] spyt		xijd
Item vj brass pottes	lvjs	
Item iij pair of pott huikes		xij
Item v cautheranes and panes [cauldrons and pans]		
Item one coper pan		

In the over Larder.

Item one cressett [an open lamp]		xijd
Item one fryinge pan		xijd
Item one chyrne and one salte pye		vjd
Item ij tables		viijd
Item certayne talo to the valow of iij stone..	viijs	
Item one saltynge kytt [salting box].. ..		iiijd

In the nether Larder.

Item one troghe		xxd
Item one tube		vjd
Item one bottell of stone		ijd

In the kylne.

Item one seastraune [cistern]	v^{li}	
Item one kilne haire		vd
Item one flaske vij kyts		xijd

In the buterye.

Item lii peyce of pewther	liiijs	
Item v candlestyks one chaufynge dysh and iiij stone saultes	xs	
Item towe goblets with towe couerynges ..		
Item one sylver salt with a couer		
Item xiij syllver spoines		

Item one chales [chalice]			
Item xj crewses [drinking cups]			xijd
Item one boxe of rounde trenshers			iiijd
Item xij other trenshers			ijd
Item one great arke		vjs	
Item towe coberds		xijs	
Item ij shelves			ijd
Item ij kymmeles [tubs]		vs	
Item one gillifatt [wort vat]		vjs	
Item one maunde [basket]			ijd
Item towe varges [verjuice] barrelles			xvjd
Item ij foistes [wine casks]			xijd
Item x bear barrells		vjs	viijd
Item v stands		iijs	vjd
Item j bread aumberye		ijs	
Item one leape [basket]			ijd
Item one cobberd for potts			ijd
Item one haver aumberye [oats cupboard] ..		iijs	vjd
Item one lattone [tin] ladle			viijd
Item one lytle maund			jd
Item one stone bottell			ijd
Beddynge.			
Item iiij fether beds iiij boulsters ix pillowes	iiij[li]		
Item v matteres		xxvs	
Item one couerynge of tapster worke ..		xls	
Item ij red coueryngs		vjs	viijd
Item xv couerlets		xs	
Item x blankets and one pair of fustyanes blankets		xxs	
Item xxj pair of shytes	iiij[li]	xs	
Item vij pyllowe beares [pillow cases] ..		vijs	
Naprye wair.			
Item xiij table clothes of the whyche ij ys dyper		xxxvijs	
Item xij dyper napkens		xs	
Item x other napkynes		iiijs	ijd
Item v towells of the whyche one ys dyeper ..		xs	
Item vj oversea quyshynys [foreign cushions]		xxs	
Item v carpet quyshynyes		viijs	iiijd
.....			
Item iij stande hekes [racks]		iiijs	
Item xxvj holle peyce of tymbere		xlvjs	iiijd
Item xxx peyce of clyfe [cut] tymbre ..		viijs	
Item the tyre of an old bund [iron bound] wayne		xs	
Item one payre of newe wayne raythes [frames for lengthening the body of a wagon to carry hay]		iijs	iiijd
Item one wudcaste of fyer wud to the valewe of vj lode		vjs	
Item one great ashe in the chappell garth syde		vjs	
Item certain corne in the laythe [barn] to the valewe of three quarters of wheat and barley		xxxs	
Item three quarters of pease and ootes ..		xxs	

Item ij lode of haye		xs	
Item xiij acre of herd corne [hard corn] in the fyld of wheat and rye	xiij^{li}		
In the Chappell.			
Item table of aulleplaster [alabaster] ..		xxs	
Item one candlestyke of brase and one candlestyk of iron			xijd
Item one sakeryn bell			ijd
Item one halywaterfat [holy water vessel] ..			xxd
.....			
Item one braune [brawn, *i.e.* a boar].. ..		xijs	
Item one seive		vjs	viijd
Item iij haldynge swyne [*i.e.* those held or kept, for breeding]		viijs	
Item one nage one mere and one stage [a stag, *i.e.* a gelding over a year old]	iij^{li}		
Item xviij dukes		iiijs	vjd
Item vj kye [cows]	ix^{li}		
Item iij gange [3 sets] of felowes ii axeltrese and towe plewe beames		xijs	
Item one gronstone [grindstone]			xxd
In the clok chamber.			
One cloke and one chyme	v^{li}		
Item a payre of bedstoks			xijd

Chapter XII.

SCHOLES AND ITS MANOR.

Scholes[1] is a hamlet two miles west of Barwick. Until a hundred years ago it consisted of a few houses scattered along the southern edge of Winnmoor, but the enclosure of the commons has led to great alteration. It is now a growing village, with its own little church served from Barwick, already taking something of a suburban character.

Morwick[2] was a village neighbouring to Scholes, lying out on the moor ; it has practically lost its separate existence and new comers would hardly find it. In old days the road from Barwick to Leeds ran through Scholes and across the moor through Morwick, but on the making of the new road from Scholes Lane End to Stanks and Seacroft, affording a more direct access to Leeds, the older way fell into comparative disuse.

The population of Scholes village was never large. At one time, beyond all existing records, there was a manor house here. It must have been built by a Saxon lord, for no one of the later occupants of the manor of whom we have knowledge dwelt here. The capital messuage mentioned in later years as being let to different tenants, as many as eight at a time, was only the site of the manor house itself with perhaps some inconsiderable buildings. It was probably in the village and may have been where the present Scholes Hall stands. John Vevers and Richard his son were in 1630 tenants of what was described as a parcel of the capital messuage whereon was a cottage, and it is quite likely that the Vevers who built the Hall did so on the site of the far older house.

The manor of Scholes has been for some hundreds of years administered with Barwick. Though not mentioned in Domesday, there is no doubt it was granted with Barwick to Ilbert de Lascy, but early in the reign of Henry III. it had come into the hands of Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester, who, as chief lord, granted to Robert de Walcote land at Lasingcroft in the lordship of Scholes.[3] By an undated charter,[4] Roger de Quency granted to Edmund de Lascy the manors of Kippax and Scholes; the transaction was doubtless in 38 Hen. III. (1253-4), when a fine was levied by which Edmund was to have these two manors in exchange for Elmsall for life.[5] It would be interesting to know how de Quency had come into possession of these manors.[6] Possibly it was through the marriage of John de Lascy with

1. Scholes is derived from Old Norse *Skâli*, a hut. It appears as Scales or Skales in some of the earlier documents. 2. Morwick has an A.S. derivation meaning the village on the moor. 3. See p. 203.
4. See p. 230 and also *P.R.O.,D. of L., Cowcher*, vol. i. 168, No. 12 and 169 No. 13.
5. *P.R.O., D. of L. Misc.*, 1-36.
6. While de Quency held Kippax he had a dispute with the Convent of St. John's, Pontefract, concerning the advowson of Kippax Church. John de Lascy, whose father, Roger, had received it from Alan son of Rolland, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland (*D. of L. Cowcher*, i. 167), had given it to the convent in 1233, and de Quency supposed that when he got the manor he was to have the advowson too. The dispute came before the king who is said to have decided in favour of the convent, but when de Quency granted the manor to Edmund de Lascy he included the advowson, which hardly looks as if he had relinquished his claim. *P.R.O., D. of L. Cowcher*, i. 174, No. 34. *Chartulary of St. John, Pontefract*, vol. i., Charters 24 and 52.

Margaret de Quency, Roger's niece, at which time a fine was made between Roger de Quency of the one part, and John de Lascy and Margaret, his wife, of the other,[1] concerning the inheritance of Saer de Quency, late Earl of Winchester. It may be that in connexion with that settlement Kippax and Scholes had found their way into de Quency's hands.

At Christmas, 1256, a marriage was arranged between Henry de Lascy, son of Edmund, and Margaret, daughter of Sir William Longespee, who gave his daughter as marriage portion his manors of Burencestre and Middelton, while Edmund de Lascy gave her Kippax and Scholes for life.[2] When she died they came to her husband.

Scholes is more fortunate than Barwick in the survival of two earlier Minister's Accounts, those for 1295 and 1303-4. They are worth reproducing in a translation.

1295.

SKALES. Oliver de Stanesfeud, Constable, and Walter the Reeve render their account.[3]

Arrears	48 :	$4\frac{1}{4}$
1 lb. of pepper of rent of Matilda de Lesingcroft		12
Herbage sold about the fish pond		12
Fine of William son of Nicholas for entry of the land formerly Peter le Wyte's	6 :	8
Increase of the toft formerly John de Haldeworth's		14
Farm of Skales and Morwyke	£8 : 17 :	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Chevage of Adam Skot		6
A plot of meadow called Fallis	19 :	0
Herbage of the garden	12 :	6
Perquisites of the Hallmote		15
From the demesnes put to farm	28 :	1
Two plots of meadow put at farm	8 :	0
A place called Suwynsick	9 :	0
From the bark, branches and coperon (? twigs or chips) of 4 oaks and 2 alneor (? alders)	9 :	4
Turfs sold		1
Sea coals	nil	
Of the wardship of the third part of the tenement formerly Robert de Walcote's in Schipin and Lesingcroft which happened by the death of the wife of the said Robert who held in dower, and it is still ordered to be surveyed	25 :	0
Sum of Receipts	£17 : 14 :	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Expenses. Carrying venison to Pontefract		12
Delivered to the serjeant of le Roundhaye	28 :	0
Sum less expenses and deliveries	£15 : 8 :	$11\frac{3}{4}$

1. *D. of L. Cowcher*, vol. ii., fol. 208, No. 10.
2. *Ibid.* vol. ii., fol. 134 (a). The two manors are in Oxfordshire: Burencestre is Bicester (A.S. Bernaceaster), Middelton is Middleton-Stoney 4 miles west of Bicester.
3. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, bundle 1, No. 1, 23-24 Ed. I. The total is wrong in this account and also in that which follows.

Scales[1]	1303-4	
Arrears of last account		37 : 8
Demesne Farm		28 : 1
Herbage of Capital Messuage		20 : 0
Bark of 16 ' Bletrones ' (young trees) sold for the mill of Castleford		2 : 6
Merchet of Agnes daughter of Hull		2 : 0
Fine of Matilda widow of Walter the Reeve that she may hold her husband's tenement till the full age of her son		13 : 4
Rents and farms of Scales and Morwyke		£9 : 2 : 4¼
1 lb. of pepper of rent sold		12
Farm of the Mill		26 : 8
From the Dovecote		nil
Sea coal sold		4 : 1
Leirwyt of two women		18
Increase of the tenement of Eleanor de Birne and Adam Scott		8
A place called Thurstonshagh		4 : 6
From branches felled for the game and an oak felled for the mill		20 : 6
From the acknowledgment of William Cokhebed .		6
From perquisites of the Halmote		3 : 7
Of which. To the Reeve for his service		3 : 0
Stipend of the Parker		6 : 8
Mowing and making hay etc. in Suwynsyk		4 : 10
Felling branches for the palings of the park		4 : 5
Mending the palings of the same		3 : 11½
Repairing and raising the head of the pond and carrying earth for the same ..		12 : 6
In making and placing 114 rods of pale about the pond		38 : 0
Carrying the said palings		32 : 8¾
Mending the Chamber of the Parker ..		14
Mending the Mill with 1 axle and 1 rod ..		7 : 3
For free alms		6 : 8
Total Receipts ..		£17 : 8 : 11¼
Less		12 : 2 : 6
		5 : 6 : 5

of which 50s. 1¼d. are the arrears of Walter formerly Reeve.

Upon the death of Henry de Lascy, 5 Feb., 1309-10, we get a valuation of the manor.[2] There were then 3 acres of meadow worth 3 shillings an acre per annum, certain pastures worth 4 shillings, a park one league in circuit worth 6 shillings, a windmill worth 5 shillings, 72 acres of land in demesne let to tenants at the will of the lord at 4 pence per acre, and at Morwick certain villeins who held in bondage 72 acres and paid 4 pence an acre. The total is given as £3 12s. 0d.

1. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, bundle 1, No. 2, 32-33, Ed. I.
2. *Inq. p.m.* taken 3 March, 4 Ed.II. (1310-11).

When the unfortunate Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was executed in 1321 the value was greater.[1] The chief messuage and the demesne lands were alone valued at £10 4s. 11½d., farms of cottars at 7 shillings, twenty autumn works of bondmen and cottars, 3s. 4d., agistment of the park, 8d., pannage, 5 shillings, and the pleas and perquisites of Halmotes 50 shillings per annum, altogether £13 10s. 11½d.

The possessions of Earl Thomas were given to Edmund, brother to Edward II., and then to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III., but the attainder of Thomas being reversed his brother Henry was allowed to succeed to the earldom and the estates. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, son to the brother of Thomas, was the next owner and died in 1360 seised of the Honour of Pontefract, and this manor was then valued at a total of £16 15s. 10d.[2]

The earliest detailed description is in a Survey of the year 1341.[3] There is then one free tenant, William de Laysingcroft, paying a pound of pepper or twelve pence ; eleven bondmen paying a total of £9 7s. 2½d. in rent, and 3s. 4d. for reaping works ; six terminaries paying 9s. 8d. ; and certain farms paying 45s.[4] Besides these ordinary rentals, one bondman has licence to gather "*minutos fisticulos siccos et vento prostratos*" in the wood of Scholes ; the whole community pays threepence a year for a path through the demesne meadow to the well and for the use of the water ; the mill is let to John Ellis, at will, for 30s., 'though worth but 28s.' ; the park, containing 90 acres of arable, with a certain place called Spyghtley, being land with pasture, is worth, after allowing for repairs to fences and the parker's livery, 100s., yet it is leased to the wife of John Manston for £6 13s. 4d. An interesting fine is that of two pence each paid by Robert Lambe and Robert Hull for chevage (*chevagium*),[5] they being bondmen of the lord who are living without the lordship and make this payment for licence to be absent from the soil to which they belong. The total annual value of the manor had now reached £20 11s. 5½d.

There is a Bailiff's Account for 1414-5 showing receipts for the year £29 13s. 5½d., and expenses 14s.[6] The receipts include 5s. from 'Chemynage' on Winmoor. This was, and is, a right to levy toll upon every stranger 'not being a commoner' who should cross the moor. Various theories have been advanced for its original levying, one popular suggestion being that in return for the payment the lord of the manor provided a guide or escort for persons travelling across the moor, which has led to the proposal that as the necessity for that had ceased the impost should no longer be charged. But the oldest, and indeed all, records are quite clear that it was a toll in the

1. *Inq. p.m.* taken 1 Ed. III., No. 88. 2. *P.R.O., Inq. p.m.*, 35 Ed. III., p. 1, No. 122.
3. *P.R.O., D. of L. Rentals and Surveys*, bundle 10, No. 5.
4. For names of tenants see p. 300. 5. Or 'capitagium.'
6. *Compotus* of John Dyconson, Bailiff of the Manor for the year Michaelmas to Michaelmas 2 to 3 Hen. V. (*G. MSS.*).

sense that we still understand, and it is equally clear that the right to levy it was, in 1796, carefully reserved to the lord of the manor by Parliament when there was as little need for a guide as in the present day.

The oldest reference is in the bailiff's account of 1415, the next is the Survey of 1424-5 which states "William Norton holds the cheminage beyond Wynmore and pays per annum 5s." Again, in the Survey of this manor dated 7 January, 1610-11 "There is belonging to the Manor of Scholes a certain custom or toll called Chiminage or Morage mentioned in the ancient Cowcher remaining in the Castle of Pontefract: which is a penny for every waine, cart or pair of wheels which shall pass over Winmore alias Scholes More being the Queen's Majestie's waste: which custom is to be paid by strangers not being Commoners which shall pass over the same Common." This ancient custom was set forth also in a Survey in 1630, and it was recognized by the Inclosure Act of 1796 which provided "That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to defeat, prejudice, or interrupt the Right or Title of the said Sir Thomas Gascoigne, his heirs and Assigns, to the demanding, receiving, and taking the customary and usual Tolls or Duties called Chiminage or Moorage, paid on carriages or Wheels passing over the said Common or Waste called Winn Moor, or any part thereof, but that the same Tolls or Duties shall be paid and payable in like manner as if this Act had not been made."

Another Bailiff's account,[1] for 1418-19, includes '12d. for chevage of John de Saxton, a "nativus" of the lord, for licence to dwell outside the lordship so that he may not be distrained upon, by pledge of John de Morwyk and John Willeson,' who were doubtless answerable for him that he should not flee the lord's land altogether. The details of repairs to the windmill are worth giving; needless to say the bailiff's total is not correct.

100 gross 'bragges' [nails] for making firm the old wheel	
100 'midelspykyngs' for the repair of a 'loucher' ..	3
Wages of a carpenter choosing timber in the Wood of Seacroft and making thereof a new wheel and planing it in the same mill	6 : 8
Wages of a sawyer sawing timber	1 : 0
Wages of a waggoner carting the same wheel from Rothwell to the said mill	1 : 0
Wages of a man cutting ash trees in Osmerthyk for the making of gates	2
Wages of a waggoner carting the timber to the mill, two journeys at 4d.	8
Wages of a carpenter making anew four gates	2 : 8
Wages of a carpenter repairing the roof, 1½ days at 4½d...	6¾
Wages of a cooper	8
Sum ..	14 : ½

1. *Compotus* of John del Ewerie, bailiff 1418-1419. *G: MSS.*

The Survey of 1424 shows the value of the manor to have risen to £22 11s. 11d. Nicholas Gascoigne was holding two bovates in Lasingcroft for which he was paying a pound of pepper or 12d., the capital messuage was in the hands of eight different tenants, the wind mill was leased to John Ellis for 30s. a year, and a 'park' containing 90 acres was under the plough. Beyond furnishing a list of inhabitants[1] there is nothing that calls for special remark.

There are later surveys, 2 Ed. VI. (1548-9), 1610-11, 1630, and 1678, but these have little interest except for the names of tenants[1] that they give us. The manorial importance of Scholes never presents itself as being very great; it was overshadowed by Barwick and in course of time became, to all intents and purposes, incorporated with it.

A dispute arose in the 17th century concerning the boundary between Scholes and Seacroft. Until 1603, Seacroft, Barwick, Scholes, and Roundhay all belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, and no particular care was required in regard to the boundaries between them; the same steward collected all the rents, the tenants all did suit at the same court, and they might very easily be ignorant as to the exact manor of which they were actually tenants. But when, in 1603, James I. granted Seacroft, with its coal mines, wastes, water mills, etc., to the Earl of Devon, a possibility of trouble was created. The Earl of Devon sold his grant in 1605 to George Shillito, who enclosed from that portion of Winnmoor known as Seacroft Moor, a tract of land that afterwards came to be called Wright's Farm.[2] Sir Thomas Gascoigne, as lord of the manor of Barwick with Scholes, protested against this as an encroachment upon his manorial rights, but without effect. At Shillito's death Seacroft passed to his widow, who married as her second husband Sir Ralph Hansby. In 1656 she sold Seacroft to James Nelthorpe of Windsor,[3] and, later, in 1666, sold him also Wright's Farm. Nelthorpe had already, in 1661, leased half Seacroft Moor to Timothy Mauleverer of Arncliffe. Sir Thomas Gascoigne had intervened and pressed his claim to Seacroft Moor, contending that it was part of Winnmoor within his lordship of Barwick with Scholes. He compelled some Seacroft tenants to do suit at his court at Barwick, he collected rents, he interfered with the coal mines, and did other things to assert his authority. In consequence Nelthorpe and Mauleverer proceeded against him by action in the Duchy Court in 1665, and an injunction was obtained against Sir Thomas. Immediately afterwards Nelthorpe sold Wright's Farm and the other

1. See Appendix.
2. Wright's Farm, the subject of this and subsequent disputes, lay on Winnmoor, to the south of the Tadcaster road between Penwell and the Cock Beck. It contained rather over 46 acres.
3. The manor of Seacroft subsequently came by inheritance to the Hon. Mrs. Lyon, who sold it to Mr. John Wilson, the grandfather of the present owner.

moiety of the disputed portion of Winnmoor to Sir H. Thompson and further complicated the situation. To avoid any more litigation, and to end the dispute, two transactions were subsequently carried through by Sir Thomas Gascoigne and his successor Sir John, by which they acquired the rights of Nelthorpe, Mauleverer and Sir H. Thompson over their several parts of the moor, and apparently admitted that the lordship of Seacroft extended as far as Cock Beck (or Hirst Beck as it was then called).

But strangely enough when it came to enclosing Winnmoor under the Act of 1796 it was recognized that Sir Thomas Gascoigne, the 8th baronet, as lord of the manor of Barwick with Scholes, had title to the whole of Winnmoor, including that part called Seacroft Moor which had been formerly in dispute. The only reservation was that the Seacroft people had rights of pasture which were to be respected in the allotment of the newly enclosed land. It seems a curious reversal of the 17th century judgment which carried the Seacroft boundary as far as the Cock Beck. The end of the dispute has been to include the whole of Winnmoor in the manor of Barwick with Scholes, and to make the parochial and manorial boundaries co-terminous on this side.

Vevers is the one family of the past of any importance in Scholes. They came into the parish early in the sixteenth century. The name is not in the Subsidy Roll of 1524, but the Muster Roll of 1532 has one John Evers "an archer, able man, horsed and harnessed" who, looking at the similarity of the name and remembering the carelessness of orthography, may well have been the first Vevers.[1] In the Subsidy Roll of 1545 we have a Joan Vevers, widow, Ralph and William Vevers, and also John Weverys. From that time the name figures in the taxing and manorial lists for a long period. In the days of their prosperity they owned a good deal of land in Scholes, Morwick and Potterton. There were two or three branches of the family, but the frequent occurrence of the same Christian names makes it extremely difficult to form a pedigree. William Vevers, who died in 1744, was a great lover of horse racing; he bred, amongst others, two famous horses, "Morwick Belle" and "Winnmoor Jenny," who were buried near Morwick Hall. The last of the Scholes family was Richard Vevers, who died in 1767 leaving no children, though Stephen, of the Morwick family, lived on at Scholes Park into the next century.

Of the Potterton branch of the Vevers family the founder was Richard, who in Hilary Term, 6 James I. (1608-9) acquired by fine

1. In the *Rothwell Registers*, published by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, will be found a large number of entries in the name of Vevers and its variations during the 16th and 17th centuries. One entry, Robert Evers (alias Vevers), buried 27 January, 1615-16, shows this to be one of the many forms the name took. A pedigree of the family is in the *Records of the Parish of Whitkirk*, to which many names (some earlier) can now be added.

from John Gascoigne a messuage, lands, etc., in Potterton where he carried on the business of a tanner.

Others of the family were living at Morwick Their descendants are now settled in Herefordshire and elsewhere.

Scholes Hall was the Vevers' residence. It is a plain, handsome brick house, built apparently in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was at one time larger than now, two wings having been pulled down.

It was leased for a term to Richard Brooke, of Killingbeck, who died in 1799 and was buried at Barwick. He was Colonel of the 3rd or Prince of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards. He had several children baptized in the parish church, and some were buried here; there is in the church a mural tablet to the memory of his son, James Croft Brooke, a Major in his father's old regiment. Another son whose name is on the tomb stone, George Charles, was killed in the Peninsular War at the battle of Vimiera.[1]

Upon the division of the Vevers estate Scholes Hall was bought by John Crosland, whose representatives subsequently sold it to Mr. Gray of Morwick Hall.[2] The Morwick property was bought by Edward Gray who lived at Kippax and was Mayor of Leeds in 1749 and 1768. He pulled down the old house and built the present Morwick Hall and gave it to his nephew John Gray, who bequeathed it to John Squire Gray his nephew, from whom it came to the late Edward Thomas Gray the husband of the present owner.

1. For a pedigree of the Brooke family see *Records of the Parish of Whitkirk*, by Platt and Morkill, page 84
2. A pedigree of this family is also in the *Records of the Parish of Whitkirk*, page 92.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

A. CHARTER OF ROGER DE QUENCY GRANTING THE MANORS OF KIPPAX AND SCHOLES TO EDMUND DE LASCY.

(From the original in the possession of Canon Greenwell.)

(A fine concerning these manors was levied 38 Hen. III. (1253-4), Edmund de Lascy died in 1258.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Rogerus de Quency, Comes Wyntoniensis, Constabularius Scocie, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis Eadmundo de Lascy, consanguineo meo, et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servicio suo, maneria mea de Kypex et de Scales cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus, et aisiamentis, homagiis et serviciis libere tenencium et aliorum, et omnibus aliis ad predicta maneria pertinentibus, et cum advocacione ecclesie de Kypex. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum, in feodo et hereditate, libere, pacifice, honorifice, et quiete predicta maneria cum omnibus pertinenciis sine aliquo retenemento, in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pasturis, in parcis et stagnis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus aliis pertinenciis ad predicta maneria pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui unum par cirotecarum grisio furratarum ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis, sectis curie, consuetudinibus et demandis, ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinentibus. Et ego et heredes mei predicta maneria cum omnibus pertinenciis predicto Eadmundo et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warentizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus.

Hiis testibus, Dominis Ricardo de Clare, Comite Glovernie et Herdfordie. Roberto de Quency. Philippo Luvell tunc domini Regis thesaurario. Henrico Engayne. Sahero de Sancto Andrea. Waltero de Loudeham. Willelmo de Bosco. Johanne de Cranford. Johanne de Hoderode, tunc senescallo de Pontefracto. Johanne Bekard. Willelmo Engayne. Johanne Engayne. Warino de Tunderle. Roberto de Sancto Andrea. Oseberto tunc persona de Donington. Briano clerico. Roberto Noel clerico, et aliis.

B. ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MANSTON.

Though called after Manston, in the adjoining township of Austhorp, the Church is in the manor of Scholes and parish of Barwick. The Church was built at the sole charge of the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Rector of Barwick, on land given by Mr. E. Waud. The first stone was laid 24 June, 1846, and the Church was consecrated 4 November, 1847 : the total cost, paid by Mr. Bathurst, was £2,370 12s. 5d. A district was assigned which has since been altered ; the ecclesiastical parish of Manston now embraces portions of the ancient parish of Barwick and of the township of Seacroft in the parish of Whitkirk. The benefice is endowed by a rent charge on the rectory of Barwick, and the presentation belongs to the rectory.

Upon the consecration of the church the Rev. Hugh Staples Hamilton, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., was appointed first incumbent and held the benefice until 1898, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Herbert Harry Malleson, Keble College, Ox., B.A. 1888, M.A. 1894.

From a portrait at Ossington by G. Romney and F. Coates. *Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.*

William Denison, Mayor of Leeds 1758.

[*To face page* 230.]

Chapter XIII.

POTTERTON.

The place-name here indicates a Saxon origin.[1] It may have been that the earliest settlement was by a potter, whose trade, and the enclosure round the settlement, gave it the name we still have.[2] In Domesday Book 'Potertun' is returned as being in the 'soke' of the great lordship of Ledston, Kippax and Barwick, with 2 carucates of land to be taxed. It is occasionally referred to in later days as a manor, but it had none of those distinct privileges, and the earliest survey includes it in Barwick of which it may be said to have been a sub-manor.

Tradition has attributed to Potterton many dignities that have no very secure foundation. 'Morgan's Cross,' a spot so-called where the road divides, has been said to perpetuate the memory of a British king; in the eighteenth century some fields adjoining were known as Morgan's Closes and the name is more likely to be derived from an actual tenant than from a mythical king. Some, again, have here located Bede's 'monastery in Elmet wood,'[3] and have pointed to the traces of a moat and the foundations of old buildings in the Manor Garth, to the yew trees bordering this garth, to the 'fish ponds' above it, and to a stone 'coffin' dug out from it a few years ago. And Dr. Pocock in his *Journey into England from Ireland* in 1750, speaking of a visit to Barwick, says "the tradition is that kings (*i.e.*, of Northumbria) resided at Pottston (*sic*) where there is a farm house which we saw half a mile before we came to this place, where there are foundations of old walls and marks of fish ponds."[4] The name of the enclosure is enough to tell us that this spot is the site of the old manor house, and, whatever it may have been before, this will sufficiently account for the traces of old buildings and for the 'moat,' a straight ditch that would have divided the manor garden from the farm buildings below. The 'fish ponds' were probably excavations made by the potter; the stone 'coffin' is pronounced by the best judges to be nothing more than a drinking trough for cattle. While, therefore, it is possible that Potterton may have been all that tradition declares, and all that its neighbours would wish it to have been, there is no evidence at our disposal to show that it ever did possess these dignities.

After the Domesday survey the first historical reference is in the Inquisition upon the death of Margaret de Nevile in 12 Edward II. (1318-19), when it was found that, amongst her great possessions were

1. A.S. *pott*, pot; *tun* fr. *tynan*, a hedge. A *tun* or *ton*, a test word to discriminate a Saxon settlement, was a place surrounded by a hedge or palisade.
2. Within comparatively recent times this industry was carried on here, the excavations above the Manor Garth were probably made in connexion with it.
3. *Eccl. Hist.*, bk. ii., c. 14.
4. *Camden Society, New Series*, No. 42, vol. i., p. 61.

a messuage and two bovates of land at Potterton.[1] She was the wife of Geoffrey de Nevile, a cadet of the Raby family and a Justice Itinerant for Pleas of the Forest, who died in 1285, and was daughter and heir of John de Longvillers.[2] It is quite possible that the land at Potterton was a part of the extensive grant made by de Lascy, in whose fee it then was, to de Longvillers, and that Margaret had inherited it from her father. In 1341 Margaret's son Robert was shown by the Survey to be holding the land. "Robert de Nevill, knight, holds the town of Podryngton by the service of one knight's fee, rendering by the year 1d. And he owes suit of court for one messuage and 9 acres of land which Richard Cisson holds of him."

In the fifteenth century Langton[3] had succeeded Nevile. The possessions of Margaret de Nevile, widow of Geoffrey, descended through Robert, one of her younger sons, to another Margaret who married Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, a son of John of Gaunt. She died childless early in the reign of Henry VI. and her inheritance was divided between her aunts, Margaret, wife of Sir William Harrington, and Joan, wife of Sir John Langton; the Harringtons took Hornby, Brierly and their dependent lands, the Langtons took a large estate in the neighbourhood of Leeds, including Potterton. The Survey of 1424-5 consequently shows John Langton, knight, holding the town of Potterton, the same lands on the same terms as Robert de Nevile in 1341. From Langton it passed to Danby.[4]

1. *Dodsworth MS.* 44.
2. *Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey, Thoresby Soc. Pub.*, vol. viii., p. 50.
3. For the Langton family see Thoresby *Duc. Leod.*, p. 201, etc.; also *Thoresby Soc. Pub.*, vol. 2, p. 49.
4. John de Longvillers=

Geoffrey de Nevile=Margaret, d. 12 Ed. II.

Robert de Nevile=

Robert de N., of Hornby=

Sir Robert de N., of Hornby=Margaret d. of Sir Wm. Pole

Sir Thomas N., d. before his father= | Margaret=Sir William Harrington | Joan=Sir John Langton

Margaret d. s.p.=Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter | Sir John Langton, = Euphemia d. 25 Feb., 1459

John Langton, will dated 22 Dec., 1466=Agnes

Sir Robert Danby= | John Langton, died before his father=

Sir James Danby=Agnes

Sir Christopher Danby, died 1519=Margery, d. and co-h. of Thomas Lord Scrope

Sir Christopher Danby=Elizabeth, d. of Richard, Lord Latimer.

Sir Thomas Danby, who joined his father in selling Potterton.

Agnes, the only surviving child of John Langton who died about 1456, married Sir James Danby, and this property was inherited by her son Christopher, who died in 1519. The next in line, Sir Christopher Danby of New Park in Mashamshire, Yorkshire, with his son, Sir Thomas Danby of Farnley, sold Potterton to Edmund Brook of Liversedge and John Kitson of Cleckheaton for the sum of £120.

The estate is described as the manor of Potterton, two messuages, two barns, two gardens, two orchards, and all the appurtenances usual to a manor, services, wards, marriages, courts and so forth, but there is no evidence that these were ever even claimed, certainly there is no record of a court at any time.[1]

By deed of 30 November, 1567, John Kitson, in consideration of the sum of £60, quitclaimed all his share in the estate, to Edmund Brook, who then became sole owner, and in 1571, by deed of 10 April, sold it to Richard Gascoigne for 200 marks.[1] A few years later, in Michaelmas Term, 1576, Gascoigne acquired by fine from Alverey Copley and Grace, his wife, a considerable amount of land described as in Hillam, Potterton, Parlington, Becca and Aberford,[2] which he had received from his brother Henry, so that practically the whole of Potterton was now in Gascoigne hands.[3]

But early in the seventeenth century the estate began to be broken up again. John Gascoigne, on 15 August, 1609, sold to Peter Saxton, of Whitecoat, Yorks, clerk, for £259, a messuage and 55 acres in Potterton, including 12 acres late parcel of the dissolved chantry of St. Mary, Aberford, for which he was to pay 14s. 8d. yearly rent to the king. The Survey of 1610, the manor being still attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, shows John Gascoigne holding Potterton "freely by knight's service" and a number of tenants holding by deed from him.[4]

In the course of the next hundred and fifty years or more the land was a good deal split up and existing records show portions of it changing hands many times. It will be enough to refer to the principal owners.

William Ramsden of Longley in 1610 held of the manor of Barwick two messuages and six cottages with divers lands by knight's service, and Edward Copley of Batley held a messuage and dovecote, late the capital messuage, with a rood and a half of land. In 1630 the

1. *G: MSS.* 2. *Feet of Fines, Yorks.*, Mich. 18-19 Eliz., part 1.

3. Another transfer previous to this may be noted. 16 Ric. II. Between John de Leventhorp, Plff., and Robert de Leventhorp and Katharine, his wife, William Whitwood, of Leeds, parchment maker, and Alice, his wife, and Marjory Ever, Defts. Concerning three parts of a messuage, 60 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and a fourth part of a messuage and a carucate of land and appurts. in Potterton, Kiddal, Hunslet and Barwick. (Le Neve's Indexes, *P.R.O. Feet of Fines*, vol. xxi., p. 86.)

4. Amongst these tenants were William Danyell and Richard Potter holding lands lately Robert Killingbeck, referred to in the following fine. Michaelmas Term, 38 Henry VIII. Robert Kyllyngbeck, Plff. and William Kyllyngbeck, Def. Concerning 4 messuages, etc., in Chapel Allerton, Morley, Leeds, Knowsthorp, Kyllynbeck, Potterton, Potter Newton and Armley. (*Feet of Fines, Yorks* vol. i., p. 126.)

former had come to Sir John Ramsden[1] and the latter to Alverey Copley, concerning whom a note is appended "His was the land of Rob: Ellis vid. surveiye of Hen. 6." But shortly after this Sir John Ramsden had acquired Copley's land, as on 20 May, 1633, he demised to Richard Shan his capital messuage here, with all lands belonging, for 60 years at a rental of £18 12s. 10d. per annum. On 29 August, 1648, William Ramsden of Longley, son of Sir James, by lease and release granted to William Fairfax, D.D., of the City of London, in consideration of the sum of £856, 7 messuages in Potterton, and by fine, Hilary Term, 1653, Dr. Fairfax completely acquired these messuages with 150 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 16 acres of woods, etc. Dr. Fairfax having died, his lands passed to his son George who, described as of Carleton, the City of London and of Oxford, borrowed on them two sums of £86 and £48 10s. from one William Hodgson. On 5 May, 1675, he sold to Hodgson for £186 8s. 5d. his capital messuage or manor house of Potterton with its lands and "all the pews, closets, seats, forms, and stalls" in Barwick Church usually occupied with the manor house. In 1680, on November 8, Hodgson enfeoffed William Ellis of Kiddal with these premises for the sum of £400.

The capital messuage then passed into the hands of Robert Fretwell who had purchased the tannery long carried on by the Vevers[2] family at Potterton. This tannery was on the lower ground to the right of the drive, which now leads up to the Hall, and near the pond. The tan pits have altogether disappeared, but some portions of the buildings remain, and the site is included in the grounds of the Hall. These Vevers were connected with the family of the same name at Scholes,[3] the first known here was one Richard Vevers, a tanner, who in Hilary Term, 6 James I. (1608-9), acquired by fine from John Gascoigne lands in Potterton including a messuage, a barn, garden, orchard, 47 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, and common of turbary and pasture, paying the sum of £60 sterling. He was, in 1610, found a 'Free tenant' in Potterton of the manor of Barwick by knight's service by deed of John Gascoigne, holding these lands by suit of court and an annual rent of 2d.

1. Sir John Ramsden, of Longley Hall and Byrom, was baptized at Almondbury, 13 Oct., 1594, Sheriff of Yorks. 1636, represented Pontefract in Parliament 1628 and 1640. He was a Colonel in the service of Charles I., and was taken prisoner by the Parliament troops at Selby fight in 1644; he was committed to the Tower 31 May, released 14 August, died in Newark Castle and was buried in the parish church there 27 November, 1646. He married (i.) Margaret, daughter of Sir Peter Frecheville, of Staveley, Co. Derby, and (ii.) Anne, daughter of Lawrence Overton, of London. William, his son by his first wife, was baptized at Almondbury, 10 April, 1625, and buried there 26 September, 1679. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Palmes, of Naburn; his eldest son, John, was Sheriff of Yorks. 1672, and was made a baronet by patent 30 November, 1689.

2. On this family see also page 228.

3. The earlier generations in these two families are not complete, nor is their common origin clear. The wife of this Richard Vevers was named Ellen; she is returned as a Popish Recusant in 1604. His will is dated 1 May, 1610, and proved 5 October, 1611; he named two sons Thomas and James, and a nephew Richard Vevers of Scholes.

Another Richard Vevers, probably a grandson of the former, received from John Gascoigne of Parlington, 20 July, 1706, an assignment of a small part of the lord's waste in Potterton for 999 years at a rent of 6d. This seems to have been for the purpose of extending the tan yard. In 1732 Richard Vevers mortgaged this enclosure to John Shackleton of Ripon for £100 and he, in 1744, sold it to Robert Fretwell, who also bought from Shackleton other lands which had been mortgaged to him in 1732 by the Rev. William Vevers of New Miller Dam in the County of York, son of the same Richard Vevers.

Robert Fretwell is described as of Cinderhill, in the parish of Cawthorne, Yorks, tanner ; his wife was Alice, daughter of Arthur Bulkley of Whittington, Derbyshire. He had property also at Kexby, at Mirfield, and at Tadcaster where he carried on the business of a lighterman and carrier. Here he owned sloops, lighters and other vessels trading between Tadcaster and Hull, waggons and carts employed in the carriage of goods between Tadcaster and Leeds, quantities of cut timber, leather, hides, bark, and utensils belonging to the trade of a tanner, water and wind mills, and other property on the Grange Farm at Tadcaster. It was in 1743 that he bought the tan yard and other estate that had been in the Vevers family, most of which was settled on his wife. He lived at Potterton and in 1749 received confirmation from the Archbishop of a " stall or pew " in Barwick Church. His ventures must, however, have been too great for his capital, or beyond his ability to manage, for in 1751 he was raising money on a mortgage of his Potterton property, and in 1757 he conveyed it to trustees for the benefit of his creditors. At the end of 1762 he sailed for India, having appointed as his attorneys his son Thomas, William Hill of Tadcaster, and John Fretwell of Tadcaster, mercer. By deed of lease and release of 11 and 12 December, 1765, the dwelling house at Potterton with its appurtenances and certain lands were in consideration of £1,160 conveyed to Robert Denison of Leeds ; on 15 September, 1766, Robert Fretwell, now of Chittagong in Bengal, released the premises to Robert Denison, and by deed of 20 and 21 September, 1771, Alice Fretwell, widow of Robert, now deceased, with her son Thomas conveyed to Robert Denison her life interest in Potterton.

Robert Denison was a member of a well-known family descended from George Denison who was almost certainly the son of William Denyson of Great Woodhouse, and baptized 8 November, 1592.[1] This George Denison had two sons, George, whose grandson was Sir Thomas Denison, appointed Judge of the Court of King's Bench, 11 February, 1741-2, and William, whose grandson John, married

1. *Leeds Parish Church Registers. Thoresby Society* vol. i.

Ann Wilkinson, and was father of Robert who bought Fretwell's estate at Potterton. John Denison had four children. The eldest was William who lived in Kirkgate and afterwards at Denison House in Hanover Square, Leeds, and served the office of Mayor in 1758 after refusing three previous elections to the office. In 1753 he purchased the manor of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1779. He was unmarried, and on his death in 1782 was succeeded in his estates in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Durham by his brother Robert, his next brother, Matthew, having died childless in 1758.

Robert Denison bought Fretwell's house with 18 acres of ground from his widow and son in 1771, and in 1778 he acquired a further estate adjoining. This was the land which, as we have seen, Robert Fretwell had in 1757 conveyed to trustees for the benefit of his creditors and which was bought in 1759 by Edwin Lascelles. It consisted of 136 acres 2 roods 4 perches, mostly land now farmed from the Hall or from Potterton Grange, it was leased to Robert Denison on 21 August, 1778, for 96 years from the previous Lady Day at £115 a year, and was subsequently purchased by him.[1] Two years later he acquired further land, 75 acres 1 rood 27 perches, by exchange with Duffield's Charity. This land had been sold by Sir Thomas Gascoigne in 1651 to Robert and Richard Ball, and after going through the process, sadly too common, of being mortgaged, had come, in 1722, into the hands of the Rev. Samuel Duffield, Vicar of Sherburn, who, by his will, dated 24 June, 1731, bequeathed it for the building and endowment of a school at Cawood. In order to obtain this land Mr. Denison had to effect an exchange, so he bought the Mottram Hall Estate at Church Fenton from J. S. Morritt and the exchange was made by deed dated 8 July, 1780. Most of this land lay between Potterton and the beck towards Barwick.

By these purchases, and by others made by his successor, a compact estate was gradually formed. The older part of the present house, the west front, was probably built by Mr. Denison, it was not later than his time, and the south front was added by Mr. Edward Wilkinson, who did a great deal towards the improvement of the property. In 1785 Mr. Robert Denison died and was succeeded in his estates by his nephews John and Edward Wilkinson, sons of his sister Anne, who married John Wilkinson the elder.

The earliest known of this family is Gowan Wilkinson who married his first wife at Burton, 26 June, 1674, and his second wife, Ann Henderson, at Elford in Northumberland, 24 June, 1679. Ann, his daughter by his second marriage, was married at Bamburgh,

1. *Wilkinson Deeds.*

PEDIGREE OF WILKINSON OF POTTERTON

ARMS:—Gules, a fess vair between 3 unicorns passant, or.

1st wife Ann Sheppard, of Lesbury mar. at Burton, 26 June, 1674, died 5 March, 1677 = Gowan Wilkinson = Ann Henderson, (? of Lesbury) mar. at Elford, 24 June, 1679 2nd wife

Margaret Wilkinson =.... Ramsay.

Matthew Wilkinson, bap. Bamburgh, 27 June, 1680, m. at Bamburgh, 1 Dec., 1726, styled "of Tughill." Tughall is a township in the parish of Bamburgh. = Ann Norton, of Tughill.

John Wilkinson, bap. at Bamburgh, 28 Sept., 1684.

Nicholas Wilkinson, bap. at Bamburgh, 13 Aug., 1682

Gowan Wilkinson

Richard Wilkinson, bap. Bamburgh, 1 Sep., 1689

Edward Wilkinson unmd.

Robert Wilkinson, bap. Bamburgh, 12 Nov., 1700

Ann Wilkinson = John Denison, m. at Bamburgh, 6 Aug., 1713

John Wilkinson, d. 24 May, 1783, intestate, bur. at Ossington = Ann Denison

Matthew

Thomas

a daughter

William Denison

Matthew Denison = Ann (? Mary) Watson

Robert Denison

Ann m. her cousin = John Wilkinson (q.v.)

William Wilkinson, formerly of Calcutta, died 1797

John Wilkinson, afterwards John Denison = twice married (*Vide* Denison pedigree)

Edward Wilkinson, m. at Woodford, 10 July, 1786, d. 16 July, 1836, aged 74, = Ann, d. of Nicholas Pearse, of Woodford, Essex, died 26 Oct., 1846, aged 78, bur. at Barwick

Robert, died young

Elizabeth = John Hicks

Anne, unmd.

Maria, unmd.

Sophia =.... Knight

Amelia = Dr. Philip Elliott

John Edward Wilkinson, b. 28 Oct., 1789, m. in 1813, died 14 Aug., 1850, bur. at Barwick = Catherine, eld. d. of Robert Bathurst, d. 28 Dec., 1856, aged 59 bur. at Barwick

Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, formerly in 4th Dragoon Guards, b. 19 July, 1834, d. 1 May, 1901, bur. at Barwick = Jane Annie, d. of George and Elizabeth Brearey, d. 25 Jan., 1897, bur. at Barwick

Maria Ann = Col. O. G. Langley d. 13 Nov., 1876

Rev. Bathurst George Wilkinson b. 20 Aug., 1859 = Mary Maria Margoty, d. of Capt. Frederick Mathias, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment

Frederick Allen Bathurst b. 29 May, 1887

John b. 9 Mar., 1862 = Millicent, d. of S. Botterill

Caryl Charles b. 18 Oct., 1863 = Sarah Elizabeth d. of the Rev. Henry Hilton, Rector of Milstead, Kent, Hon. Canon of Canterbury

Alfred b. 14 Dec., 1867 = Ethel, d. of S. H. Bigland

Allen Henry Major Leicestershire Regiment b. 19 Apl., 1869

Christopher Denison b. 28 Feb., 1877

Catherine Elizabeth

Eva Bathurst, d. 2 May, 1897, bur. at Barwick

Grace Tryphena

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NOTE.—The first three generations in the above are from a MS. pedigree in the possession of the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, compiled about the year 1800; many of the facts stated have been verified in the Parish Registers of Bamburgh. The particulars of the family of John Wilkinson, who died intestate in 1789, are derived from a deed of release of 11 June, 1821, under the will of his son John Denison (formerly Wilkinson).

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ARMS:—Argent, a bend gules between a unicorn's head erased and a cross croslet fitchy, azure.

PEDIGREE OF DENISON, OF LEEDS AND POTTERTON.

George Denison, probably the George, son of William Denyson, of Great Woodhouse, baptized at Leeds Parish Church, 8 Nov., 1592 = Margaret

George Denison, of Woodhouse, Leeds, bap. 3 Sep., 1626; bur. 8 Apl., 1683 = Elizabeth Kilburn, of Hunslet, Leeds, mar. 8 May, 1655; bur. 4 May, 1676

William Denison =

Thomas Denison = Deborah Ball, of Thirsk, bap. 28 Jan., 1655-6

Joseph =

Deborah

Grace

William Denison died 1720 =

Sir Thomas Denison = Anne, d. of Roundell Smithson, widow of .. Dodson, of Kirkby Overblow, bap. 31 Dec., 1697, appointed Judge of the King's Bench 11 Feb., 1741-2, died s.p. 1 July, 1785, buried in Harewood Church

Mary = Jeremiah Akeroyd

John Denison, mar. at Bambrough 6 Aug., 1713 = Ann, d. of Gowan Wilkinson of Elford, Northumberland (*vide* Wilkinson pedigree)

Samuel Denison = died s.p.

Thomas Denison =

William Denison, born 1714, died 1782, Mayor of Leeds, 1758, High Sheriff of York, 1779. He purchased the manor of Ossington, co. Notts., 1753. He was not married and was succeeded in his estates by his brother Robert

Matthew Denison = Ann (? Mary) Watson, born 1725, died s.p. 1758

Robert Denison, unmarried, died 12 Mar., 1785. He succeeded his brother William in his estates. He bought an estate at Potterton and built a house there

Ann, bap. at Leeds Par. Ch. 23 Apl., 1718.

John Wilkinson, d. 24 May, 1789, bur. at Ossington

Grace = John Akeroyd

William Wilkinson

John Wilkinson = He succeeded his maternal uncle, Robert Denison, at Ossington, 1785, and assumed the name of Denison. He was M.P. for Chichester and for Minehead. He died 6 May, 1820, aged 62

(i) .... d. of J. Horlock, of Ashwick, who d. 30 July, 1794 = (ii) Charlotte, d. of Samuel Eastwick, M.P.

Edward Wilkinson = Ann, d. of Nicholas Pearse, of Woodford, Essex

Vide Wilkinson Pedigree

Robert Wilkinson

2 sons d. young

Charlotte = Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of House of Commons. Viscount Canterbury

John Evelyn Denison, b. 27 Jan, 1800. Spkr. of House of Commons, 1857 to 1872. Cr. Viscount Ossington 13 Feb., 1872, d. s.p. 13 March, 1873

Edward Denison, b. 1801. Bp. of Salisbury, 1837, d. 1854.

William Thomas Denison, b. 1804, knt. Col. R.E. First Govr. of Van Diemen's Land, aft. Gov. Gen. of Australia and Govr. of Madras

George Anthony Denison, b. 1805. Archdeacon of Taunton.

Henry Denison, b. 1810. Fellow of All Souls' Coll., Ox., d. 1858

Stephen Charles Denison, b. 1811. Judge Advocate General

Frank Denison, b. 1813. Lieut. R.N., d. 1843

Robert Alfred Denison, b. 1816

Charles Albert Denison, b. 1819. Lieut. Col. 53rd Reg.

Julia Grace Denison, m. Rev. C. Des Voeux

Henrietta Sophia Denison, m. J. C. Jacob.

Charlotte Anne Denison, m. Sir R. J. Phillimore, Bart. Judge of the High Court

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NOTE.—The earlier part of this pedigree is traced from the Registers of Leeds Parish Church (Thoresby Soc. Pubs., Ed. by Mr. G. D. Lumb). The connexion with the Wilkinson family is from papers in the possession of the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, of Potterton. The later part is accessible in the ordinary printed records.

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Northumberland, 6 August, 1713, to John Denison, their children were William and Robert, of whom we have been speaking, another son Matthew and a daughter Ann, who married John Wilkinson, and whose two sons inherited the estates of their uncle Robert Denison.[1] John Wilkinson, who received the Ossington part of the property, assumed the surname and arms of Denison and became the father of a most distinguished family. He represented Chichester in Parliament and afterwards Minehead. He married first the daughter of J. Horlock of Ashwick, and secondly Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Eastwick. His eldest son became Speaker of the House of Commons and on his retirement was made Viscount Ossington; his second son, Edward, was Bishop of Salisbury, William Thomas was Governor General of Australia, George was Archdeacon of Taunton, and nearly every one of his nine sons attained eminence in his profession. Edward Wilkinson succeeded to the estate of his uncle in this parish, and very largely improved it. It was he who bought the Kiddal Hall property from the representative of the Ellis family. He died in 1836 and was succeeded by his only child John Edward, who, at his death in 1850, was followed by his only son Bathurst Edward. This Mr. Wilkinson, the late owner, died in 1901 and the property is now in the possession of the Rev. Bathurst George Wilkinson, Rector of Illington, Norfolk. The tenant of the Hall is Sir Theophilus Peel, Bart.

1. Many of the earlier details of the Denison and Wilkinson families are from a pedigree in the possession of the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson; it is undated but evidently belongs to about the year 1800, a time when many of the particulars it records would be in living memory.

Chapter XIV.

KIDDAL AND THE ELLIS FAMILY.

Kiddal appears in Domesday Book as 'Chidale,' and is described as a separate manor with a berewick at Parlington.[1] In the time of King Edward it had been held by one Ulchil,[2] and was in the soke of the former Earl Eadwine's great lordship of Kippax and Ledstone. Now it was included in the grant to Ilbert de Lascy, who held it in demesne; the workers on it were only three bordars with a single plough. The pasturable wood was four quarenteens, 880 yards, in length and the same in breadth, that is about 160 acres in area. In King Edward's time it had been worth thirty shillings, now only three, an unusual depreciation for this neighbourhood, where the wasting had not been so severe as elsewhere. Thus we see that from before the Norman Conquest Kiddal had been a distinct and separate place with defined bounds and rights.

From the time of Domesday we find no reference to it until the reign of Henry III. when William de Somerville quit-claimed Kiddal with its appurtenances to Henry de Lascy and his heirs.[3] Not long after William Vavasour conveyed to Henry de Lascy all his right in that tenement at Kiddal which he had by the demise of Fulco de Bathon'.[4] [5] By deed dated Martinmas, 1270, William de Ledes, son of Thomas de Ledes, rector of Saxlinghamthorpe in Norfolk, gave to the monks of Kirkstall a rent of 7s. from a tenement and 16 acres in Kiddal, given with the homage and service of Adam de Kyddale and his heirs.[6]

In 1284-5 William le Wait was holding one carucate in Kiddal of Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, included in the six carucates which the earl held in Seacroft in demesne,[7] and in the 'Aid' of 20

1. See page 101
2. There was an Ulchil, a Danish name, who became vassal to Ilbert de Lascy and held lands in Royston; he may have been the same man whose lands in Parlington, Kiddal and Thorner were given to Ilbert de Lascy.
3. *D. of L.* Misc. bdle. 1, No. 36 m. 3. 4. *Ibid.*
5. Sir William Vavasour had bought the wardship and marriage of the heir of Fulco, and the receiver of the Honor accounted for the fine in 2 Ed. I., 1274. Presumably John de Bathonia who died s.p. *Y.A.J.* vii., 274.
6. This Adam was probably the ancestor of a family named Kiddall at South Ferriby in Lincolnshire, descended from Adam de Kydale, of Barton-upon-Humber, 34 Ed. I. Arms, Sable, a saltire raguly argent.
7. Kirkby's Inquest, p. 208. The following references to this family have been found :—
   Robert Wayte, witnesses a Shippen Charter, 19 Oct., 1277. (*G: MSS*).
   John, son of Alverey, and Matilda, daughter of William le Wayt of Ledes, plaintiffs; and Alverey de Manston and Matilda, his wife, deforciants; concerning lands in Manston and a marriage. 5 Ed. II. (*G: MSS.*, Rough Notes of Fines, Temp. Ed. II.)
   Robert le Wayte, a burgess of the town of Wakefield. Oct. 18, 1324. (*Court Rolls of Wakefield.*)
   Thomas le Wayth de Kyddale witnesses an undated charter of Margaret de Hoderode of Micklefield; early 14th Century. (*G: MSS.*)
   Richard Waytt witnesses a Shippen charter, 2 Feb., 1348. (*Ibid.*)
   Richard Wayte, paid poll tax in Austhorpe, 2 Ric. II. He married Amabell, d. and h. of Ralph Otterborne, of Otterborne in Craven. Their daughter, Ann, married Lawrence Moore of Austhorpe (Platt and Morkill's *Whitkirk*, p. 66.)
   Richard Wayt holds 1 car. in Austhorp, temp. Ed. III. (about 1340-5). (*G: MSS.*)
   William Waite, of Bramwith, holds waste land and pasture. Survey of Manor of East Pontefract, 3 Hen. VI. (*G: MSS.*)

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Kiddal Hall.

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Edw. III. we have Thomas Wayt and Robert de Bure holding one carucate in Kiddal. After this there is a gap in the history until 1385, when the Feodary of the Honor of Pontefract accounts for two parts of one carucate in Kiddal which fell into the hands of the lord on the death of Roger de Moreton of York, by reason of John the heir being a minor. The third part would be a dower, and in 1391 we find it had fallen in to the estate of the said John, still a minor, on the death of William Butler. The whole was then leased for two pounds to John Mirescoghe and Robert del Hay of Thorner until he be of age.

Within a very few years of this Kiddal must have come into the hands of Sir John Elys, in whose family it remained for over four hundred years. There is no record to show exactly when, or from whom, it was acquired, but from this time onward, and for a very long period, the history of Sir John's descendants is the history of the place.

The Hall stands on the northern side of the road from Leeds to York, between the 7th and 8th milestones, on high ground with a pleasant view southward over Barwick and the more distant country. The original house contained a hall, with open timbered roof supported on fluted rafters springing from embattled hammer heads, at the lower end of which was a screened off passage, beyond was a low store room and buttery, and over these smaller rooms a solar, the private chamber of the lord or owner. At the back was a kitchen and a barn, or laithe, and stabling. These may have been built by Sir John, but there is nothing actually to show this. The house was enlarged by Thomas Elys, who succeeded in 1471 and died in March, 1514-5. He probably added the two rooms at the dais, or east, end of the hall, one of these having a bay and the other being a plain rectangular room panelled in oak, with an oak staircase leading to two chambers above. The addition has a gable in half timber. We have the definite work of Thomas Elys in the richly decorated embayed window which may have been the completion of his work of enlargement; it is later than the added rooms and of a much higher class of work. This window has a battlemented parapet with crocketted pinnacles and gargoyles; on the parapet, below the battlements, is a beautiful trailing pattern of vine branches and under this an inscription, "Orate p' bono statu Thome Elys et Anne uxoris sue qui istā fenestrā fecerunt Anno Dñi M°CCCCC^{mo} p^{mo}" In the cornice beneath the parapet are little shields bearing sacred emblems, the Five Wounds, and floriated crosses, there are Tudor roses, an ape playing a pipe, and on one is a monogram, A.R., which may be that of the actual builder. The window as a whole has suffered a great deal from time and weather;

one of the pinnacles has fallen and two of the gargoyles have been destroyed, but the stone is very hard and the carving is still good, the letters of the inscription being almost as sharp as when they were cut four hundred years ago. In the window Thomas Elys placed four impaled coats in stained glass which are still carefully preserved.

1. Or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent, *Ellis ;* impaling Sable, an escutcheon within an orle of owls argent, *Calverley.*
2. *Ellis ;* impaling Argent, on a fess sable between 2 fleur de lys gules, 3 torteaux, *Thwaites.*
3. *Ellis ;* impaling, Paly of 6, sable and argent, on a bend gules, 3 mullets pierced or, *Dronsfield.*
4. *Ellis* and *Calverley.*

These coats commemorate the marriage of Thomas Elys with Anne, daughter of William Calverley of Calverley ; his mother, Agnes, who was probably a Thwaites of Lofthouse ; and his grandmother, presumably a Dronsfield.[1]

The old house seems to have remained externally for more than three hundred years much as Thomas Elys left it, except for added farm buildings, and a woodcut in *The Mirror* of May 22, 1830, shows it to be somewhat as here described. But in 1831 it was largely altered.[2] The central chimney was removed, the hall was made smaller by cutting a passage off its north side, two chambers were constructed in the roof of the hall, with a dormer window to give light, and a passage corresponding to that below. During these alterations it was found that the wall at the east end of the hall concealed a closed closet containing oak wainscotting, cornice and coat of arms. This was opened out and now forms a canopied sideboard recess, surmounted by the shield of arms of Ellis and Calverley. The fire place was formerly open, with raised hearthstone and iron dogs. This was altered ; the oak chimney piece was brought from the east room, and there was carved over it a shield of arms, corresponding with that at the other end, bearing Gules, a fess vaire between 3 unicorns passant, *Wilkinson ;* impaling, Gules, a fess sable between 3 hawks proper, *Frank.*

The Ellises lived here till early in the eighteenth century, when they fell into straitened circumstances largely, it seems, in consequence of the marriage settlements made by William Ellis, who died in 1729. The property was mortgaged, it passed into other hands and was ultimately bought in 1804 by Edward Wilkinson, the great-grandfather of the present owner.

1. See also the account of the heraldic glass in the parish church in the 16th century on p. 44.
2. There is an interesting communication, from which a few of these particulars are obtained, in the *Thoresby Society's Publications*, vol. ii.

A number of erroneous statements concerning this family have been published. They had their origin in certain traditions current a generation or two ago, for which there seems to be little or no foundation. The following extracts from a letter written February 8, 1841, by the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, grandson of the Rev. Randall Burroughes, who married Elizabeth Maria Ellis, from Stratton House, Norfolk, to William Ellis, Esq., 14 Gloucester Street, Queen's Square, London, will illustrate the sort of thing that was related. He says: "... My grandfather had amassed a considerable quantity of old documents relative to the Ellis family, as he was very fond of antiquarian researches and was in communication with some of the most celebrated antiquarians of his day. These papers, with many others, somewhat valuable manuscripts, were accidentally destroyed many years since at Kiddall, at least the principal part of them, and the remainder are mixed with such an enormous pile of papers of various descriptions that I fear it would be impossible to 'sift the wheat from the chaff' if indeed any wheat there be. I will now proceed to give you what little information I can—derived principally from the notes made as above mentioned, which in the absence of the original documents must, I fear, be considered as mere assertions.

"The Ellys' came to England with William of Normandy. The family was then seated near Lisieux—and I was told some years since the name still remains there and that in the collection of monumental and other similar remains, which existed in Paris, there were several tombs bearing their effigies. The present arms and crest were assumed by Sir Archibald Ellys who served under Richard in the Holy Wars .....In 1216 a Gulielmus Ellys possessed the Lordship and House of Kid-Hall, he married an 'Allingham' or some similar name.... About 1407 Sir Thomas Ellys served in France. This I suppose is the same Thomas respecting whom there is an inscription at Kiddal in old English characters which runs thus 'Orate pro animis Thome Ellys etc...An'o Dni 1400.'[1].....In the reign of Henry 7th Sir Walter Ellys 'did good service to the king in an insurrection among the villains in Yorkshire.'....During the great Rebellion in the time of Charles I. the Ellis' were determined adherents to the cause of the Royal Martyr, and certainly lost or expended large estates in his service both in Yorkshire and Hants.....Sir John Ellis of Kiddal raised a considerable force and joined the Royal Standard very early in the conflict and was killed it is said at Edge Hill. His son Sir John fell at Marston Moor, as did *his* son Charles. The eldest son

1. This date is wrong. If Mr. Burroughes did not take the trouble to verify a simple fact like this one cannot be surprised at other inaccuracies.

William was in arms with 'Sir Bevil Greenvil' who fell at Lansdowne Hill, where William Ellis 'being grievously wounded did die in the space of 14 days.' The other son Henry was wounded at Wigan Lane and 'died by the hand of the rebels.' Sir William Ellis son of the William slain at Lansdowne joined the Earl of Derby, assisted in the defence of Scarboro' Castle. A son of his, Reginald, 'raised the king's standard in Bramah ? Wood, Yorkshire, where he gathered together many bold cavaliers but was defeated and fled beyond the seas. (Whether the William Ellis who was slain at the siege of Charlemont in Ireland be the same as the one who joined the Earl of Derby I know not.)....John Ellis was out with the Earl of Derwentwater in the unfortunate business of 1715. William his son, my great-grandfather, served several campaigns with the Duke of Cumberland to whose Staff or 'Family' as it is termed he was attached and was with him at Culloden."

These statements we know to be largely imaginary; the only one that is of use to us is that respecting his great-grandfather serving under the Duke of Cumberland, for being somewhat near the writer's own time he probably had ground for what he said.

It is probably true that some of the family bore a part in the Civil War. A tradition has it that John Ellis was chased home to Kiddal by Parliamentary soldiers and killed there, and it is said that strange stories have been told of sounds being heard as of a man in heavy boots moving about the house at night. Dugdale, however, declares he was killed at his house at Roal, in the parish of Kellington. There seems good ground for believing that not only John Ellis but also two of his sons gave their lives for the cause of the king.

ELLIS OF KIDDAL.

I. ELYS, or Elias, OF PONTEFRACT.[1]

II. THOMAS SON OF ELYS, or Elias, of Pontefract. In the Patent Rolls, 1277-8, is recorded the appointment of John de Reigate and William de Northburgh to take the assise of *novel disseisin* arraigned by Thomas son of Elias de Pontefract and Elena his wife against Peter de Blakeholm and Emma his wife touching a tenement in Berewik and Potterton.[2] After this we have a fine in 34 Edward I. (1305-6), between John son of William de Methelay, plaintiff, Henry de Methelay and Thomas "fil. Elie de Pontefract. et Elena ux. eius" deforciants, concerning a messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of wood, and appurtenances, in Methelay and Rothwell.[3] And in the year following is a note of a fine made by Thomas Elys and Elena his wife concerning a messuage and appurtenances in Berewyke.[3]

III. JOHN ELYS. There can be no doubt that he was the son of the foregoing; the sequence of dates and the descent of land through him to his son both support it. He married a sister of William de Barughby, afterwards known as William de Laysingcroft,[4] and was father of the Thomas Elys to whom the Barwick demesne lands were leased in 1348.

Issue :—

(1) John Elys, who was summoned as one of the esquires of the West Riding to furnish twenty men for the army for Scotland in 1338. He had a son, Thomas, who, with his wife Isabel, in 1368, granted to his uncle Thomas lands in Barwick. In 1341 he was a Free Tenant of the manor of Barwick holding a messuage and bovate of land paying four shillings rent, and in the manor of Scholes he was tenant-at-will of the wind mill, paying thirty shillings yearly.[5]

(2) Thomas Elys (see below IV.).

IV. THOMAS ELYS was a burgess of Pontefract. His first appearance in the records of this parish is as witness to Shippen charters, as Thomas son of John Elys, in 1348.[6] By deed dated 9 December,

1. The pedigree may possibly be carried back further than this. Roger de Lascy's charter to the burgesses of Pontefract in 1194 shows grants of land to one Erneis and Elias his son. Mr. A. S. Ellis thinks this Elias was father of William Fitz Elias who was bailiff of Pontefract in 1269, and grandfather of the Thomas whom we place No. II. But we do not appear to be on sure ground beyond what we have given in the pedigree. Mr. Ellis also points out that the spelling *Elys* is first seen in the Hundred Rolls for 1274, Thomas Elys of Pontefract and William Russell being found to have unlawfully exported wool during the war with Flanders.

2. *Patent Rolls*, 6 Ed. I., m. 13d (67). 3. *G: MSS.* Notes by Richard Gascoigne.

4. See Charter 21 on page 208, and see note on page 215.

5. In 1349, the year of the Black Death, the Vicarage of Kellington, Deanery of Pontefract, became vacant and the Prior of the Hospitallers of St. John presented, 1st September, John Elys of Berwyk. He may have been a younger brother of Thomas Elys, junior. The next presentation was 31 Jan., 1362, on his death.

6. See page 210. He appears as witness in another Shippen charter in 1358 (p. 207), and on 25 July, 1362, he witnessed a charter by which Sir Thomas Bentelay granted to Thomas Carman 10 messuages in Lotherton, etc. He also witnessed two other charters now in the Gascoigne collection : one dated at Aberford, 18 Oct., 50 Ed. III. (1376), and the other at Aberford, 8 August, 51 Ed. III. [*so in the original*].

1358, Henry Duke of Lancaster granted to him, then described as of Barwick, and Joan, his wife, the capital messuage of Barwick-in-Elmet, the orchard attached to it, 136 acres of the demesne lands and 16 acres of pasture, to them and their heirs at an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d.[1] In 1368, being styled Thomas Elys "le uncle" of Berwyk, he acquired by fine from his nephew Thomas Elys junior and Isabel his wife, his lands in Barwick and the homage and service of John de Grenefeld for lands held of him in Barnbow. By deed dated 29 August, 1370, he granted lands in Seacroft to John de Bardour; the deed has the seal of the grantor, on a cross 5 crescents, in the first quarter a mullet inverted, with the legend "Sigi(llum) Thomas Elys."[2] The Poll tax return for 1378-9 shows him to be living at Pontefract, "Thomas Elys, sariaunt and Joan his wife," and rated at half a mark, only three others out of a population of 700 being rated so high and none higher; he had there two man servants and one maid, at Barwick a servant or bailiff called John Elysman, and at Methley a servant named Cissot. In 1381, by deed dated 23 July, as "Thomas Elys the elder of Pontefract," he quit claimed to Alexander de Neyvill, Archbishop of York, and others, trustees, all his right in the lordship of "Litil Hek," which he had by the gift of Thomas Elys the younger, his nephew, who inherited it from Joan his mother. The last mention of him is in 1388 when he was *locum tenens* to Sir Robert de Swillington, Seneschal of Pontefract. The year of his death is not known. By his wife Joan he had a family of seven children.

Issue :—

(1) Sir William Elys appears to have been the eldest son, though this is not quite clear. He was married to Joan, daughter and co-heir of William de Everingham, and granddaughter and co-heir of Sir Adam de Everingham. The marriage was before 1378-9 as he and his wife are rated at 6s. 8d. in the Poll Tax return under Parlington,[3] but it could not have been long before this as Joan was found to be only eight years old on the death of her little brother, 27 Dec., 1371, and she could have been no more than sixteen in the year of the taxing. It was probably upon his marriage that William Elys acquired Parlington for life from Sir Philip le Despenser at an annual rent of £30 14s. 7¼d., a pound of pepper and two pounds of

1. See page 26.
2. Seal No. 2 on p. 261.
3. On 12 Oct., 1377, he witnessed a charter of John Berden, citizen of York, granting his mill at Aberford to Sir William Gramary, and on 9 August, 1383, he witnessed a charter by which William Stanley, Vicar of Aberford, and others granted to John Ottir of Castleford and Magota his wife nine messuages in Lotherton and Aberford. [*G: MSS.*]

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Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Kiddal Hall. The bay window.

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cummin. On 3 May, 1381, he paid to the king 40s. for a pardon for having done this, and for entering on the premises without licence.[1] In 1386 Sir Adam de Everingham settled the manor of Farburne, by fine, upon William and Joan and the heirs of William, reserving to himself twenty pounds for life; he died 8 February, 1388, at the age of eighty, and William Elys succeeded him in half the estate, including the manor of Everingham in right of his wife then 25 years old. The same year he obtained licence to hear divine service in his oratory within the diocese of York, in 1389 he presented to the Church of Everingham, and in 1390 was returned one of the knights of the shire. The following year, being summoned on military service, he made his will at Everingham, 10 October, 1391, and on his way to Calais he died at St. Albans.[2] His will was proved 31 October. He desired to be buried in the chancel of Everingham Church, and, after some legacies, left the residue of his goods to his wife, Joan, and his children, Joan, Hawise (? Amy), Richard, Robert and Stephen. His widow married a second time to Robert Waterton, esquire, and carried to him a life tenancy in the great estate; she seems to have died before 1419 when George de Everingham, her surviving uncle, released all right in the manors of Everingham, Farburne, etc., to Robert de Waterton and Robert, son of William Elys.[3] Robert de Waterton died 18 January, 1425, and Robert Elys, then aged forty and more, came into his inheritance at last. He went to live at Everingham and held the estates for 38 years. He was twice married, first to Katharine (who occurs 1434), and secondly to Elizabeth, who survived him. He died without issue 17 March, 1463-4[4] and his brothers seem to have predeceased him, also without issue, for his heir was John Sotehill, son of his niece Joan, only child of his sister Amy by her husband Sir John Poucher of West Rasen. The estate descended to Barbara, Joan's granddaughter, who married Sir Marmaduke Constable, and through him it has come in direct line from her to Lord Herries.

(2) Sir John Elys (see below V.).

(3) Robert Elys (see below VI.).

1. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 4 Ric. II. 2. Thoroton's *Notts.*, iii., 207.
3. *Lansdowne MS.*, 207, c. 379.
4. Dodsworth copied the mural inscription at Everingham and gives the date as XVI. Kal. Apr. (17 March).

(4) Henry Elys, of Hunslet, whose daughter and heir Ann (?) married Richard Gascoigne of Hunslet brother of the Judge, was possibly a son.

(5) (6) (7) Three daughters. The will of Sir John Elys mentions his three sisters but without names. One of the three was probably Helen who married Nicholas Frank of Alwoodley.

V. Sir John Elys seems to have been the first of the family to live at Kiddal, but little is known of him beyond his will.[1] This is a most interesting document.[2] It is in French, is dated 15 October, 1398, and was proved at York 7 November following. The executors were to be his wife Joan, William Gascoigne, Thomas Schelley, Richard Gascoigne, Richard Roudon and Richard Thorneff. He directed his chief messuage in Pontefract and all his lands and tenements in Methley to be sold for the purpose of carrying out the terms of his will; his manor of Kiddal with all its appurtenances, and other lands and tenements in Pontefract, he bequeathed to his wife for life with remainder to his brother Robert and his heirs, and failing them to his three sisters and their heirs; his chief messuage in Barwick to Robert Thorneff, his cousin, under an entail. This last portion of his estate had passed, in 1424, into the hands of the testator's brother Robert. Sir John left no children.

VI. Robert Elys survived his brother's widow and had succeeded to Kiddal by 3 Hen. IV. (1401-2) when he appears in the Duchy of Lancaster Aid. In 1399 Nicholas Frank of Alwoodley appointed Richard Roudon his attorney to deliver seisin to Robert of certain lands in Methley, which he and others had by feoffment of Sir John Elys. He was alive at the time of the Survey of the manor of Barwick, 17 February, 3 Hen. VI. (1424-5), as he appears in it as a tenant. He was holding the chief messuage, the 136 acres of demesne lands, etc., granted to his father in 1358, and also at Potterton a messuage with dovecote 'accustomed to be' the chief messuage of the lord, and a rood and a half of land, paying 13s. 4d.[3] He must, however, have died very soon after this, as the return of Knight's fees for the Wapentake of Skyrack for this very year states 'The heir of Robert Elys holds one carucate of land in Kiddal late William Waite's.'

VII. Thomas Elys was son and heir of Robert; his wife's name was Katharine. His estate in the parish was a large one. Besides Kiddal and the Barwick demesne lands, held on lease from the Duchy,

1. He witnessed a charter by which William de Huddleston of West Garforth granted to William, Vicar of Rothwell, and others, lands and tenements in West Garforth. Other witnesses were Laurence del More, of Austhorp, William de Grenefeld, Thomas Wodecok, of Barnbogh. Sunday before the Feast of the Purif., 12 Ric. II. (1388-9). (*G:MSS.*) Sir John Elys also witnessed a charter relating to Langbaurgh, 28 Aug., 1393. (*Y.A.J.*, xvii., 103). A John Helys is found witnessing a charter in 1350 (see p. 207).
2. The will is printed in the *Surtees Society Series, Test. Ebor.* i., p. 248.
3. He witnessed a Barnbow charter 25 June, 1408, and an Aberford charter 5 June, 1410. (*G: MSS.*)

and the messuage and land at Potterton, all of which his father was holding at the time of his death and which he inherited from him, he held a considerable amount of land on his own account. The Survey of 1424-5 shows him to be holding in Barwick 6 messuages, a cottage, a vineyard, 2½ bovates and 50 acres in ten parcels, one of these being a bovate lately John Elys's; in Hillam an acre and a half; in Kiddal as a Free tenant, that is outside his own manor, a messuage and one acre formerly Matilda Kiddal's, other 3½ acres and a place called Osmerflatt; as Free Tenant at Woodhouse a messuage and 7 acres formerly Helen Grenefeld's; and in free farm he also held there lands measuring altogether 10 bovates and one acre, with 9 messuages, demised to him and his heirs by charter at a yearly rent of four pounds.

In addition to land in this parish he had also inherited property in Pontefract. The Survey of the Honour in 1424-5 shows the heirs of Robert Elys to be holding many parcels of land in the manor of the Castle of Pontefract, amounting to over 108 acres. Robert was probably just dead and his will not proved. His cousin Robert Elys of Everingham had given to John Hudyrfield, Prior of Nostell, land adjoining the hermitage at Pontefract, and by deed dated 12 Hen. VI. (1433-4) he released this to the said John.[1] We have no knowledge of his wife unless, as suggested by the heraldic glass at Kiddal, she was a Dronsfield, and we know of no children beyond Henry who succeeded him.

VIII. Henry Elys was son and heir of Thomas. On 10 March, 10 Ed. IV. (1469-70), he granted to William and Thomas Copley and John Taillour 6 acres of land in Hillam, lying in a close called Mylnecroft, and a toft and croft in Hillam. He died 1 April, 1471, and administration of his goods was granted to his widow, Agnes,[2] on 2nd May.

His son Thomas was a minor, and on 4 Jan., 1473, a patent was granted to Thomas Thwaytes, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the custody of his lands during the minority, together with the marriage of the heir, finding him a competent sustenance and supporting the houses, enclosures, buildings with other charges. By Inq. p.m. taken 4 June, 1480, Henry Elys was found to have died seised of the manor of Farburne, held of the king in chief by the service of eight roses, if required, at the Feast of St. John Baptist, and that it was worth ten pounds per annum; that Thomas Elys was his son and

1. He witnessed a Parlington charter dated at Aberford 6 July, 1424; with Nicholas Gascoigne and others he witnessed at Barnbow, 10 May, 1426, a charter by which William Kynstan, son and heir of Thomas Kynstan, formerly of Barwick, and Ellen, formerly wife of Thomas, chaplain, granted to Thomas Wentworth, of Pontefract, and John Lepton, of Berwyk, all the lands, etc., in Barnbow which he inherited from his father; and was witness to another charter relating to the same lands 14 Jan., 1438. (*G. MSS.*)

2. Probably of the family of Thwaytes of Lofthouse; the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have been her relative.

heir, now, at this time, aged 24, that the manor descended to him, and that he had received the profits since the death of his father.[1] As Kiddal was not held of the Crown it would not have come under the purview of the king's Escheator.

IX. Thomas Elys succeeded his father in 1471. A law suit was brought against him in 1487 by John Copley to recover possession of a messuage and lands in Barwick in which he, Copley, claimed to have been enfeoffed by John Sotehill.[2] A bill was filed in the Chancery of the Duchy, and the defendant answered 'that the bill is only to vex and trouble him .... that the said premises were granted by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to Thomas Elys and Joan his wife and their heirs in tail, that the said defendant about 16 years ago entered into the said premises as son and heir of Henry, son and heir of Thomas, son and heir of Robert, brother and heir of John, son and heir of the said Thomas Elys and Joan, and that John Sotehill was also cousin and heir of the said Thomas and Joan, being son of Joan, daughter of Amye, daughter of William, son of the said Thomas and Joan.' The decree in the cause is not to be found, but the suit is most interesting from its bearing on the pedigree of this family.

By deed dated 20 October, 1496, Thomas Elys quitclaimed to Richard, Prior of St. Oswald (Nostell), his right in a messuage in Pontefract called "le Hermitage."[3]

He married Anne daughter of William Calverley of Calverley. He enlarged his house at Kiddal, he added the beautiful octagon bay window in the Hall and placed in its lights the four impaled coats of armorial bearings which yet remain. We may infer from these arms that his mother was a Thwaites of Lofthouse, and his father's mother a Dronsfield, both local families, but their pedigrees afford no information on this point. In Barwick Church[4] was a shield with the arms of Midelton impaling Thwaites for John Midelton, living 1439, whose wife was Margaret, the only daughter of John Thwaites, the lawyer of Harewood. Henry Elys might have been her second husband. The impaled coats of Elys and Thwaites, and Elys and Calverley were also in a window in the parish church, probably that over the burial place of the family. Thomas Elys survived his wife and was married again to Maud, widow and executrix of Alexander Paslew of Riddlesden (who died 20 September, 1511), but he did not live very long after his second marriage as he died 7 March, 1514-5. By Inq. p.m.[5] taken at Wakefield 26 November, 1515, it was found that he died seised of a tenement and 16 acres of land and meadow in

1. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 12 Ed. IV.
2. *D. of L. Pleadings*, vol. i., c. 15a; and see page 27. 3. *Y.A.J.*, xii., 303. 4. See page 46.
5. Inq. p.m., 7 Hen. VIII., No. 134.

Kiddal, held of the Abbot and monks of Kirkstall as of their manor of Kirkstall by military service, viz., by fealty and homage and an annual rent of 7s., and worth 26s. 8d.[1] per annum; and that he held no other manors or tenements of the king *in capite* nor by military service, but that he held other lands in Yorkshire of which the jurors knew nothing. William was found to be his son and heir and of full age. He left no will, and it is not clear what family he had. There was a son Nicholas, who, in 1515, when the Feodary seized some cattle at Kiddal, was called by his step-mother, he being aged 30, to testify that they were hers. He was afterwards keeper of Cridling Park, and died s.p. in 1551. There was also probably another son, in the Alfred Elys of Barwick who with others was, 9 March, 1514, released of recognizances, 100 marks for them all, made 15 November, 1512.[2] There were also, apparently, three daughters, Helen, wife of Michael Fawkes;[3] Alice, married to James Grene;[4] and Elizabeth, who died April, 1559, having been the first wife of John Hill of Little Pipe, Co. Stafford.[5]

Issue :—

(1) William (see below X.).
(2) Nicholas, aged 30 in 1515, died s.p. 1551.
(3) Alfred, of Barwick.
(4) Helen, married Michael Fawkes.
(5) Alice, married James Grene.
(6) Elizabeth, married John Hill of Little Pipe, Co. Stafford.

X. WILLIAM ELLYS succeeded his father, being then of 'full age.' He married Joan, daughter of William Percehay of Ryton, near Malton. He held the estate 20 years, but there is nothing known of him beyond the facts in his will and the Inquisition after his death.[6] He died 27 March, 1535; his will, which was dated the very day of his death, was proved at York on the 29th April.[7] He gave directions that he should be buried in the Lady Quire of Barwick Church, and he mentioned his son Roger, to whom he gave lands purchased in Oulton, sons Henry and John, and also Richard, a priest, to whom he bequeathed a house at Potterton, and who was Chantry priest at Barwick at the time of the Dissolution of the Chantries in 1545.

At the Inq. p.m. he was found to have died seised of the manor of Kiddal, 140 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood and 100 acres of moor. In Barwick he had 2 messuages, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 100 acres of

1. This was the land given by William de Ledes in 1270. See page 238.
2. *Cal. of State Papers*, 1509-14, vol. i., No. 4866.
3. *Harl. MS.* 4630.
4. *Visitation*, 1563, page 146.
5. *Visitation of Stafford*, 1583. Mural inscription in Lichfield Cathedral and an impaled coat, Hill and Elys, formerly in stained glass in the Choir.
6. 27 Hen. VIII., No. 89.
7. Will printed in *Surtees Soc. vol.*, cvi., 48. The testator mentions "7 acres lying within the *park* of Kedalle."

pasture in the tenure of Robert Norden and John Iden, the said manor and lands being held of the king as of his castle of Pontefract, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by fealty and an annual rent of 40 marks. He also held 2 messuages or burgages in Pontefract with 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 12 acres of meadow, held of the king "*in burgagiis*" at an annual rent of 31s. and worth per annum ten pounds. William Ellys was found to be his son and heir.

Issue :—

(1) William (see below XI.).

(2) Henry, married Anne (or Agnes), daughter of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, and widow of William Mallet of Normanton. She survived him and married thirdly ..... Birdsall of Tadcaster. He had an only son, John, who succeeded to Kiddal on the death of his uncle in 1573 (see below XII). This Henry was aged 48 or 'thereabouts' when a witness in a suit the King *v.* Alverey Copley in 1552. He died 1 June, 1567, his will proved at York, 22 June, 1568.[1]

(3) John.

(4) Roger, who had a son, William, and a daughter, Jane, married to Robert Savile of Copley.

(5) Richard, a chantry priest, died 1550.[2]

(6) Anne, married John More of Austhorpe.

XI. William Ellis was the eldest son and heir of his father; he married Margaret, daughter and co-heir, with her sister Anne, wife of John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft, of John Vavasour of Scarborough and Kirkby Wharfe, third son of Sir Henry Vavasour of Haslewood. There were no children of the marriage. He died 15 October, 1573. By his will[3] dated simply 1573 and proved 3 November of that year, he bequeathed all his unentailed lands to William, son of Roger Ellis, and desired to be buried in the south side of the chantry quire of his parish church. Margaret his widow survived him about a year. Her will is dated 8 June, and was proved 1 October, 1574; she is described as of Barwick, and left legacies to Copleys and Gascoignes, to William, son of Roger Ellis, and his daughter Frances.

XII. John Ellis was sixteen years old when he came into his inheritance on the death of his uncle in 1573. He married Mary,[4] daughter of Martin Anne of Frickley, of whom he afterwards bought the manor of Rowell in the parish of Kellington. In 1584-5 he was

1. Will printed in *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 11.
2. There was a Lionel Ellis who was mayor of Lincoln and died 12 Nov., 1570, and who is stated in the Visitation of Lincolnshire (1643) to be " 3 son of Ellis of Kiddal," but there is no record of him here, he is not mentioned in any will. He was father of Sir William Ellis, one of the Council of the North.
3. G. D. Lumb's *Barwick Wills, &c.*, pp. 21-23.
4. At the Archbishop's Visitation, 20 June, 1582, Mary, wife of John Ellis, of Kiddal, esquire, was presented because 'she cometh not to Church nor communicateth.' (She was also a Recusant in 1604, p. 149n).

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Kiddal Hall. Parapet of bay window.

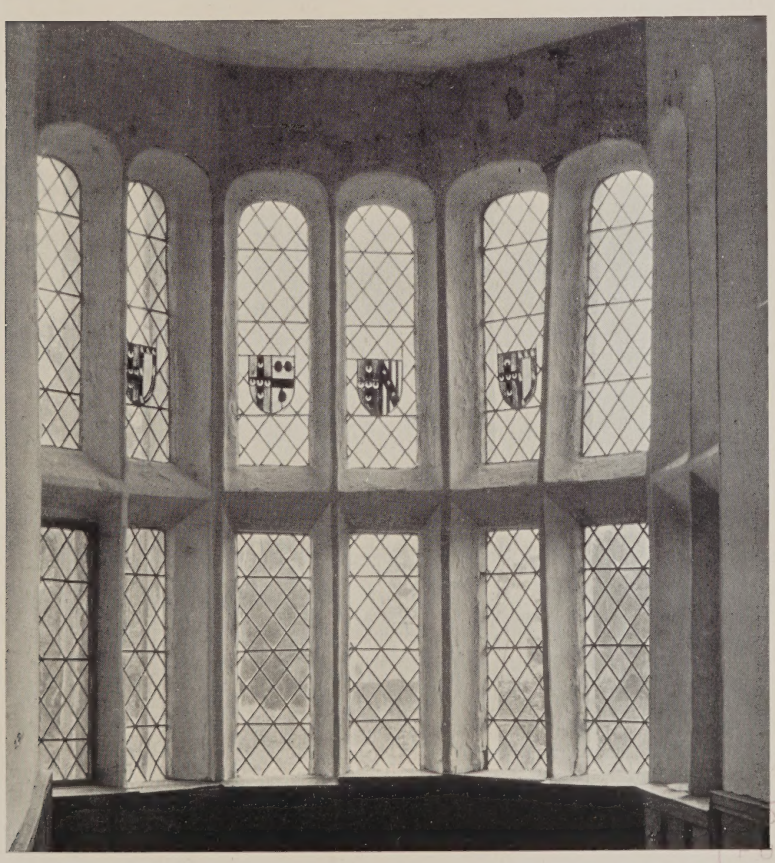

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Kiddal Hall. The bay window from inside.

[*To face page* 250.]

one of those " reputed to be gentlemen " and summoned to appear to enter his pedigree; in 1568 he contributed £25 towards the fund for the defence of England then threatened by the Spanish Armada.[1] He lived to enjoy the estate for over half a century, and died 5 April, 1627, leaving a numerous family. By Inq. p.m. of 10 October, 3 Car. I., he was found to have died seised of the manor of Kiddal with the lands in Kiddal, Woodhouse and Barwick which his uncle had held at his death, held of the king *in capite* in free socage by the annual rent of 20s., and worth 20 marks. Also he held the manor of Rowell with 4 messuages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood in Rowell, Kellington, Hensall, and Sowood, also free fishing in the River Aire, held of the king *in capite* in free socage as of the Honour of Pontefract and worth five pounds per annum. No will has been found. His heir was shewn to be his son John of the age of forty and upwards. The will of his widow, dated 18 Feb., 1629, was proved 7 Feb., 1630-1; she directed that she should be buried near her late husband.[2]

Issue :—

(1) John (see below XIII.).

(2) Nicholas, dead s.p. in 1630.[3]

(3) Martin, living in 1642.

(4) Henry, possibly the Henry Ellis of Barwick who was married to Mary Bradbury, at Thorp Arch, 13 Feb., 1631, and who was buried 20 April, 1662.[4]

(5) Robert, living in 1630.

(6) Richard, on whom his father in 1609 entailed 3 messuages in Rowell. He was living in 1637.

(7) Francis. As ' of Kiddal, gent.,' he had licence in 1626 to marry Alice Lepton of Stayhouse, Over Silton. Alice, daughter of Francis Ellis, was baptized at Barwick 13 May, 1632, and buried 14 May. George, his son, was baptized here 23 January, 1633-4, and William, his son, on 19 January, 1639-40.[5]

(8) Thomas, of Lyon's Inn, London, gent., 1637 ; of York, 1641. Baptized at Barwick 6 April, 1600.

(9) Gervase, died in 1630.

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1. *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.*, 29694.
2. *Torre's MS.*, and see *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 45.
3. The details of this generation are mainly from the Heralds' Visitation, and from the will of Mary Ellis, the mother. The parish Registers of this period are lost, but a few particulars have been recovered from the transcripts at York.
4. See page 42*n*; though if the tombstone mentioned by Hunter belonged to this Henry Ellis he must have married again. It is to be noted that while Hunter gives April 21 as the date, the Parish Register gives April 20.
5. ' 21 Sept., 1647. Francis Ellis and Katherine, his wife, relict of Francis Hemsworth, of Barwick-in-Elmet, petition the County Committee for compounding.' (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*) This may have been a second marriage of the above.

(10) Samuel, of London. He died 6 October, 1678, aged 73, and was buried in Old Marylebone Church, desiring to be laid near his daughter Elizabeth, who died in the Plague. Isabel, his widow, seems to be the Isabel Hoppa' who was married to a Samuel Ellis of Clerkenwell at St. Martin's in the Fields 3 November, 1640.

(11) Anne.

(12) Frances, married Thomas Burley or Burneley of Ecclesfield.

(13) Mercy.

(14) Mary, married Thomas Cowper.

(15) Alice, baptized at Barwick 3 June, 1601, buried 6 June.

XIII. John Ellis was found to be 40 and upwards on the death of his father.[1] He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Plumpton, esquire, of Plumpton, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Edward Griffen, of Dingley, Notts., Attorney General. By deed dated 17 June, 1642, he granted to Nicholas Girlington of Temple Hirst, and William Kay of Beghall, Yorks., in trust and for the advantage of his younger sons, Henry and Charles, a cottage and messuage in Barwick in the occupation of Alice, or Anne, Burley, widow, and appointed Martin Ellis, his brother, as his attorney to deliver possession. Traditionally, he is one of the most romantic figures in the pedigree. It is stated he was killed at Kiddal while in arms for the king against the Parliament, that he was chased to his house by Parliamentary soldiers and slain either on the doorstep or in a small room at the head of the stairs, and that he haunted the place for long after. Dugdale's *Visitation* of 1665 says he was "slain at his house called Rowsell (Rowell) by Parliamentary Soldiers anno ....," the date being unfortunately blank. Two of his sons are said to have perished in the same cause.

Issue :—

(1) William (see below XIV.).

(2) Henry
(3) Charles } "slayn in the service of King Charles the first."

(4) Mary, married as her first husband, 5 September, 1631, Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., of Chicheley, Co. Bucks., a man very much older than herself, who died 2 December, 1635, aged 70, and by whom she had a son, Robert, who died at the age of 12. She married secondly Samuel Lodington, Clerk of Assize on the Midland Circuit, 8 June, 1658, at St. Peter's Church, Paul's Wharf. He died 29 January, 1663, and was buried in the Temple Church; she died 24 September, 1692, and was buried in the chancel of the Church of St. Martin in the Fields near her son Robert.

1. The Heralds' Visitation of 1585 gives him as then 2½ years old.

XIV. WILLIAM ELLIS. It is impossible to say whether or not he survived his father. The little we know about him is from Dugdale's *Visitation*, which says that he was "captain under the Lord Inchiquin in Ireland in the service of Charles I. and slayn there 1647," Hopkinson adds "at Charlemont." He married Mary, daughter of Henry Austen, Alderman of London, in 1641, when a settlement was made upon her of the manors of Kiddal, Woodhouse,[1] and Rowell. She survived her husband,[2] and was married secondly to Thomas Culpepper, of Penton in Hants., at St. Olave, Marygate, York, 18 June, 1653.

Issue :—

(1) William (see below XV.).
(2) Henry.
(3) Frideswide, married in 1665 to William Culpepper, citizen of London, probably a son of her mother's second husband.

XV. WILLIAM ELLIS was 22 in 1665, and two years before, 5 December, 1663, was married at Kippax to Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, of Leeds and Swillington, great uncle of Lord Lonsdale.[3] She was baptized 23 February, 1647, and was buried at Barwick, 26 April, 1673. He lived on till his 82nd year, and was buried in Barwick Church 26 February, 1725-6. By his will, proved at York, 25 March, 1726, he appointed as his executrix Elizabeth Ellis, his grand-daughter, who was living with him, and mentioned several of his grand-children.[4]

Issue :—

(1) William (see below XVI.).
(2) John, baptized at Barwick 10 September, 1668. He is believed to have been a merchant in Batavia, and to have died unmarried.
(3) Henry (see below XVIII.).
(4) Mary, baptized at Barwick 11 September, 1667, buried there 11 April, 1671.
(5) Jane, baptized at Barwick 26 June, 1670, married there 18 June, 1693, to the Rev. Francis Moseley, Rector of Rolleston, Co. Stafford. She died in 1724, and he in 1738, having had 7 sons and 8 daughters.[5]

XVI. WILLIAM ELLIS was baptized at Barwick 27 September, 1666, and was married 23 April, 1688, at the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in the City of London, to Mary, daughter of Dutton

1. In the parish of Barwick and certainly not a manor in the true sense of the word.
2. 16 Oct., 1652. "Mary Ellis, widow of William Ellis of Kiddall, for her son William begs discharge &c., and claims for money spent on repairs." (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*)
3. Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 149.
4. *Barwick Wills, &c.*, p. 79.
5. Mural Inscription in Rolleston Church.

Seaman. At his marriage he was styled 'of the Inner Temple, gent.' His children born in the years 1691 to 1696 were baptized at Barwick, so that he was, perhaps, then living at Kiddal, but later he was living at Rowell Hall, a larger and more modern mansion, which he probably built. He served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1709. He was buried at Kellington, the parish church of Rowell, 27 October, 1729. His widow lived only a few days longer and was buried 9 November.

Upon his marriage a settlement was made by which, in consideration of £2,000 paid by Dutton Seaman, the bride's father, William Ellis the elder granted the manor of Kiddal and certain specified lands to Mary Seaman for her jointure, subject to his own use for life and then to his son William for life, and then to Richard Beaumont of Whitley Hall, Yorks, and Dutton Seaman the younger, for 99 years in trust to raise a sum of £2,000 for the younger children of the marriage, to be divided as their father should appoint by will. The liabilities under this settlement were the beginning of the end of the long connexion between Kiddal and the Ellis family. By deed dated 2 October, 1714, the sum of £1,650 was raised on Kiddal to satisfy the debts of William Ellis the younger, and then, through many years to come, there follows a succession of deeds dealing with mortgages on the estate.[1]

By his will, made 30 August, 1728, William Ellis appointed the £2,000 charged on Kiddal under the marriage settlement to be divided thus: £950 to his daughter Mary, £500 to his son William, £400 to Catherine, £50 to Elizabeth, £50 to Amabella, £50 to Mildred, and charged the estate with a further £500 to be divided between Elizabeth, Amabella, and Mildred.

Issue:—

(1) Charles, baptized at Barwick 3 November, 1692. In his grandfather's will he is styled 'Captain.' In 1715, on 1 June, he mortgaged lands in Potterton to John Wray, Isabell Wray, and Frances Wray, of Kenningford, Yorks., for £1,800, and by further deeds of 19 and 20 September, 1717, 15 March, 1717-18, and 17 February, 1721-2, he sold and conveyed his interest in these lands to William Milner. The actual date of his death is not known. He made his will 14 July, 1729, and the deed of 16 August, 1737, presently referred to, recites that his father, who died 12 October of the same year, survived him. At the date of his will he was living at Methley. He bequeathed

1. These deeds and others presently quoted are now in the possession of the Rev. Bathurst G. Wilkinson, who is now the owner of Kiddal Hall.

one shilling, in full satisfaction of their part and proportion of his real and personal estate, to his brother William, and each of his sisters Mary, Amabella, Catherine, and Mildred, and to his sister Elizabeth £300 on her marriage or within four years of his decease. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Tomlinson of Barlow; he appointed her his executrix, and bequeathed to her all his real and personal estate at Kiddal, Barwick, Woodhouse, and Potterton, and the advowson of the benefice of Terrington, to discharge the incumbrances upon it to her best advantage when his father should die. But his father outlived him. His widow survived many years; she died 10 March, 1768, and was buried at Terrington.

(2) William (see below XVII.).

(3) Henry, buried at Kellington 24 November, 1715.

(4) Mary, baptized at Barwick 6 August, 1696, married at Scarborough 27 October, 1724, to Timothy Smith of Kellington, afterwards of Brotherton, yeoman. She died 4 April, 1766.

(5) Elizabeth, living at Kiddal with her grandfather in 1725 and was his sole executrix. She was living, unmarried, as late as 1787.

(6) Anne, buried at Kellington 26 November, 1718.

(7) Amabella, married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, 16 April, 1734, to Matthew Snowden of London, saddler.

(8) Mildred, baptized at Kellington 20 October, 1706, married Jonathan Wainwright of the City of London, salter.

(9) Katharine, living unmarried in 1737.

XVII. William Ellis, baptized at Barwick 2 February, 1693-4, inherited Kiddal on the death of his father. He was in the Royal Navy, and at one time commanded H.M.S. Gosport. On 11 August, 1737, a deed was executed to release the Kiddal estate of the charges under the settlement of 1688, the parties to it being (i.) Mary Seaman, widow and executrix of Dutton Seaman, the younger, the last surviving trustee; (ii.) William Ellis of Rowell, the heir to the estate; (iii.) William Coates of Pontefract; (iv.) Timothy Smith of Brotherton and Mary, his wife; Matthew Snowden of the City of London, saddler, and Amabella, his wife; Catherine Ellis, Elizabeth Ellis, and Jonathan Wainwright of London, salter. The deed recites the settlement and the terms of the will, dated 30 August, 1728, of William Ellis, the younger, and that William Ellis of Rowell being

seised of the estate and having paid the various sums due under the settlement and the will, the estate is released to him. He was living at Rowell for some few years, as he is so described in several deeds dealing with the Kiddal and Rowell estates between the years 1734 and 1740, but he appears to have emigrated subsequently to America. He seems to have disposed of all his marketable interest in the estates at Kiddal and Rowell in a series of deeds during the preceding years to various people, Richard Wilson of Leeds, Sir George Savile, Bart., of Rufford, William Coates of Pontefract, and the Rev. Henry Elmsall of Thornhill, and then to have left the country for good. He made his will 2 August, 1743, styling himself "formerly of the West Riding Co. York, but late of the City of New York, esquire." He died at New York, unmarried, 29 October of that same year, and his will was proved at Doctor's Commons 7 March following. He appointed as his executor his cousin William, if dead his cousin Francis Ellis, woollen draper of Cornhill, failing him William, his nephew, son of Henry Ellis, brewer, late of Wapping, and if he too be dead William Bromley "my natural son." Dying without lawful issue he was succeeded in the estates by his uncle Henry.

XVIII. Henry Ellis was the younger brother of William Ellis (XVI.), and on his death became head of the family. He was baptized at Barwick on Ascension Day (16 May), 1672. He settled in London and became a linen draper in Cornhill, his children were baptized at the Church of All Hallows, Lombard Street, his wife's name was Mary, but of her family nothing is known. The date of his death is not to be found.

Issue :—

(1) William, baptized 19 January, 1702, died young.

(2) Henry (see below XIX.).

(3) Francis, baptized 4 July, 1704, died young.

(4) William was born 8 July, 1707, and became a surgeon. He was practising at Great Pulteney Street, London, for some years (he was there from at least 1746 to 1755), afterwards lived at Knaresborough and subsequently in Wardour Street, London. He married in 1739 Mary, the only child of James Bourne of Mattingley, Hants, who brought a marriage portion of £1,000 invested in Old South Sea Annuities, and of which her husband's younger brother Francis was trustee. At some time between 1743, the year of Captain William Ellis's death, and 1747, this William Ellis acquired from his brother Henry the interest which he, as heir at law, still had in Kiddal. He then paid off the mortgage, as a deed of

Photo. by Godfrey Bingley.

Kiddal Hall. North Gable.

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24 and 25 March in the latter year shows him to be the owner. By another deed of 6 and 7 June, 1750, he released and conveyed it to James Bourne of Mattingley, his wife's brother, and these two, Ellis and Bourne, by lease and release of 17 and 18 November, 1755, conveyed it to Francis Ellis, William's brother, in trust for Mary, William's wife, in consideration of the sum of £815 12s. 9d., the present value of her marriage portion. William Ellis died in Leeds 10 April, 1771, aged 64, and was buried at Barwick 16 April. There is a memorial tablet to him in Barwick Church.[1]

Issue :—Elizabeth Maria, his only child, born in 1740, succeeded him at Kiddal. She was married to the Rev. Randall Burroughes of Long Stratton, Norfolk, on the 12 April, 1763, at the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn. She died 14 July, 1795, aged 55, and was buried at Long Stratton. Her husband died 17 September, 1799, aged 66.

Issue :—Ellis Burroughes, of the Manor House, Long Stratton, their only son, inherited his mother's estate in Kiddal. He married Sarah Nasmyth, only daughter of Robert Marsh of Norwich. He was Rector of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, and of Tasburgh, Norfolk, and was for many years a magistrate for the county of Suffolk. He died 24 December, 1831, aged 67, and was succeeded in the estate at Long Stratton by his son Ellis Burroughes. By deed of 1 and 2 February, 1804, and in consideration of £10,500 paid by Edward Wilkinson, he conveyed the manor of Kiddal and Woodhouse with 314 acres 2 roods 10 perches to John Pearse of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the Rev. Thomas Heath Marsh, of Erpingham, Norfolk, in trust for Edward Wilkinson. By deed of 30 and 31 January, 1818, the property was finally released to Edward Wilkinson.

(5) Francis, born 4 October, 1709, was, in 1755, described as a woollen draper in Cornhill, London. He married about 1736 Mary, only child of the Rev. Robert Rawlinson, Rector of Charlwood, Surrey, by his first wife. She was half sister to Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London 1754. They had only two children, sons,

1. See page 42. The inscription on this tablet misled the compiler of an already printed pedigree into stating that William Ellis was buried at Mattingley. He did not observe the parenthesis which confines the reference to burial at Heckfield, the parish church of Mattingley, to Mrs. Ellis and her parents.

Robert and William, who both died without issue. Francis Ellis was trustee of the marriage portion of Mary, his brother William's wife, and became, on her behalf, mortgagee in fee of Kiddal in 1755.

(6) John, born 18 February, 1711.

(7) Mary, born 5 July, 1706.

XIX. Henry Ellis, the eldest surviving son of Henry Ellis of Cornhill, was born 14 May, 1703. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Solomon Harvey of Eastry in Kent; she survived him and died in London 8 August, 1776, aged 73, and was buried in Allhallows', Steyning; they had one child William (see below XX). He was heir at law of Kiddal and disposed of his interest to his brother William at some time between the years 1743 and 1747. The estate was very seriously encumbered and was probably of little pecuniary value to the owner of the fee simple. From a reference in his cousin's will he seems to have been a brewer at Wapping.

XX. Rev. William Ellis was educated at Merchant Taylors' School where he was head scholar in 1746, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1752, M.A. 1755, and was elected Fellow in 1753. He was admitted to Holy Orders and became Rector of All Hallows', Steyning, in the City of London; he was well known in literary circles, was author of a translation of Aristotle's "Politics," and compiled a Latin school book called "Ellis's Exercises," that had a great vogue in its day. An imprudent man, with an excessive fondness for building and making improvements of that nature, he spent the whole of his small patrimony. He left London and became master of the Grammar School at Alford in Lincolnshire, where he died and was buried there 29 November, 1801. His first wife was a daughter of Colley Cibber, the actor and poet laureate; after her death he married Sarah, daughter of a Mr. Francis of Great Yarmouth, who died 2 June, 1810, aged 71. By her he had a family of four children.

Issue:—

(1) William Charles (see below XXI.).

(2) Robert, drowned on his passage out to India, unmarried.

(3) Maria, married at Alford 5 August, 1801, to Marie Joseph Carre de la Serrie of Southwark, a French refugee.

(4) Sarah, baptized at Alford 5 August, 1779, died at Walworth, Surrey, "in the bloom of life," 18 August, 1807.

XXI. Sir William Charles Ellis, M.D., M.R.C.S., was born at Alford 10 March, 1780. He was practising at Hull in 1818 when he was appointed Director and Superintendent of the West Riding Lunatic

Asylum at Wakefield, where, against much prejudice, he introduced a more humane and sympathetic treatment of those under his care, and wrote a "Treatise on Insanity" embodying his views. In 1830 he was appointed to the charge of the great asylum at Hanwell and knighted by William IV. A small book entitled "Our Doctor," by his daughter in-law, gives many particulars of his useful and benevolent life, and a lithographed portrait. He married Mildred, daughter of John Wood, at Louth 14 February, 1806, and died at Southall, near Hanwell, 24 October, 1839. His wife lived to a great age, dying at Kilburn 25 May, 1879, at the age of 93, leaving one child, William Robert.

XXII. William Robert Ellis of the Inner Temple, Barrister at law, was educated at Wakefield Grammar School, and went from there to Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832. He married, 26 July, 1839, Harriet Warner, daughter of John Sherman Elliott, of Denmark Hill, and died at Maida Vale 13 September, 1883, aged 76: his widow died 21 June, 1901, aged 85. They had three sons and five daughters.

Issue :—

(1) William Charles (see below XXIII.).

(2) John Edward, born 9 November, 1849, of Los Gatos, Santa Clara, California, married May, daughter of ..... Carpenter of Ukiah, U.S.

Issue :—(i.) William Robert, born 1886.
(ii.) Edward, born 1889.
(iii.) John Edward, born 1893.
(iv.) Helen, born 1883.
(v.) Peggy, born 1899.

(3) Henry Venn, born 4 August, 1851, Rector of Outwell, Cambs., married 1 October, 1874, Ada, daughter of J. Henman.

Issue :—(i.) Stanley Venn, born 8 August, 1875, Lieut. Commander, R.N., married 23 August, 1900, Kathleen Emily, daughter of the Hon. Robert Beaven, Victoria, B.C. Issue :—Kathleen Brenda, born 17 September, 1904.
(ii.) Sherman G. Venn, born 20 February, 1880, Captain in Indian Army, married 27 March, 1907, to Beryl Keith, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, I.A.
(iii.) Grace, born 7 January, 1877.
(iv.) Jessie, born 26 June, 1878, married 20 July, 1899, A. W. Kirkpatrick Picard, M.D. Issue: two daughters.

(4) Harriet Elliott, born 23 November, 1842, married 18 August, 1864, Kirkpatrick Picard, M.D., died 20 September, 1876. Issue :—seven children.

(5) Rose A. M., born 25 July, 1845, married 3 July, 1866, Horatio Bateman. Issue :—eleven children.

(6) Alice M., born 6 October, 1846, married 3 July, 1866, Rev. Thomas Cawley, Rector of Bittadon, Barnstaple.

(7) Emily A. L., born 13 May, 1855, married 8 October, 1878, John Bloomfield Braddon, P.W.D., India.

(8) Isabel Newton, born 9 May, 1860, married 7 August, 1884, Francis Sutton, surgeon, Reading.

XXIII. William Charles Ellis, born 8 August, 1841, Captain in Indian Army, and Major in East Riding of Yorks. Militia. Married Rosa, daughter of Jason Smith, Esq. ; he predeceased his father, and died at Bath, 14 January, 1879.

Issue :—

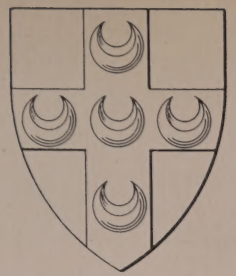
(1) William Robert Jason (see below XXIV.).

(2) Charles Henry Sherman, born 5 June, 1869, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1891 ; married 17 July, 1902, Thérèse Emma Audibert, daughter of John Cow, Esq., of Haywards Heath.

Issue :—(i.) John Jason Sherman, born 11 May, 1903.
(ii.) Geraldine Thérèse, born 8 February, 1906.

(3) John Warner Harvey, born 1 May, 1878, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1900.

XXIV. William Robert Jason Ellis, born 22 March, 1867, Major in King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He served with the Zhob Field Force in Sir George White's column in 1890, and in the South African War in which he was mentioned in despatches and was given rank of Brevet-Major.



ARMS :—Or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent.

ELLIS, of Kiddal Hall.

OUTLINE OF PEDIGREE.

I. **Elys, or Elias, of Pontefract** =

II. **Thomas** son of Elys, or Elias, of Pontefract, occurs 1277 to 1306 = Elena

III. **John Elys** = ..., sister of William de Baroughby

John Elys = Joan

Thomas = Isabel d. s.p.

IV. **Thomas Elys** occurs 1348 to 1388 = Joan

Sir William Elys = Joan, d. and co-h. of Everingham | of Everingham William de Everingham

Richard

Robert d.s.p. = i. Katharine = ii. Elizabeth

Stephen

Joan

Amy

V. **Sir John Elys**, of Kiddall = Joan d. 1398 s.p.

VI. **Robert Elys** = d. 1424 or 5

Henry

3 daughters

VII. **Thomas Elys** = Katharine (? Dronsfield)

VIII. **Henry Elys** = Agnes (? Thwaytes) d. 1 April, 1471

2nd wife, Maud = widow of Alexander Paslew, of Riddlesden

IX. **Thomas Elys** = Anne, d. of William Calverley, of Calverley d. 7 Mar., 1514-5 | 1st wife

X. **William Elys** = Joan, d. of William Percehay, of Ryton d. 27 March, 1535

Nicholas

Alfred

Helen

Alice

Elizabeth

XI. **William Ellis** = Margaret, d. and co-h. of John Vavasour, of Kirkby Wharfe d. s.p., 15 Oct., 1573

Henry, d. 1 June 1567 = Anne, d. of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, widow of William Mallet, of Normanton

John

Roger

Richard Chantry Priest at Barwick

Anne

XII. **John Ellis** = Mary, d. of Martin Anne, of Frickley d. 5 April, 1630

XIII. **John Ellis** = Elizabeth, d. of William Plumpton, of Plumpton

Nicholas

Martin

Henry

Robert

Richard

Francis

Thomas

Gervase

Samuel

Anne

Frances

Mercy

Mary

Alice

XIV. **William Ellis** = Mary, d. of Henry Austen, of London d. 1647

Henry

Charles

Mary

XV. **William Ellis** = Mary, d. of Sir William Lowther, of Swillington d. Feb., 1725-6

Henry

Frideswide

XVI. **William Ellis** = Mary, d. of Dutton Seaman d. Oct., 1729

John

XVIII. **Henry Ellis** = Mary

Mary

Jane

Charles d. s.p. = Mary, d. and h. of Richard Tomlinson, of Barlow

XVII. **William Ellis**, d. 29 Oct., 1743, unmarried

Henry

Mary

Elizabeth

Anne

Amabella

Mildred

Katharine

William died young

XIX. **Henry Ellis** = Mary, d. and co-h. of Solomon Harvey, of Eastry

Francis

William = Mary, d. of James Bourne d. 10 Apl., 1771

Francis

John

Mary

XX. **Rev. William Ellis** = Sarah Francis d. Nov., 1801

Rev. Randall Burroughes = Elizabeth Maria, of Long Stratton d. 14 July, 1795

Ellis Burroughes

XXI. **Sir William Charles Ellis** = Mildred, d. of John Wood d. 24 Oct., 1839

Robert

Maria

Sarah

XXII. **William Robert Ellis** = Harriet Warner, d. of John Sherman Elliott d. 13 Sept., 1883

XXIII. **William Charles Ellis** = Rosa, d. of Jason Smith Major in Indian Army, d. 1879

John Edward

Rev. Henry Venn Ellis

Harriet Elliott

Rose

Alice

Emily

Isabel

XXIV. **William Robert Jason Ellis** Major in King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

Charles Henry Sherman Ellis = Thérèse Emma Audibert d. of John Cow, esquire

John Warner Harvey Ellis

John Jason Sherman

Geraldine Thérèse

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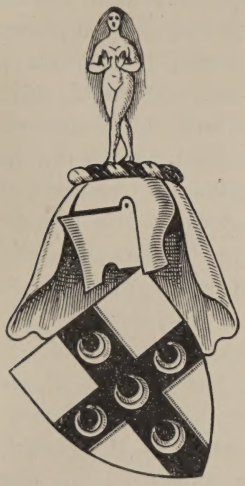
[*To face page* 260.]

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE ELLIS COAT OF ARMS.

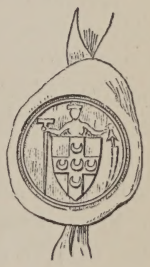
Mr. A. S. Ellis, to whom I am indebted for very much of this chapter, has kindly furnished me with these sketches of the Ellis arms, which he has made from the originals, and with the following note upon them :—

"That this simple and beautiful coat, Or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent, is of early date can be proved, as will be seen. It seems to be based on, Or, a cross sable, a coat borne by the De Vescys, which has been attributed with some



No. 1.

No. 2.



No. 3.

probability to Eustace Fitz John from whom the De Lascys as well as the De Vescys were descended. The earliest occurence of these arms is in an addition to a copy of a Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. (*Harl. MS.* 4033). It looks as if the writer had before him another Roll similar to the one he had copied, but with a few additional coats, of which this was one.

"Sir Henry Elys, de sable, iiij voides d'or et cinque cressants d'argent. The bearer has not been identified.

"No. 1 is from a sketch in Glover's notes (*Harl. MS.* 1394), and may be from a carved panel, monument, or even a seal, possibly of Sir William or Sir John, the shield being *couché* as in their time was the fashion to represent it. The 'naked lady' crest is on the helmet over it, and it should be noted the hands have the palms outwards. It may have originated in an antique gem set in a seal, of which there are examples.

"No. 2 is the seal of Thomas Elys of Berwyk in Elmet from a deed dated 29 August, 1370. It has a mullet for difference of a third son.

"No. 3 is the next in point of date, that of Nicholas Elys, Alderman of Hull, to a Subsidy Roll in the Record Office, 20 Feb., 9 Edw. IV. (1470), who was probably one of the Kiddal family. The 'naked lady' has dropped down behind the shield and holds in one hand a crutch and in the other what seems to be a bent sword."

Chapter XV.

ROUNDHAY AND ITS MANOR.

The history of the Manor of Roundhay has already been given in the publications of the Thoresby Society,[1] and it is not necessary to go into it again in detail.

The township forms the westernmost portion of the parish of Barwick, to which it is joined by a narrow neck, like an animal's head to its body. The area is 1482·62 acres. The manor appears to have been conterminous with the township. It is not named in Domesday, but was undoubtedly in the fee of Ilbert de Lascy and descended, with other manors in the Honour of Pontefract, to the Duchy of Lancaster. It was parcel of the Duchy till the reign of Charles I., when it was alienated under conditions similar to Barwick and Scholes. Roundhay was bought by Stephen Tempest in 1629 for £850. His loyalty to the king in the Civil War led to the forfeiture of his estates to the Parliament, and the manor was sold to William Lowther, of Ingleton, co. York, from whom it descended to his nephew Sir John Lowther, who sold it in 1688 to John Savile, of Methley, ancestor of the Earls of Mexborough. At the beginning of the last century it was in the hands of the second earl, from whom it passed in 1811 to Thomas Nicholson, of Roundhay Park. On the death of Mr. Nicholson's nephew and successor, William Nicholson Nicholson (he was originally William Nicholson Phillips and had assumed the surname of Nicholson by Royal licence), the estate was sold and the lordship of the manor purchased by Mr. J. M. Sagar-Musgrave of Red Hall.

The few records of the manor court that are extant show one court held for the three manors of Barwick, Scholes, and Roundhay. The earliest known court roll is in a copy at the British Museum of manuscripts that were at one time preserved in the Tower of London, and removed thence to the Record Office and cannot now be found; it is dated 20 July, 2 Ric. II. (1378).[2] John del Weste, farmer of the manor, complained that no rents were paid by the tenants and prayed that for his own sake and the advantage of the lord the steward should ascertain those rents and compel payment. This was accordingly done, and in the roll it appears that the reeve was ordered to distrain upon them severally against the next court at Barwick.

It has been assumed, and even declared by a court of law, that Roundhay had jurisdiction over Seacroft, which was said to be subsidiary to it. This contention seems to have been based chiefly

1. Vol. ii., p. 215.
2. *Add. MS.* 15662, f. 116.

on references in comparatively late transactions. Earlier records are certainly not so emphatic, and it looks as though, if one could go far enough back, one might quite well prove the original independence of Seacroft. To begin with, Seacroft is in Domesday Book as a separate manor, Roundhay is not there at all. In 1245 Seacroft was included in the Liberty of Barwick,[1] evidently dealt with as a separate place. The two are named as distinct manors in the grant of free warren over certain demesne lands to Henry de Lascy in 1294.[2] Roundhay is in the Ministers' Accounts for 1295 ; it is true Seacroft is not, but then neither is Barwick.[3] The same accounts for 1303-4 show Roundhay, Seacroft, and Roundhay Grange all treated separately.[4] But in the accounts for 1321-2 we have Seacroft actually including Roundhay. Thus, after 18d. for a forge and curtilage at Seacroft there comes 16s. 8d. for 16 horses and 12 foals agisted in the park of Roundhay, and £8 : 18 : 4 from the farm of the forge in Roundhay for nineteen weeks.[5] And in the expenses of the manor of Seacroft there is charged 'In food and stipend for one "*paliciator*" resetting and remaking the palings about la Roundehaye 26 weeks and 3 days, 15s. 5d.'[6]

In succeeding years, however, there is no doubt that Seacroft was almost invariably accounted for with Roundhay, though there is nothing to show that this was anything more than an administrative convenience. In 1603, there is the *locus classicus* that is supposed to finally settle the question. James I. in this year granted Seacroft to the Earl of Devon, when it was described as "*infra dominia de Roundhay.*" This certainly looks like a subordination of the one manor to the other, but beyond this the grant contains no reference to an over-lordship.

One is inclined to think that, whereas up to 1603 there was no question of supremacy of one manor over the other as both were in the Crown, when the ownership was divided the Crown may have thought it well to suggest some control over the manor that was being granted away; or the insertion of the phrase in the grant may have been no more than a geographical definition. This theory is borne out by the absence of any reference to a lordship over Seacroft when Roundhay was sold to Stephen Tempest in 1629.

The question became acute in the time of Charles I. between Mr. Shillito, who in 1605 had succeeded the Earl of Devon in the ownership of Seacroft, and Mr. Stephen Tempest, but if there were any settlement

1. See page 101.
2. *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. ii., p. 218.
3. *P.R.O.*, bundle 1, No. 1.
4. *Ibid.*, bundle 1, No. 2.
5. £8 18s. 4d. from the farm of one forge going (*i.e.* working) in the Roundhay from the Monday after the Feast of S. Tibercius and S. Valerian to the Feast of the Beheading of S. John Baptist, for 19 weeks, excepting three feast days in Whitsun week and four other feast days happening within the time aforesaid, one week and a half being allowed for the said feast days, and the rent of the forge every week was ten shillings. The same forge was demised to farm by John de Kelleshill, sergeant (*servieus*) of the lord the King.
6. *P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts*, 1145, fo. 21, 15 Ed. II.

its terms are not known. It was raised again in 1822 when Mr. John Wilson of Seacroft brought an action against Mr. Nicholson, lord of the manor of Roundhay, for cutting down a tree on waste land at Seacroft. The action was tried at York and resulted in Mr. Wilson being non-suited.

The park at Roundhay was for three hundred years separated from the manor. The name Roundhay is believed to describe a park or warren for game enclosed by a circular hedge or fence.[1] Early in the 16th century the agistment of the park was let to the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Wolsey, but in 1512 the park itself was granted to Thomas, Lord Darcy. He was executed in 1537 for his participation in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and his estates forfeited to the Crown, when the park was reported to be 200 acres in extent and let to Lawrence Baynes for 40 years at an annual rent of £20. Lord Darcy's estates were restored by Edward VI. to his son George, whose grandson, John, Lord Darcy, died without issue and Roundhay Park came to his sister Anne, wife of Thomas Savile of Copley. In the reign of Charles II. it was held by Sir John Savile, Bart., of Copley, who settled it upon his only child, Mary Elizabeth, married to Lord Thomas Howard, second son of the 6th Duke of Norfolk, whose sons Thomas and Edward became 8th and 9th Dukes. The latter settled the park in 1767 upon William, 15th Baron Stourton, who married the Duke's niece, Winifred Howard, and whose son, Charles Philip, Lord Stourton, sold it 4th August, 1803, to Thomas Nicholson and Samuel Elam, the former of whom subsequently purchased the manor. Mr. Nicholson's portion was that lying to the north of the Wetherby Road, and there he created what we now know as Roundhay Park and built a handsome house, the present Mansion Hotel. In 1872 the park and the house were bought by the Corporation of Leeds.[2]

Ecclesiastically Roundhay is still a part of the parish of Barwick. St. John's Church was built under an Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., cap. 21 ; the first stone was laid 22 September, 1824, and the church was consecrated 16 Jan., 1826. The patronage was vested in Mr. Nicholson. No district was then assigned nor has been since. Under the Act seats were to be provided for the inhabitants of Roundhay, Seacroft, and Shadwell ; districts have since then been assigned to the two latter, so that by implication the Incumbent of Roundhay will have the township of Roundhay as his district, but this has never been legally assigned, nor has Roundhay been ecclesiastically separated from Barwick.

1. A.S. *haga*, an enclosure, whence we get haw, a hedge, hawthorn, and haw-haw, a sunk fence. Roundhay Grange lies outside the boundary of the manor of Roundhay and the parish of Barwick, the land so-called has an area of about 200 acres. It was granted by Robert de Lascy in the time of Henry II. to Kirkstall Abbey. The term grange originally meant a farm house.

2. For the later history of the manor and park I am largely indebted to Mr. Morkill's history in the 2nd volume of the Thoresby Society's publications.

The Rector of Barwick drew tithe from Roundhay, as from the rest of his parish. In 1806 the owners of the Roundhay estate, Mr. Thomas Nicholson and Mr. Samuel Elam, being anxious to free their estate from tithe, bought certain lands in Barwick from Sir William Mordaunt Milner, and with the consent of the Archbishop of York and the Chancellor of the Duchy, exchanged them with the Rector for his Roundhay tithes. There is now a rent charge on the income of the rectory for an annual payment to the incumbent of Roundhay.

INCUMBENTS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ROUNDHAY.

Charles Musgrave 1826–

He occurs in the Register of Baptisms, signed as "perpetual curate;" it is the name of the Vicar of Whitkirk at that time, who may have been discharging the additional duty.

John Dodsworth 1827–1839

He is found signing as "perpetual curate" 5 August, 1827, and seems to have remained until Mr. Davis came. The *Clerical Guide* for 1836 gives Mr. Dodsworth as holding the incumbency from 1811, an obvious error.

Thomas Davis .. .. 1839–1888.

Queen's Coll: Ox: B.A. 1833, M.A. 1837.

Reginald John Simpson 1888–1901

St. John's Coll: Cam: B.A. 1877, M.A. 1886. He was Curate of Roundhay from 1879 to 1888, when he was appointed to succeed Mr. Davis; now Incumbent of Etal, Northumberland.

Edward Ewer Ward 1901–1903

Jesus Coll: Cam: B.A. 1871; afterwards Vicar of Sheen, Buxton; now Rector of Mulbarton, Norwich.

Thomas Liddesdale Palmer 1903–

Trin: Coll: Dublin, B.A. 1877. Formerly Vicar of Sheen, Buxton.

Chapter XVI.

PAROCHIAL OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS.

There were anciently four Churchwardens, one each for Barwick, Potterton, Scholes, and Roundhay; now that the office has lost its civil importance and Roundhay has its own church, the custom has obtained for the Rector to nominate one and the parishioners the other two, without regard to the parochial divisions. Also there were formerly four, sometimes five, Overseers of the Poor; one Parish Constable; and six Surveyors of Highways, one each for Barwick, Barnbow, Potterton, Kiddal, Scholes, and Morwick.

We possess books of accounts of these officers, Churchwardens, Overseers, Surveyors, and Constables, bound together in five volumes, dating from 1734. The Overseers' accounts after 1792 were separately kept; the Constables' end in 1798; the Surveyors' in 1833; while the Churchwardens' are continuous from 1734 to the present time.

Churchwardens.

Their accounts give the detailed expenses of the maintenance of the church and services from year to year, many resolutions of vestry meetings, and much concerning the customs of the times. In the earlier part of the period over which they extend it was usual to ring the bells on all public occasions of note, the anniversaries of the sovereign's accession, coronation and birthday, on May 29th (the restoration of the monarchy), November 5th, and such like; in 1740 they were rung for 'Admiral Vernon's birthday' in celebration of his famous capture of Portobello; in 1757 'for the King of Prussia's Victory' (apparently over the Austrians at Lissa); in 1801 for 'Nelson's Victory,' at Copenhagen, and for the 'Peace'—which was only illusory for war soon broke out again. The annual salary for each ringer was but five shillings; for these extra occasions, several in a year, they received half-a-crown a time, which would go far to account for their patriotism. Under this vigorous use it is not surprising to find that almost every year the bells needed repair and the ropes had to be very frequently replaced.

Five shillings was paid to the 'Dog-whipper,' whose duty it was to see that dogs who tried to follow their masters into church were driven out. The office ceased to exist generally about the year 1830, the last time it is mentioned here is in 1813. A charge was made every year, varying from a shilling to half-a-crown, for gunpowder and for 'coals for the bonefire' on November 5th; the last time this appears is 1835. The cost of heating the church was very small in the 18th century, a fire in the vestry seems to have been the sole provision for artificial warmth.

The Church services on Sunday were in the morning and afternoon, there being no means of lighting the Church in the evening, and there was service on Wednesday and Thursday for which 'tolling the prayer bell 5s.', afterwards 7s. 6d., was annually paid. The Holy Communion was celebrated generally about six times a year. Early in the 18th century, so Thoresby tells us, there was a monthly Communion, which had been given up before these books begin; it was adopted for about eighteen months during 1743 and 1744, but again relinquished and not known again until fifty years ago. It is not impossible the gross extravagance in the matter of wine for this sacrament had something to do with it. For instance, taking a typical entry, in 1734 there is at Easter, "2½ gallons of wine and bread and fetching, 19s.,"[1] and though it was less when there was greater frequency, it was still so large as to be a very serious item. With religious zeal at a low ebb and churchwardens answerable to the parishioners for their finance, it is not surprising these expenses were cut down.

One of the most extraordinary features in these accounts is the amount of money spent on refreshments. At every little piece of business, every job of work, wherever men met together on parochial affairs, there must be 'ale' at the expense of the parish. As thus in 1735 "William Law plaisterer 1 : 1 : 0. Spent when his work was measured 1s.," in 1743 "For ale when the great bell was taken up 1s.," in 1744 "Spent at assessment lying 5s." Generally the bell ringers in addition to their 2s. 6d. for ringing on public occasions had also sixpence or a shilling for ale. Even acts of charity needed refreshment to sweeten them. 1735, "Paid for Susan Gullis Burial (viz.) Coffin 5s., Dues 1s. 6d., Saxton 10d., Ale and bread 3s." In these days of careful scrutiny it is difficult to realize how officials could enter this indiscriminate drinking in their accounts. The books were audited by the parishioners themselves who laid a rate to meet the charges they had incurred, the principal people of the parish, who paid the most, did not trouble to attend, and it was quite easy for a few of the less substantial, who were more often the office holders and money spenders, to pay what they chose, pass what they pleased, and lay an assessment on the parish. This manner of raising money for Church expenses was done away by the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act, 1868, though most of the abuses of the system had been removed or greatly modified long before that time.

The parish itself recognized the scandal, and a vestry meeting was held April 22, 1781, to deal with this and the excessive charges made for work done for the church. It was resolved that all accounts should

1. Yet this is small beside the charges in the accounts of the Whitkirk churchwardens, who often spent over three pounds on wine for a single festival. In 1654 "for bread and 15 gallons and 3 quarts of wine for all ye Communions att Easter £3 : 5 : 1," in 1667 it actually cost £5 : 8 : 4. (Platt and Morkill, *Records of Whitkirk.*)

be examined and passed by the vestry before payment, and if there were a dispute it should be brought before the Justices of the Peace. With regard to 'expenses' it was resolved that the churchwardens were to be allowed only 5s. each for the visitations, any other officer going to Pontefract 3s. 6d., to Wakefield 4s., to Sandal 4s., to Leeds 2s. For a time this self-denying ordinance had the desired effect, for whereas in 1779 the visitation cost £3 : 0 : 4, in 1781 it is noted with accuracy, "5 men at visitation £1 : 5 : 0." But the improvement was too good to last, things gradually slipped back until in 1811 the expenses amounted to £6 : 10 : 9, and in 1812 "Expenses at Visitations being Double Sett £9 : 7 : 0."

The following general entries are interesting. Amongst other things they show us the fabric of the church passing from its greater medieval beauty to the miserable condition in which it was in the earlier half of the 19th century.

1734	Received by old glass		2 :	6
	The glazier's bill	4 :	0 :	0
	(This suggests the destruction of the old heraldic glass, which the churchwardens did not value and had not the sense or patience to repair, and the filling of the windows with plain. Certainly the old glass was something worth selling, and the extent of the reglazing was evidently considerable.)			
	Paid for stone getting from Huddlestone ..		11 :	0
	Paid the stone cutters bill for making two new windows in the church	2 :	16 :	0
	(Here we doubtless have the disappearance of two of the early windows and the substitution of the hideous round headed mouldings existing in 1853.)			
	Wood for the Church stile and making		12 :	6
1735	Paid a quarter's learning for the Singers to sing	1 :	1 :	0
1740	Repairing horse block		1 :	4
1741	For a Book of Homilies		5 :	0
1743	New surplice 12 yards of Holland at 4s. 6d. per yard	2 :	14 :	0
	New surplice making		7 :	6
	(These surplices were meant to last ; the next one was provided in 1751, that lasted nine years, till 1760, then another in 1769, and so on, the cost always about the same.)			
1746	Paid for a Book of Duty's		2 :	6
	For Church whitening, varnishing and other work	4 :	4 :	9
1747	Paid for a book against swearing			8
1748	Paid for a new window in the bell chamber ..		17 :	6
1752	To John Whitehead for making hearse	3 :	10 :	0
	To Stephen Burley for the iron work	1 :	12 :	0

	To Mr. Fretwell for two horse hides	1 :	0 :	8
	To Thomas Thompson for dressing them ..		6 :	0
	Half a hide and a piece		16 :	0
	To Wm. Fabor for a shoulder and a bassin ..		5 :	8
	Three qts. of line seed oyl and lamb black ..		3 :	6
	1000 of Bermingham nails and 400 lesser sort ..		2 :	2
	Three qrs. of 1000 of tingle nails			$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Three qrs. of Cloth 9d. a pint of oyl of turpentine		1 :	7
	Saddle tree 2s. gluing 6d. rivetting 1s. 6d. ..		4 :	0
	Bushes 2s. 3d. hair 8d. four tails 2s.		4 :	11
	To Andrew Burdsall for buckles and links ..		2 :	6
	Irons for the colour 1s. 6d. Bridle bitts 6d. ..		2 :	0
	To Willm. Richardson for two days work ..		3 :	0
	Hemp and wax 6d. Girth 4d. Cord 2d.		1 :	0
	To John Hodgson for 18 days work	1 :	7 :	0
	His board for the same time		9 :	0
1755	Going round the parish 2 days in search of strollers		4 :	0
1757	Whitewashing and repairing Church	2 :	19 :	3
1765	William Lumb for the Dial	1 :	10 :	0
	William Dawson for cutting the road three times to the Church in the great snow		1 :	0
1768	Cleaning snow from ye bells, etc.			9
	William Dawson for cutting road twice to church		1 :	0
1769	Absolution for Elizabeth Watson			6
	Paid towards the base viol	2 :	12 :	6
	The Names of the Subscribers towards the New Clock in Barwick Church.[1]			
	The Revd. Dr. Sumner	4 :	4 :	0
	Sir Thomas Gascoigne Bart.	3 :	3 :	0
	The Revd. James Brooke	2 :	2 :	0
	Robert Denison Esq.	1 :	1 :	0
	Thomas Shepley Esq.	1 :	1 :	0
	Mr. Eamonson of Lazincroft	1 :	1 :	0
	Mr. Poskitt	1 :	1 :	0
	Mr. Rooke		10 :	6
	Mr. Broadbent		10 :	6
	Mr. Robert Dawson		7 :	6
	Lord Bingley	2 :	2 :	0
	Sir William Milner Bart.	1 :	1 :	0
	William Ellis Esq.	1 :	1 :	0
	John Taite		2 :	6
	Samuel Varley		2 :	6
	Robert Smith Sen.		2 :	6
	Thomas Whitehead		2 :	6
	William Knapton		2 :	6
	Jacob Pease		2 :	6
	Richd. Lumb		2 :	6
	John Taite Junr.		2 :	6
	Miles Jackson Milner		2 :	6
		£20 :	8 :	0

1. In place of an older clock. This one lasted till 1889.

	The money being short of the agreement with Geo: Goodal of Aberford t'wards the clock was paid out of the assessment of Richd. Lumb being Churchwarden 1769	7 : 12 : 0
		£28 : 0 : 0
1788	Whitewashing Church	4 : 4 : 0
1803	John Billington's bill for bells	51 : 3 : 3½
1811	Ale for ringers when the Bishop came	2 : 0
1812	An iron chest	5 : 5 : 0

PARISH CLERKS.

William Otlay, –1471–. He was a witness to the will of William Hawke, a rector who died this year. He is the only pre-Reformation clerk whose name survives; he was probably, as the term originally implied, a clerk in Holy Orders. Since the Reformation they have, at least in this place, been always laymen.

Richard Turner, buried 17 March, 1662-3. He may have resigned a year or two sooner.

Daniel Hudson, died Feb., 1695-6. He was parish clerk 35 years.

John Hemsworth, 1695–1713, buried 28 Feb., 1713-4.

John Fentiman, buried 15 Feb., 1720-1.

Richard Andrews, buried 18 June, 1723. He was also Schoolmaster.

Timothy Jackson, buried 20 May, 1736.

Thomas Jackson, appointed 21 June, 1736, buried 16 August, 1748.

Joseph Chippendale, appointed 4 May, 1749

James Brennand, appointed 5 November, 1750.

William Procter, appointed 24 September, 1758.

William Dawson, appointed 20 October 1764, buried 11 May, 1775.

John Batty, appointed 19 July, 1777, died 11 April, 1797.

William Batty, appointed 28 June, 1797, died 22 February, 1837. He was Magistrates' Clerk for 32 years.

Richard Batty, appointed 1840, died 14 August, 1844.

James Turner, appointed 4 November, 1844.

William Thompson, buried 9 January, 1891.

George Tomlinson, appointed 1891.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

These officers were created by the Statute 39 Eliz., c. 3,[1] the first law passed for the relief of the poor, they were so called because they had the government of the poor. The practice was to nominate them

1. "The 39th of Elizabeth, cap. 3, (and not the 43rd of Elizabeth, as is commonly said) is the foundation of our modern Poor Law. This Statute enacts 'that the churchwardens of every parish, and four substantial householders of the said parish, who shall be nominated yearly in Easter week, under the hand and seal *of* (not *by*) two or more justices of the peace in the same county, dwelling in or near the same parish, shall be called 'Overseers of the Poor' of the same parish.' The objects and character of this Act are the same as those of the 43rd Elizabeth, cap. 2. The former was a temporary Act." (Toulmin Smith, *The Parish*, 2nd. Ed. p. 145.)

in Easter week, or within a month after, from amongst the substantial householders; they were to meet once a month in their respective parish churches to consider the providing for necessitous people; and any who absented himself without being sick or having good excuse was to be fined 20s. for each default. For the purposes of relief the poor were classed under three heads; those poor by impotency, that is through age or failure of faculties; those poor by casualty, such as had suffered in an accident or were overburdened with children; and those poor by their own fault, through rioting, drunkeness, or idleness. Of these the first could receive relief and allowances, the next were to be set to work if they were strong enough, while the third could be sent to the House of Correction. By Statute of 8 and 9 Will. III., c. 30, persons in receipt of relief were to wear upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of their outer garment a large 'P' and the first letter of the parish, if they failed to wear this badge they could be sent to prison for 21 days, and anyone who should give relief to a person unbadged could be fined 20s. This was the method of poor relief when our accounts begin.

The Overseers also had the curious duty of seeing that every person who died was buried in a woollen shroud according to the Act of Parliament passed in the 30th year of Charles II. To ensure this being done they had to furnish a list of all persons who had been buried during their year of office, with the certificates from the parson that the act had been complied with, or levy the fine of £5 if it had not been.

These are some illustrative entries :—

1734	Cloth for badges			7
	Pd Samuel Waite for setting them on			6
	Attending badging of the poor			6
1735	For the cure of Ester Thorn's legg	2	2	0
1736	To a person for seeking Ann Walker		2	6
	ditto charges at the same time		1	6
	For myself and horse 2 : 6d. Charges 1s. 6d. .		4	0
	Given to Ann Walker		2	0
	To a person for assisting us in finding her ..			6
1738	Going to seek Ann Walker		1	6
	Given to a person for informing me where she was			8
	For fetching her home		1	6
1741	For myself and horse and charges seeking Ann Walker		5	0

(Ann Walker seems to have been a lunatic given to escaping, for years she was a source of expense to the parish. In one year alone she had 'Two new shirts, thread and making them, a new gown and petticoat, lining thread and making them, a chequer apron, a pair of new shoes' and money besides.)

1740	Going to Leeds, about the cure of heresy ..		1	9
	To Mr Davenport for the cure of heresy ..		12	7

The following entries reveal a very quaint incident :—

1751	Going to Leeds to get licence for Jane Hopwood and charges		4 :	6
	Paid for licence	1 :	7 :	6
	Wedding Dues		15 :	0
	For meat and drink		15 :	6
	To the ringers		1 :	0
	A horse for John Hacksup		1 :	0
	Attending the wedding		1 :	6
	A pair of new shoes for Jane Hopwood		3 :	0
	Gave John Hacksup for Jane's portion		2 :	6
	Paid Thomas Hacksup for bringing about the wedding		10 :	6
	To William Thompson for carrying her goods ..		6 :	0
	Myself going with them and charges		2 :	6
	Here is another case similar to the last :—			
1754	Gave to John Wates with Mary Haist	3 :	3 :	0
	Their licence for Marriage	1 :	6 :	6
	Wedding them		15 :	0
	Going to Leeds for licence		3 :	0
	To Jane Hopwood for forwarding the match ..		10 :	6
	Spent at the match making		3 :	6
	For their dinners 5s. Ale 4s. 8d.		9 :	8
1754	Given to Edith Slaytor when sick		3 :	0
	Going to Idle doctor for her		2 :	0
	Paid for physick for her		3 :	6
	A dozen of ale to take her medicines in ..		1 :	0

THE OLD WORKHOUSE.

These accounts show us the earliest provision of a Poor House, the predecessor of the old building which still stands at Rake Hill but has been superseded and diverted from its original purpose. The first step was taken at a Vestry Meeting held 21st April, 1765, when it was resolved "To impower Joseph Bullock, Joseph Broadbent, Stephen Vevers, William Rooke, to take a house and make it a proper place for a Workhouse, for the benifit of the poor belonging the said parish, and likewise whatever they lay out in repairs and maintenance of the said poor, and a proper person to undertake to overlook them."[1]

It does not appear what, if anything, was done to give effect to this resolution, and in 1781, at a vestry meeting on April 22, the question was again raised. It was then resolved :—

"We find that the poor rates of this Township have of late years greatly increased, and are still increasing, by which we find ourselves greatly oppressed. Therefore we do hereby agree and with the consent of the Lord of the Manor, and owners in the parish, to take in five acres

1. By the Statute 43 Eliz., c. 25 (1601), said to be one of the most far reaching Acts of Parliament ever passed, it had been provided that Churchwardens and Overseers, with the leave of the Lord of the Manor, might build cottages at the general charge of the parish on the Waste for the housing of the poor.

of common at a proper place between the Town of Barwick, and High Rake Beck for the benefit of the Poor : and for to build a workhouse upon, which seems to us, that it would be of great advantage to help to lower the Poor Rates of the Parish. And has the Lord of the Manor has subscribed ten guineas and other principal owners we hope will subscribe towards building the said poor house, by being applied to by the parishioners. And we do finally agree that the land be taken in ; and the house be built immediately by the Overseers of the Poor."

The Overseers' accounts for the year 1781-2 show that the building was promptly carried out at a total cost of £145 : 18 : 2, of which £54 : 12 : 0 was voluntarily contributed and the remainder raised by an assessment. The following were the donations :—Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. £21, Sir John Goodricke, Bart. £5 : 5, Sir William Milner, Bart. £8 : 8 : 0, The Rev. Mr. Deane £5 : 5 : 0, The Rev. Mr. Burroughes £3 : 3 : 0, Richard Vevers, Esq. £3 : 3 : 0, Mr. William Eamonson £3 : 3 : 0, Robert Denison, Esq. £3 : 3 : 0, Mr. Richard Tireman £1 : 1 : 0, Richard Green, Esq. £1 : 1 : 0.

The account for furnishing is given separately, it is a model of simplicity. There were provided two bedsteads, three beds, three pairs of blankets, two combs, a corner cupboard, a spade, two flat irons, two barrels, two 'poakes' (? sacks), four 'gnats' (probably for 'nat' a North Yorkshire word for 'mat'), a kneading trough, one pot, one pan, and six spoons. This seems to have been all the furniture ; it cost £5 : 2 : 2½, and was doubtless purchased with that spirit of strict economy that pervades the resolution of the vestry. It is obvious that this was a much smaller house than the 'Old Workhouse' as we know it, though when the enlargement was made is not told.

At some subsequent time, the actual date is not known, the parish was incorporated with a large number of neighbouring parishes and townships for the joint use of the workhouse. This was under the Act 22 Geo. III., c. 83, usually called Gilbert's Act, passed in 1783, which enabled parishes to federate for the use of a common poor house and to appoint guardians. The parishes so federated had each their own scale or system of poor relief, their sole bond being the workhouse, to which each member of the federation could send paupers so long as there was room to receive them. The Act was largely adopted in Yorkshire, and out of a population of 180,000 persons ultimately relieved and maintained under it, more than half were in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Under this Act there was formed what was called the "Barwick Incorporation," consisting of the following thirty-eight townships and parishes :—Acaster Selby, Ackton, Appleton Roebuck,

Askham Bryan, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Bilton, Bolton Percy, Bramham-cum-Oglethorpe, Cattal, Clifford-cum-Boston, Featherstone, Ferry Fryston, Great Ribston with Walshford, Hunsingore, Hutton Wandesley, Kirk Deighton, Kirk Fenton, Long Marston, Newton Kyme with Toulston, Normanton, Pontefract Park, Preston Jackling, Ryther, Seacroft, Shadwell, Steeton, Sutton, Thornville, Thorp Arch, Tockwith, Ulleskelf, Walton, Whitwood, Wigton, Wike, and Wilstrop. These places were represented by a body of guardians who controlled what was known as the Barwick Incorporated Workhouse. They doubtless enlarged the original house.

The system had many disadvantages, one of the chief being its entire independence of any central or government control, and many attempts were made to abolish it. It was only in 1871 that Gilbert's Act was finally repealed, but before that most, if not all, of its federations had disappeared. On May 28, 1869, an order of the Poor Law Board was made dissolving the Barwick-in-Elmet Incorporation as from the 21st June following, and the townships and parishes of which it was composed were distributed among the Unions of Tadcaster, Leeds, Wetherby, Pontefract, and Great Ouseburn.[1]

The Tadcaster Union had been formed by an order of the Poor Law Board of 7 February, 1862. The new guardians now arranged to rent the Barwick Workhouse until a new one should be provided, and meanwhile to remove here the inmates of that at Great Preston. In 1872 the Workhouse at Tadcaster was ready for use, and the guardians gave up possession of our workhouse to the Overseers of this parish and paid them seven pounds for dilapidations. Since then the old house has, by internal reconstruction, been converted into five dwelling houses, the rents of which are applied for the benefit of the parish in the reduction of the poor rate.

Parish Constable.

We must be careful not to regard the ancient Parish Constable as being originally anything like our modern policeman, he was the oldest of parish officers, and in the days of his dignity the most important; he took precedence of the churchwarden, and was accounted the first man in the parish. Selden, writing in the 17th century, said "The Parish makes the Constable, and when the Constable is made he governs the Parish." He was chosen by the parishioners, who were themselves mutually responsible for certain duties, in order that he should act for them in the discharge of these duties; he represented the community. Not only was he required to keep the peace, he had

1. At this date the population of the civil parish was 1804, and the valuation for county rate was £10,753, it was the most populous in the Tadcaster Union, and, with one exception, the most valuable.

also to make such provision as was needed for the king's service, as we find him, in our own case, taking the necessary measures for forwarding the king's artillery through this parish when on its way to cope with the Scottish rebellion of 1745. Until almost recent times he was usually chosen in the Court Leet, the manorial or local court for offences against the community; later he seems to have been elected by the parishioners in vestry assembled. The Act of 1856 made the adoption of the County Police system compulsory on every parish, and then the parish constable's occupation was gone, but in theory he still exists and it is possible to imagine might still be found a useful functionary.

The scope of his duties may be seen from the following entries:—

1735	Given to two men who had been captives in Barbary	6
	Given to 6 shipwrecked men in one company ..	1 : 0
	Given to a poor woman sufferer by the murrin	4
	Given to 2 saylors 2d. to 2 men which sufferd by thunder and lightning 4d.	6
1736	Ducking Stool amending	6
1737	For a seat for the stocks	1 : 4
1739	Paid for going to Mr Ibbetson concerning a man put in ye stocks, and a man attending of him whilst in ye stocks	1 : 6
1742	Iron work at the stocks	1 : 4
	Paid for a sheet for Eliz. Bell to do pennance in (From other entries she seems to have been an offender against morals.)	6
1744	Summoning papists within the parish to Leeds to be sworn	1 : 6
	Going to Leeds with them	1 : 6
	For searching papists' arms	2 : 0
	Going to Leeds to return the search	1 : 6
1745	To 4 men searching papists houses	4 : 0
	Going to Leeds with arms	1 : 6
	Going to Chief Constable to certifie I made a true search	1 : 0
1746	Summoning papists to Leeds to be sworn and going with them	1 : 0
1754	For pursuing an highwayman	1 : 0

In 1745-6 we have a number of charges connected with the Scottish Rebellion; we find money spent on the Watch house, coals are provided for the Watch every few days; sick, wounded, lame and disbanded soldiers are helped almost daily. From December of the previous year to the autumn of 1746, Culloden was fought on April 16 and there had been fighting for many months before, a stream of disabled soldiers must have passed southward through this district, many with their wives, some with their children. The accounts are quite pathetic.

But besides these charities the Constable had, in this crisis, more serious duties, such as getting vehicles for transport and horses for artillery.

Charging 6 Carriages and going with them to Clifford Moor			3 : 6
Riding all night and charging 6 carriages and going with them to Clifford Moor .. .. (Similar journeys to Ferrybridge)			5 : 0
Paid to several people for their horses going in ye train of Artillery having no county pay ..	1 :	2 :	0
Ditto to the parishioners for their teams for carrying straw going with the Artillery and Baggage from Wetherby to Borrowbridge Ferrybridge and Pontefract as agreed upon at a parish meeting	12 :	5 :	6
Other payments to various parishioners for the use of horses and for straw and for journeys to Clifford Moor amount to	13 :	16 :	7

There is humour in this record :—

" We the undersigned Parishioners of the Parish of Barwick in Elmet consent and agree too by Vestry Meeting held at the sd. Parish Church this Second day of September 1770. That any person or persons do take any geese, ducks, or fowls, likewise in breaking down the fences, and taking away, or any other thing that is not their own, We are determine to bear the expence of persecution all such offenders as the law directs, Whoever will give information before a justice of the peace, so as the Offenders may be brought to consign punishment, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, shall receive a reward of ten shillings and sixpence and all expence of time."

There begins in 1779 a series of payments by the Constable for the catching of sparrows. Thus ' 4 dozen sparrows, 17 eggs 8d ; ' in 1780 ' 15 dozen sparrows 1 : 10½d. ; ' in 1786 ' 47 dozen sparrows at 2d. per dozen 7 : 10 ; ' in 1788 ' sparrows for the year 11 : 8 ; ' and for the year following 13 : 1.

The Constable was furnished with an emblem of office in 1787 when 1s. was charged for a staff and 7s. 6d. for its brass fittings.

We have a final sight of the village stocks in 1798 when 8s. was paid for repairing them. This year is the last for which we have these accounts, the expenses incurred by the Constable seem now to have been merged into those of the Overseers.

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.

The duty of every parish to care for its highways has been from the very earliest times one of the most stringent demands of the law, and that these highways should be good, free, open roads. An Anglo-Saxon law, quoted in a collection made in the time of Henry I., enjoined that "a highway shall be broad enough for two wains to pass each other, with room for the drivers to ply their whips freely, and for sixteen soldiers to ride in harness side by side." By the Statute of Winchester (13 Edw. I., cap. 5) it was provided "that highways leading from one market town to another shall be enlarged where bushes, woods or dykes be, so that there be neither dyke, tree, nor bush, whereby a man may lurk to do hurt, within two hundred feet of the one side, and two hundred feet of the other side of the way."[1] It was then the Constable's duty to see that these provisions were carried out and to report.

A great number of acts followed dealing with this subject, but it was not until the reign of Charles II. that the actual office of Surveyor of the Highways was created. By the Act 13 and 14 Charles II., cap. 6, it was enacted "that the Churchwardens and Constables or Tythingmen of every Parish, Town, Village, or Hamlet, for the time being, shall, upon Monday or Tuesday in the Easter week, yearly, whereof notice shall publicly be given the Sunday foregoing in the church, with the advice and consent of the major part of the inhabitants which shall be then present, choose two or more sufficient and able persons, residing and inhabiting within their parish, town, village or hamlet, to be Surveyors of their Highways for the year next ensuing." These officers were to lay an assessment upon the parish, and at the close of their year of serving to render an account at a public meeting of the inhabitants to be called for that purpose.[2] This law remained practically unchanged for two hundred years. The old Highway Accounts of this parish run from 1734 to 1833 bound up, as has been said, with churchwardens' and other accounts.

In the latter years for which they exist they are the most lengthy. There have been occasions when they have served to fix liability for certain repairs, but generally speaking they are the least interesting. The entries are mostly for labour on the roads, letting off water, hacking ruts, filling in ruts, dressing ditches, mending bridges, and so forth. Now and again occurs a more serious outlay, as for example the building of Potterton Bridge in, apparently, 1808, but the actual year is not clear. It cost £120, of which £116 : 5 : 6 was contributed voluntarily, including £25 from Sir Thomas Gascoigne, £15 : 10 from Mr. Edward Wilkinson, £10 : 10 from Mr. Lane Fox, and £10 : 10 from the Rector.

1. Toulmin Smith, *The Parish*, p. 105. 2. *Ibid.*, p. 108.

At times the parish got into trouble for neglecting its roads, and was indicted. The most serious case was in 1807, when Messrs. Atkinson proceeded against the township and brought an action at York Assizes, the cost to the parish being £69 : 3 : 2. In 1810 there is a long account headed "for the fine upon the Harewood Road," and the total for materials and labour amounts to no less than £313 : 14 : 5¾.

The Highway Accounts ceased to be kept in the same books with the Church Accounts in 1834; the Parish Surveyors existed till comparatively recent times.

The Parish School.

Previous to 1861 the School stood in the churchyard; when it was built is not known. The earliest notice of a Schoolmaster is in the register of the burial of Richard Andrews "Schoolmaster and Clerk," June 18, 1723. After this two or three of the parish clerks held the two appointments. In 1791 the post was held by the Rev. W. Hodgson, who was curate of Garforth and kept a private school in Barwick. In addition to these employments he filled in his time with the duties of parish schoolmaster. The school building was kept in repair by the churchwardens out of the church rate, and in their accounts are such entries as, '1735, School windows mending 2 : 0;' '1736, Glazing school 2 : 6;' '1738, For flaggs and carriage for School and laying them 12 : 0.' Window mending is of very frequent occurrence both for the Church and School, the churchyard was apparently the scholars' playground and the church naturally suffered. Payments were made, too, for furniture at the school, for cleaning and candles. Cleaning was not done extravagantly, it only appears now and then and amounts to 3d. a year.

The Schoolmaster's remuneration would have been such fees as he received from the children, but being probably one of the few 'scholars' in the parish capable of managing accounts he was frequently called in to assist the parish officers in their work. In 1780 he is paid £1 : 2 : 6 by the Churchwardens 'for part of town's business,' and the Constable paid him £1 14 6, similar payments occur for several years at this time.

The first step towards free education was taken in 1781 as is thus recorded; "At a Vestry Meeting held this 4 day of March, 1781, concerning taking in about 12 acres of common for the advantage of the School; for which some poor children belonging the town must be taught by the master of the said school. It is hereby ordered and agreed by us whose names are hereunto subscribed; that one piece or parcel of common shall be taken in at a certain place at low-moor,

adjoining to a close in the Township of Seacroft on the west, and the cottage occupied by William Wright, on the south, and up to the lane-end going to Seacroft on the north-west end, of the same; and as far on the common eastward as can be, not to obstruct the road; which said piece of ground shall be measured, and what is wanting there, to make up 12 acres, shall be taken in, at a certain place called Hollen Hill. As witness our hands the day and year above written. Robt. Deane, Thos. Shepley, John Gray, Rd. Lumb." In accordance with this resolution and with the consent of the lord of the manor, a piece of land was so taken from the Seacroft end of Winmoor and vested in the rector and the lord of the manor. Upon the general enclosure of the commons of the parish a piece of land less in size was awarded, an allotment of 7a. or. 20p. being vested in the rector, churchwardens, and lord of the manor, for the use of the schoolmaster, but subject to no trusts as to the education of free scholars. In 1820 this land produced a rental of £14 a year, and eight foundation scholars were appointed, usually by the rector and churchwardens.

With the consent of the parishioners the old school was enlarged and improved, and a house, attached to the east end of the schoolroom, intended for the master's residence, was made to form part of the new schoolroom. The alteration cost £119 11s. 11d., of which £10 was given by Mr. Wilkinson of Potterton, and the remainder paid by Mr. Bathurst, the rector.

In 1861 the present school was built, the old one was pulled down and the site thrown in to the churchyard.

PARISH CHARITIES.—

Riley's Charity.

John Riley, by his will, dated 17th July, 1577, devised to the rector and churchwardens of this parish a house on the north end of London Bridge, called the 'Cradle,' upon condition that they should, on every Sunday, give to twelve poor parishioners in the parish church, between the reading of the Epistle and Gospel, in service time, "one peny loafe of swete and wholsõme brede and one peny in money."[1] This house was, at the time of the Great Fire of London of 1666, occupied by one Thomas Collet at a rental of £14 per annum, and the house being destroyed in the fire it was agreed with him that he should rebuild it at his own charges, and in consideration receive a lease for 81 years from Michaelmas, 1670, at £8 per annum. The house was subsequently known as the 'Gallon Pott,' and was tenanted by Thomas Preston about the middle of the 18th century.

1. John Riley's very interesting will is printed in full by Mr. Lumb in his *Wills, &c., of Barwick-in-Elmet*, p. 8.

In 1765 the house was sold to the Corporation of the City of London, under an Act of Parliament, 29 George II., for improving and enlarging the passage over the bridge, for the sum of £334 : 6s, : 6d., the negotiations being carried out by the Rev. F. Wray, curate of the parish, to whom 5 guineas was paid "for his trouble at London." Of this sum, £23 : 10 : 5 was consumed in fees, legal expenses, etc., and £300 was laid out in the purchase, from Mr. William Eamonson, of a piece of land known as Mapple Gate Flatt, containing, as it was said, 10a. 2r. 5p. By indenture of 2 November, 1773, the land was conveyed to six trustees, Sir William Milner, of Nun Appleton; William Mordaunt Milner, his son; Sir John Goodrick, of Bramham Park; James Fox, his nephew; Thomas Medhurst, of Kippax; and Granville William Medhurst, his son; upon trust to pay the rents to the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, to apply the money to those charitable objects provided in the will of the Testator. This land is now let in three fields measuring together 9½ acres, for £13 : 3 : 0 per annum, which is distributed to twelve widows at the rate of 2d. a week, and the balance with the Dole distribution. For very many years the original terms of the bequest were carried out, a penny loaf and a penny in money being given every week to twelve poor people, the accounts reading perhaps thus, "52 weeks Bread and Brass £5 : 4 : 0" In 1856 the distribution of bread was abandoned and 2d. per week given instead. One curious entry among the receipts is worth noting, "1831, Feb. 24, ½ of a Poocher's fine £2 : 1 : 0."

Milner's Charity.

Mr. William Milner, Mayor of Leeds in 1697, gave, by deed dated 11th May, 1735, three cottages and a garth at Potterton, which he had recently purchased from Mr. William Vevers, let to Widow Shillitoe, William Carbot, and William Carver respectively, at a total rental of one pound and fifteen shillings a year; in trust for the poor of this township, either for some of the poor to live in or for the rents to be distributed amongst such as were most needy. This was not a very profitable gift. The year following the churchwardens spent £3 : 10 : 5 in repairing 'the old house at Potterton,' and, before long, other charges were incurred for what was called the 'poor house at Potterton.' Notwithstanding this the gift was altogether lost early in the last century. In connexion with the Inclosure Award of 1804 a number of exchanges of land were carried out in different parts of the parish, and there is evidence that some exchange was made with respect to Milner's Charity; but what the parish received, or whether it received anything at all, cannot now be traced.

Naute's and other Benefactions.

A certain Richard Nawle, Mawle, or Naute (as it is now spelt) bequeathed to the Rector and Churchwardens and other representative parishioners, by his will dated 20th November, 1610, the sum of £25 for the poor of the parish; Robert Dineley subsequently gave £10 for the same purpose[1]; and William Ingle the sum of £5. In 1719 these sums of money, together with £240 arising from the sale, by the parish, to Lord Bingley, of a piece of common land, were laid out in the purchase of a house and land at Scholes. This land, known as the 'Poor's Estate,' has, in the course of nearly two hundred years, passed through many changes. By the Inclosure Award it received some additions, certain exchanges have been made, and a portion of the original purchase, being copyhold, has been enfranchised. The total acreage now amounts to 40a. 2r. 0p. The estate is managed by trustees who pay £6 : 16 : 6 to the trustees of the doles and the balance of the net rents to the Overseers in reduction of the poor-rate.

Three other small sums available for distribution are these, £1 per annum given by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, charged on a farm at Potterton[2]; 10 shillings given by one Barnby charged on a house and land at Scholes; and 5 shillings given by Robert Shore of Penwell, charged on land at Morwick.

The charitable bequests available for distribution are now administered by a body of trustees consisting of the Rector, three churchwardens, and three representatives of the Parish Council; the twelve widows to receive the weekly payments are chosen by them, and other recipients selected to receive gifts at Barwick Feast and at St. Thomas's Day. Cases of special need may be dealt with at other times if there are funds in hand.

1. Robert Dineley, of Barwick, buried 25th February, 1637–8, was probably the benefactor.
2. This benefactress is styled *Mary* Thompson in the official records. Elizabeth Thompson, widow, of Barwick, by will dated 23rd July, 1686 (proved 8th April, 1689), charged upon land, &c., in Potterton, an annual sum of twenty shillings, to be given to the poor. The land is now owned by the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, who pays the annual charge. (Mrs. Thompson's will is printed in Mr. Lumb's *Wills, &c., of Barwick-in-Elmet*, p. 71).

Chapter XVII.

THE COMMONS, WOODS, AND OPEN FIELDS.

The Commons of the parish were at one time of very considerable extent; under the Inclosure Act of 1796 they have entirely disappeared. The origin of the common lands may have been in the system of land tenure by village communities which prevailed in England, as in other Teutonic countries, before the Norman Conquest. The territory occupied by the community would be divided into (i.) land occupied by dwellings, and other buildings, (ii.) arable land, (iii.) meadow land, and (iv.) common or waste land, not appropriated for cultivation, over which all the community had right of pasture. Under the manorial system the division of the land was theoretically different. The lord of the manor granted part of his land to those who were afterwards known as free tenants, for which he received rent or service; a portion, known as the demesne, he kept in his own hands, and this was cultivated for him by his serfs or villeins to whom, in return for their labour and the work of their cattle, he granted small holdings. But tenants, whether free or bond, required pasture for their cattle. This the lord had to furnish, so he set apart certain uncultivated portions of the land within the manor, upon which his tenants could enjoy in common the privilege of pasturing their cattle. This was called 'Common of Pasture,' the right of feeding beasts useful for tillage, horses, oxen, and sheep. These wastes still belonged, it must be remembered, to the lord, who, while granting the privilege of pasture, did not part with his own property in the soil. The common rights which he granted might also include the cutting of turf, (turbary), the privilege of fishing, and so forth.[1]

The commons, therefore, appear to have had their origin in the need of providing pasture for the tenants of the manor, and in time the law annexed this right of common to the grant of land as being necessary to its proper enjoyment. But the law never touched the lord's rights. This was recognized in the Inclosure Act for this parish, which expressly stated "Sir Thomas Gascoigne is lord of the manor .....and entitled to the soil of all the said commons and other waste grounds."

There was another reason for the stretches of uncultivated land. The lord would reserve tracts for warren and sporting purposes in general, which would help to account for the very great area which the commons and wastes of this parish covered in the early 17th

1. On this subject see Seebohm's *Village Communities*, ch. iii., and Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

century. The Survey of 1341 mentions only Winnmoor, Brownmoor, and Scholes Moor as being common pastures, but later surveys specify other places under this head, some of which were no doubt included in the earlier names. It certainly seems, however, as though the actual area was in later days greater than in the early 14th century, and it is possible that in consequence of the depopulation by the Black Death and the Wars of the Roses a considerable quantity of land had gone out of cultivation. In 1610 we have the following wastes named. Winnmoor, described as a "Common lying and adjoining upon the said manors (*i.e.* Barwick and Scholes) but what are the meets and bounds of the same or what number of acres the same doth contain we know not." There were also Barnbow Carr and Barnbow Green lying between the two manors, and common for the tenants of both; Rake Hill, a continuation of Winnmoor towards Barwick; and Brownmoor which adjoined Shippen, Temple Newsam, Austhorp, and Lasingcroft. Of these Winnmoor was of course the great tract and extended, sometimes under different names, to the boundaries of the parish on the north and west, and reached in a long narrow tongue of moor as far even as Barwick on the east. The area of these commons is given in an early 17th century memorandum book kept by John Gascoigne, who quotes as his authority 'the Mapp of these particulars by Salomon Swale 1634.'

Scoles Outwood ..	221 : 3 : 01		That pte w^{h} I had enclosed to Hurst More	71 : 2 : 27
Brownemore ..	169 : 1 : 35		My enclosure is ..	26 : 0 : 16
			Halls Intake ..	7 : 1 : 37
Hurst More alias Scoles More ..	219 : 0 : 14			
Winn More ..	1177 : 2 : 20			
Barw: Rake Hill and Carr	49 : 0 : 35			
Barnebow Carr ..	41 : 1 : 16			
Barnebow Greene ..	10 : 1 : 10			
Potterton Mores ..	718 : 3 : 33		Beckay claims ..	132 : 0 : 35
			Munkay hill ..	38 : 0 : 0
Summ Totall	2607 : 3 : 4			

Scholes Outwood was that part of Winnmoor lying north of the village between the Cock Beck and Rake Hill; it was sometimes called Scholes Plain. Hurst Moor was another name for the western part of Winnmoor, the Cock Beck being also called Hirst or Hurst Beck. Potterton Moor lay north of Potterton on the high ground towards Thorner parish; the early survey has no mention of it, and it must either have become waste subsequently to that, very unlikely for so large an area, or, which is more probable, it was not reckoned in the manor of Barwick

in the 14th century. If these areas were even approximately correct we have an extraordinary proportion of waste land. The total of the whole township is only 6962 acres, so that more than one third was out of cultivation. Before the enclosure under the Act of 1796, encroachments on all sides of Winnmoor had very materially reduced this amount.

The first list of the woods is in the Survey of 1610 under the head of " Bosci et Subbosci." In the manor of Barwick there was a " spring of wood called the Shaw." It was between Barwick and Barnbow, and was held at that time by Edward Copley, who also occupied the herbage of Blackfen. Sir William Slingsby held Osmondthick, which was near Kiddal, with Whitwell Carr and Blackfen, both now included in that portion of Bramham Park which comes into this parish. Lord Darcy held " the Park of Roundhagh within the Manor of Barwick being parcell of the s^{d} Manor as appeareth by the Cowcher and other ancient records remaining in the Castle of Pontefract but by what estate and what rent we know not." Nowhere else, so far as we have seen, is Roundhay Park stated to be in this manor. The woods in the manor of Scholes were Scholes Outwood and Scholes Park; they seem to have been at this time little more than grazing grounds, as it is added of the former " the herbage is common to the tenants of the manors of Barwick and Scholes and there is no profit of the underwoods." Thus the woods and the hunting grounds of the old days had gradually disappeared.

We have the appointment, 16 May, 1400, of Robert de Hoghton to the office of ' Warden of Scholes Park and of the Woods of Barwick,' and of Robert Bosewell, by letters patent dated 6 January, 1438-9, ' Keeper of the Scholes Park with the custody of the Warren and Woods of Barwick.' The Sovereign reserved what we should call the sporting rights, and, where he chose, made a separate grant of them even to the lord of the manor himself. Edmund de Lascy, who was lord of Barwick, was granted free warren in the 13th century over all his demesne lands in his manors, including this. From time to time formal enquiry was made into the state of the woods, lest neglect, waste or encroachment should impair the royal profit or enjoyment. Sir Henry Savile was commissioned in the year 35 Henry VIII. to enquire into the waste of woods in the manors of Barwick, Scholes and Roundhay. During a similar enquiry in 1552 into the condition of the " Shaw," it was said that the treasurer and comptroller of the king's mint at York came by virtue of a commission under the great seal and cut wood in Whitwell Carr and other woods in the manor. Again, in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, William Malet, Thomas Hardwyk and others made a return to a Commission of View and Survey of

these woods and stated that 'Osmondthick had been sold to the master of the mint at York, who had the same unto such time as the mint was discharged by reason whereof they had put over their interest to the King and Queen's tenants and that the money for which it was sold was not answered but the most part remained in the tenants' hands.'

Up to the end of the 18th century there were here, as in most parishes, a number of large fields divided into allotments and cultivated by the tenants of the manor. These were the 'open' or 'common' fields of the township. The manor was originally divided, as has already been explained, into the lord's demesne and land in villenage. This latter was apportioned among the tenants in villenage, each of whom held an amount of land in proportion to his status and to the services he rendered. The 'villein' would usually have a virgate, more or less, equal to a quarter of a hide, or about 30 acres. The 'bordar,' lower in the scale than the villein, would have a cottage and about 5 acres. These holdings were not in one plot, but in strips scattered over the open fields.[1] The strips would be each, roughly speaking, an acre in size, *i.e.*, in length a 'furrow-long' or furlong (40 rods or 'quarentan'), and 4 rods in width. These strips or 'lands' were divided by 'balks,' rough ridges of long grass and brambles; they were reached by a common field way running across the ends of the 'lands' and called a 'headland.' The word 'butt,' that we sometimes meet in old deeds, was a term applied to a strip that abutted upon another, or upon a boundary, at right angles.

The open fields in this township, as they remained in the 18th century, were :—

Richmond Field, between the Garforth Road and the Cock Beck,

Little Field, adjoining it.

Barwick Moor, adjoining Little Field nearer Garforth, was an enclosed but common meadow.

High Field, to the right of the Garforth Road, on either side of the present High Field road.

Oxclose Close, an enclosed, but common, pasture south of High Field.

Low Field, to the left of the Aberford road below the church.

Raw Field, between the South Plantation at Potterton and 'The Ridge.'

There were, or had been formerly, other open fields at Scholes and Barnbow and probably others, but there is no certain knowledge of

1. Here is an example. 'William son of William de Parlington grants to Thomas de Queldric of York, clerk, five acres of land in the fields of Parlington, viz., one acre at Drengebrigge lying between lands formerly Moyses' and Robert's, the son of the steward; one acre on Wete lands formerly Moyses' and Robert's, two acres at Stainford and one acre at Stainford lying between lands formerly Robert de Kokesford's; and land formerly Peter Scayl's.' There is no date, it is about 1270. This deed from the *G: MSS.* is printed in *Yorkshire Deeds*, Y.A.S. Record Series.

them. The total area of the open fields at the enclosure was found to be 601a. : 1r. : 0p.

To show how one man's holding would be scattered through these fields we can quote a summary of the Rector's lands in them from the Terrier of 1764. This was only shortly before the enclosure, when the original purpose of the open fields had been lost for centuries, but it serves to illustrate the character of the subdivision of land and the inconveniences attending upon this method of cultivation.

						a.	r.	p.
In Richmond Field	19	lands in	4	different places	..	16	2	0
Little Field	47	,, ,,	9	,, ,,	..	27	1	0
High Field	37	,, ,,	12	,, ,,	..	28	3	0
Low Field	16	,, ,,	7	,, ,,	..	8	1	20
Barwick Ings		land ,,	8	,, ,,	..	18	2	17
Barwick Moor		,, ,,	12	,, ,,	..	15	1	8
Oxclose					..	17	1	30
						132	0	35

These common fields were in general good land, worn out with long and successive courses of cropping, which had probably been the same for many centuries. The owners of the 'lands' or allotments fully realized this, but the system under which the fields were subdivided effectually prevented the improvements they saw to be possible. There was a reluctance to interfere with a system that had held for more than a thousand years, and was so marked a feature of English village life, but fortunately the reform was shown to be so obvious an advantage to all concerned that it was carried through. What the enclosure of the open fields meant may be gathered from the fact that competent judges said at the time that it raised the value immediately by one third.[1] The question of enclosure was debated over the whole country at the end of the 18th century, and where so many interests were concerned it was natural that very many diverse opinions were expressed. The advantages claimed were, briefly, an immediate rise in the value of the land; greater productiveness; improved facilities for depasturing; and consequently cheaper and more plentiful corn and more employment. There is an apparent hardship to the poorer parishioners through the enclosure of the commons on which they might feed cattle or geese, or on the margin of which they might have been allowed to make encroachments, but the rights under which these

1. 'A considerable portion of the arable land is uninclosed, to the great obstruction of agricultural improvement; the advantages of inclosing are numerous and important. The liberal occupier of inclosed land, whose mind is actively employed in the improvement and increase of his produce, with whom innovation has no fault, this man on inclosed land has not the *vis inertiae* of his stupid neighbour to contend with before he can commence any alteration in his management; he is completely master of his land, which, in its open state, is scarcely half his own. . . The difference of value at present between common field and inclosed land of similar quality, is about one third greater in favour of the latter; but if the spirit of improvement was a little more awakened this difference would be greatly increased.' (*Agriculture of the W.R. of Yorks.*, 1799, p. 133.)

things were allowed were all respected when the land was enclosed and divided, so that every man entitled to common rights got in place of them a piece of land which he could call his own.

To carry out this much desired work legislation was required. By the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III.) the lord of a manor was able to enclose a part of a common so long as he did not prejudice the rights of the commoners, and instances of enclosures made in this way are plentiful. But more than this, if the lord and the commoners could agree amongst themselves they could enclose the whole of the commons and divide them as they would, simply because no one else had any rights over them. In practice, however, it was often very difficult to get this unanimous consent, and in such cases a private Act of Parliament had to be obtained.[1] For this parish such an Act was passed in 1796 entitled "An Act for dividing and inclosing the several Open Fields, Ings, Commons, and Waste Grounds within the Parish of Barwick-in-Elmet in the County of York."[2] There were appointed three commissioners, William Dawson of Tadcaster,[3] John Crowder of Brotherton, and John Sharp of Gildersome, chosen respectively by Sir Thomas Gascoigne, the Rector, with the consent of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the parishioners who were interested. The commissioners were first to perambulate the parish and settle the boundaries; then to cause a survey to be made of the whole parish, showing all details and measurements necessary for their work, with valuations; and then, this being done, to give public notice of their meeting to receive claims and to hear witnesses. In dealing with the commons they were first to set out requisite public and private roads, bridges, drains, banks, stiles, causeways, and watercourses, and to appoint a surveyor for the making of the public carriage roads. Instructions were given them as to the methods to be adopted in the division of the lands. They were specifically warned against prejudicing Sir Thomas Gascoigne's rights of toll on Winnmoor, injuring his water mills on the River Cock, or his fish pond at Grimesdyke. They were first to make allotments for the School and the Poor. Then allotments to the Rector for glebe lands lying in the open fields, others in lieu of, and as compensation for, his tithes and Easter dues; also to Mr. Thomas Tireman and Mrs. Elizabeth Eamonson for their respective third shares of the demesne tithes;[4] to the lord of the manor as

1. The obtaining of a private Act was a very costly proceeding, and many a necessary improvement was put aside on account of the expense involved. In 1845 a general Inclosure Act was passed (8 and 9 Vict., c. 118) to facilitate the enclosure and improvement of commons and land held in common.

2. A copy of this Act of Parliament is in the possession of the Parish Council, and can be seen by any parishioner.

3. William Dawson was also Commissioner on the Guiseley Inclosure about this same time. John Crowder was an official of the Duchy of Lancaster, receiver of rents for the Honour of Pontefract, etc. He would have been proposed by the Duchy for appointment as the Rector's nominee on the Commission.

4. Two-thirds of the tithes on the demesne lands had been given by Ilbert de Lascy to St. Clement's Chapel in Pontefract Castle when he founded it (see page 90), and these two-thirds, having been alienated from the Church in the 16th century, were now owned by these two lay people. The Rector still retained one third.

compensation for his right in the soil of the commons and wastes, and for his consent to the division and enclosure, and also for the loss of his "coney warren." Of the residue, after these apportionments, one half was to be divided amongst Sir Thomas Gascoigne, the Rector, and other proprietors and owners of messuages and cottages entitled to rights of common in proportion to their interests, and the other half, similarly, amongst the owners of land. The commissioners were also instructed to consider the conveniences of the different claimants and to make their allotments as near as might be to the part of the parish in which they dwelt.

The principles on which rights were recognized were these. The occupier of every cottage which had been built more than sixty years, and who had enjoyed an uninterrupted right of common, should be deemed entitled to an allotment for his right; all encroachments and enclosures made from the commons for more than fifty years and less than sixty should be awarded to the respective proprietors as copyhold land, but not as entitled to right of common; for encroachments of less than fifty but not less than twenty allowance was to be made; but those of less than twenty years were to be considered unenclosed land. Similarly, land enclosed from the open fields more than twenty years was to be awarded to the respective occupiers. Recompence was to be made for the crops and course of husbandry to all those who occupied lands in the open fields and were to be disturbed.

For their work the commissioners were to be paid at the rate of two guineas a day each for the time they were engaged on it, and it was provided that the costs of obtaining the Act, and of the subsequent proceedings, were to be met by a rate assessed on the lands to be divided and allotted.

Immediately upon the commencement of this work a difficulty arose with regard to the freeholders of Seacroft, who put forward a claim to the western part of Winnmoor, known as Seacroft Moor. It had been asserted that the Township of Seacroft extended to the Cock Beck, or Hirst Beck as it was then called, and though the course of the dispute is not clear, there is no doubt that since the middle of the 17th century the respective rights of Barwick and Seacroft over that part of the moor had been, from time to time, the subject of litigation. The misunderstanding probably arose out of the ancient privilege granted by the lord of the manor of Barwick with Scholes to the inhabitants of Seacroft of pasturing their cattle on that part of the moor, in return for certain services which they were to render to him. The privilege may have been now regarded as a right based on a misapprehension, the origin of it, and the services for which it was granted, being forgotten. However, the matter was now submitted to arbitrators, John Crowder,

Jonathan Teal, and George Wood, who on 1 September, 1796, gave their award. They decided that the Hon. Thomas Lyon, Sir William Lowther, Bart., Bacon Frank, Esq., and others, being owners of ancient messuages and lands within the manor or township of Seacroft, were entitled to a right of common upon Seacroft Moor on the west side of Hirst Beck, and also, by reason of vicinage, upon the residue of the commons to be enclosed, and that therefore one moiety of Seacroft Moor was to be allotted to them, provided that nothing should prejudice Sir Thomas Gascoigne's right, as lord of the manor, to its soil and freehold. This last clause recognized that the manor of Barwick with Scholes extended over the whole of Winnmoor to the bounds of the parish.

The commissioners held their first meeting on the 9th July, 1796, at John Clemishaw's Inn at Aberford, and then advertised their intention to perambulate the boundaries on Monday, 1st August, at 9 o'clock in the morning, starting from a watercourse in Kiddal Lane near to Kiddal Bridge, and on the following morning starting from Ass Bridge. The work set them looks sufficiently difficult on paper, and it is clear they found it a hard task. Six years elapsed from the time of their first meeting before they finished. In the meanwhile John Sharp of Gildersome, the commissioner representing the parishioners, had died, and his place filled by William Whitelock of Brotherton, who had been the surveyor appointed under the Act by the commissioners.

The Award was issued 6 October, 1804.[1] It is impossible to enter upon a consideration of its terms; its great length, its complexity, and its elaboration render this out of the question. It just follows the directions of the Act, proceeding through its provisions in regular course. The Commissioners first declared the area of the Commons and Wastes to be 1934a. 1r. 28p., of the Open Fields 601a. 1r. 0p., and of the Ings 28a. 2r. 7p. They set out the various roads, public and private, and the foot paths, giving better facilities for traversing the parish and convenient access to the newly enclosed lands. Our 'Occupation roads' were a feature of the Award. Two public 'Drains' or watercourses were formed, one at Barnbow Carr and one at Barwick Ings. For repairing the roads there were allotted three quarries for getting stone, gravel and sand, one on Bramham Moor, near Kiddal Lane End, one at Scholes, and one at the Crossgates end of Winnmoor, near where Manston Church now stands. To Barwick School was given land of 7a. 0r. 20p., for the Barwick Poor 7a. 3r. 0p. Then

1. Two copies were engrossed on vellum; one was lodged in the Registry at Wakefield, one in the parish church in the custody of the Rector and Churchwardens. The latter is now in the care of the Parish Council; it is a great document of 48 skins of parchment, each 30 inches square, and not easy to be deciphered.

followed the allotments in lieu of the glebe lands in the Open Fields and for the tithes; to the lord of the manor for his right of soil; to seventy-six parishioners a large portion was awarded for their common rights and encroachments; and to the inhabitants of Seacroft a moiety of Seacroft Moor, 153a. 1r. 11p., divided amongst thirty-four different persons.

It was discovered, strangely enough, when all had been finished, that by some inadvertence or negligence all the notices required to be given under the Act had not been properly published, and doubts had arisen as to the validity of the award. A short Act of Parliament was therefore passed to dispose of these doubts and to establish the validity of the proceedings. This supplementary Act received the Royal Assent, 12 May, 1809.

Very soon after the completion of the work of dividing the lands, allotments were exchanged, or sold, or merged into one another, and it is now practically impossible to trace all the lines of the award. But if we come to estimate the permanent results of the Act, and the proceedings under it, we may find them in the gain of better roads, in a much larger area of productive and rateable land, in the complete freedom from tithe, and in the convenience of the better distribution of land. Against this we may set the loss of the common pasture and of the open recreative spaces.

Chapter XVIII.

APPENDIX.

NOTE ON PARLINGTON.

Parlington was, like Barwick, in the great estate of Earl Edwin, and was held under him by one Ulchil, or Ulctul. At the Conquest it passed with neighbouring manors to Ilbert de Lascy, who endowed the Chapel of St. Clement, which he built in Pontefract Castle, with two thirds of its tithe. It was subsequently granted out of the de Lascy family, and its ownership is for some time uncertain. Hugh le Despenser received confirmation of a grant of Hillam, Barrowby, and Shippen in the 20th year of Henry III. (1235-6).[1] One would conclude that this referred to the whole manor of Parlington of which these three places were members, and in 1285 a Hugh le Despenser, according to Kirkby's *Inquest*, held in Parlington 4 carucates and 6 bovates of land. There are, however, other ownerships shewn in this century. Roger Briton of Parlington, by charter, undated, but apparently early 13th century, granted 3 acres of land in Parlington to the monks of St. John of Jerusalem,[2] and there are charters later in the same century connecting with this manor a family named de Parlington.[3]

In 1321 Sir Hugh le Despenser, the younger, offered to Sir John de Crombewell and Idonea, his wife, the manor of Parlington 'on conditions.'[4] He appears to have rented it for his life as he (Sir John) granted to William de Laysingcroft[5] the lands, etc., which he held in Shippen belonging to his manor of Parlington for the term of his life, paying two shillings annually and making two appearances annually at John's court at Parlington.[6] In 1337, Philip le Despenser demanded the manor, which had been leased to Sir John de Crombewell,[7] and in 1381 it was leased to Thomas Elys of Barwick-in-Elmet for the term of his life.

Philip le Despenser, dying 1400-4, was found to be holding the manor of Parlington of the King by the fourth part of a knight's fee,[8] and so, in 1424, were the heirs of Philip le Despenser.

1. *G: MSS.*
2. *Dodsworth MS.* 8, f. 182. The grant is of three acres of land in the common fields of Parlington, being an acre-and-a-half at Hategarthorlandes, half-an-acre between Parlington and Aberford next the road, and an acre at Crokedlandes. The witnesses are William Grammaticus, Richard his son, Robert de Luterington Richard his son, Jordan Delalaund, Walter son of William de Aberford, Jordan the pauper, Reginald de Barnebu, Nicholas de Schipene, Ralph de Stretton, Serlo de Stretton and many others.
3. See the deed referred to in a note on p. 285, and the following :—
John son of William de Parlington grants to William de Parlington his brother a toft with buildings in Aberford which Robert le Graunt had held, and 5 acres as above. Witnesses :—Ds Richard Gramaticus ; James de Medele ; Anthony de Alta Ripa ; Richard, son of Walter de Aberford ; Gilbert de Parlington, clerk ; Peter Schail ; Thomas de Stretton ; Henry de Bingham ; William de Lutterinton ; and Moses de Aberford. (Undated, early Edw. I.) *G: MSS.*
4. *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1321, May 17. *47th Report P.R.O.*, p. 369.
5. *G: MSS.*
6. See No. 31 on page 210.
7. Plac. coram Rege. 10 Ed. III., Trin. (*Harl. MS.*, 802.)
8. Escheats 2 Hen. IV.

On the death of this, the last of the family, the manor passed to his daughter Margaret, whose second husband was Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead. In this family it remained until John Gascoigne of Lasingcroft purchased it from Thomas, Lord Wentworth. By indenture dated 8 March, 37 Hen. VIII. (1545-6), the capital messuage of Parlington with 26 messuages, 12 cottages, 600 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 50 acres of moor and waste, and twenty shillings rents and appurtenances in Parlington, Aberford, Hillam, Barrowby, and Shippen, together with all evidences, deeds, etc., were sold to John Gascoigne for six hundred pounds. Licence for alienation was granted 23 April, 37 Hen. VIII. (1546), and on 7 October following Sir John Tempest acknowledged the receipt of 100 shillings 'king's silver' for the licence.[1]

The oldest part of the existing house, the western wing, dates from probably the early 17th century. It was a house of some considerable importance a hundred years later, in the days of Sir John Gascoigne the fifth baronet; and his son, Sir Edward, added to and beautified it. The last baronet, Sir Thomas, seems to have contemplated a rebuilding. A letter written to him in 1778, while he was abroad, by a friend who had been to Parlington, has "yesterday I returned from Parlington where I stayed a week, I saw there pyramids of very fine stone which I understand were designed to build a house for Sir T. Gascoigne's son." The same friend, his signature is undecipherable, in a later letter refers to 'Atkinson's plans' for the house. It was never built, and tradition says that the stone collected for the intended house was used in the construction of the triumphal arch.

Certain enlargements were, however, made at some time not long after. The drawing-room wing was built about 1800 from the materials of a demolished portion of Church House, Sir Charles Turner's house at Aberford. In the early days of railways, George Hudson, a native of York and a notorious speculator who came to be known as the Railway King, planned a line from York to Leeds. It was to cut through Parlington Park where the house stands. After much negotiation Mr. Oliver Gascoigne consented on the conditions, among others, that a tunnel should be made under the park and a new house built for him on a spot he should select. The scheme advanced so far that work was actually begun at Tadcaster, and a railway bridge still in use under some sidings is said to have been part of the projected line. But before it could be completed Hudson was ruined and the scheme was at an end.

1. *G: MSS.*

NOTE ON HILLAM.

Hillam is now nothing but a name and even that is being rapidly forgotten. The manor, sub-manor or village, whichever it was, lay between Parlington and Barwick. Hillam Mill was on the Cock Beck, and in the manor of Barwick but the parish of Aberford. Here was a mill founded by John de Lascy in the 13th century at which the Barwick tenants were compelled to grind their corn. A disused mill still stands on the site, but the old name for it has been lost and it is now known as Becca Mill.[1] In 20 Hen. III. (1235-6) it was granted by the king to Hugh le Despenser, lord of Parlington; subsequently we find it in the possession of Sir William Fulthorpe and Thomas his brother. It is not shown how it passed to that family nor how it left them, but there are charters of the reign of Henry V. touching the ownership.[2]

Henry Elys of the Kiddal family had a small property there, 6 acres of land lying in a close called Mylnecroft, with a toft and croft, which he granted to William Copley, Thomas Copley, and John Taillour 10 March, 1469-70. The Copleys must then have acquired other lands here or adjoining, and they were credited with holding the manor, or what passed for a manor. By indenture dated 2 September, 1575, Henry Copley of Lotherton sold to Richard Gascoigne of Barnbow, with reversion to his brother Alverey, all the freehold estate which he held for the term of his life in Hillam, with all appurtenances, and other lands in Parlington, Potterton, Becca, and Aberford. By fine in Michaelmas Term, 18 and 19 Elizabeth, Richard Gascoigne acquired from Alverey Copley and Grace, his wife, all their interest in this same estate.

In the year 38 Elizabeth (1595-6) a plea was entered by John Gascoigne in the Duchy Court praying for a remission of part of the fine he was required to pay on certain of his possessions. Hillam is there described as being held at a quarter of a knight's fee paying 3s. 4d. a year, that it was formerly Hugh le Despenser's, then John le Despenser's, then Henry Wentworth's, then Alverey Copley's, lately Richard Gascoigne's.

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1. See pages 103 and 115.

2. Robert Rowedon, Richard Rowedon, his brother, John Gower, chaplain, and Robert Gamyll, chaplain, grant to John Banestyr, chaplain, and Thomas Cuke, then 'serviens' of William Fulthorpe, knight, all those lands, rents and tenements in Hillam which were formerly in the feoffment of Thomas de Fulthorpe, brother of William de Fulthorpe, knight. *Witnesses:*—William Gascoyne, Nicholas Gascoyne, John de Langton, William Darrel, and others. Given at Hillam, 17 September, 4 Hen. V. (1416).

Gerard Salvan, John Salvan, John Wyrksale, Robert Rowedon, Richard Rowedon his brother, John Gower and Robert Gamyll, chaplains, release to John Banaster, chaplain, and Thomas Cuke then 'serviens' of William de Fulthorpe knight, the tenements, rents, etc., in Hillom, which they hold in common by the gift and feoffment of Thomas de Fulthorpe, brother of William de Fulthorpe, knight. *Witnesses:*—William Gascoigne, Nicholas Gascoigne, John de Langton, William Darell, Richard Farefax, and others. Given at Hillom, 23rd September, 4 Hen. V. (1416).

William Fulthorpe, Knt., John Banaster, chaplain, and Thomas Cuke, yeoman, of Tonstall, grant to Richard Berwyce and Margaret his wife, all lands, etc., in the vills of Hillom and Kyrkby on Wyske and the manor of Hillom by Bekhaw in special tail with remainders in tail male to Sir William de Fulthorpe's sons William and Thomas, remainder in fee to Sir William de Fulthorpe. *Witnesses:*—Marmaduke Darell, William Darell, Henry Maunsell, John Goldin, rector of Kyrkby on Wiske, Richard Gren. Given at Thirkleby, the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 6 Hen. V. (24 June, 1418).

All these are *G. MSS.*

NOTE ON BECCA.

Becca, in the parish of Aberford, adjoins Potterton and lies just over our eastern boundary. In the course of enquiries connected with this work frequent reference to it has been found: its history is briefly this.

The name is not in *Domesday*, but 'Cuford' is accepted as pointing to the same place. The site of Cuford or Cuforth is said to have been a little north of the present Becca Hall, to the right of the drive leading up to the Leeds and York road. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the hands of the family of Gramary or Grammaticus. Andrew Gramary was lord of the manor of Aberford and had the advowson of the rectory there; in a trial at York Assizes in 19 Edw. I., Adam, son of Alan de Walkingham, recovered from him the right of presentation and the advowson, whereof Gramary had before acknowledged a fine. By deed dated 25 Ed. I. the same Andrew granted to John, son of Alan Sampson of York, his sites of water mills and wind mills in Aberford and 'Beckhawe' with one mill and buildings thereon, with dams, waters, fishings and the land on either side the dam overflowed any time of the year, and the right to take stone from the nearest quarry for the repair of the mill and dam.[1] Andrew Gramary was succeeded by his son John, against whom, in 32 Ed. I., Roger de Saxton, parson of Aberford, recovered common of pasture for all cattle in 400 acres of land, every two years after the corn was carried, and in every third year for the whole year.

By deed of 27 July, 1348, William, son of Sir William Gramary, released to Sir Philip le Despenser all right in his lands in Aberford, which le Despenser had recovered from him by assize of novel disseisin at York in this same year, 22 Ed. III., but it does not immediately appear whether this included Becca or not. One would be inclined to conclude it did. Before 1388, however, Becca had passed to Sir Roger de Fulthorpe, a Judge of the Common Pleas, who in that year was in political trouble and forfeited all his lands. His son William was permitted to regain them in 13 Ric. II. by paying a fine of 1,200 marks, and was holding them when the Duchy 'Aid' was levied in 3 Hen. IV. In 3 Hen. VII. Thomas Fulthorpe and Agnes, his wife, conveyed Becca to John Burton and others, and the inference would naturally be that it had been in the family during this interval. But it is not mentioned in the Inq. p.m. of William Fulthorpe of 5 Hen. IV., nor of Thomas Fulthorpe of 18 Edw. IV. How and when the Fulthorpes parted with Becca is not yet clear, but the next knowledge we have of it is in Trinity Term, 5 Hen. VIII. (1513),

1. *G: MSS.*

when Thomas, Lord Darcy, acquired by fine from Sir Anthony Ughtred and Alianora, his wife, and Guy Willisthorp, esquire, the manor of Becca with appurtenances, 2 messuages, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, and 400 acres of moor. Lord Darcy paid to the defendants £200 sterling.[1] This Lord Darcy of Templehurst was one of the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace; he was executed July, 1537, for his share in that rebellion and his lands forfeited. The 'Grange of Beckhay,' as it was then called, thus fell to the Crown (28 Hen. VIII.). In 34 Hen. VIII. it was leased to Christopher Ogle; on 12 July, 36 Hen. VIII. (1544), it was granted, probably on lease, to the Earl and Countess of Lennox; and in 43 Eliz. the queen granted it, with 325 acres of sheep pasture, to Sir Edward Stanhope of Gray's Inn for the lives of himself and of Michael and John Stanhope at a rent of £15 16s. 4d. James I. leased it 5 August, 1618, to George, Marquis, afterwards Duke, of Buckingham, who surrendered it four years later.[2] By Act of Parliament, 21 Jas. I. c. 30, it was exchanged with the See of York; York House, London, and other estates were given to the Crown, and the 'Manor or Grange of Beckhay worth about £140, among other things,' taken to the See of York. It was now Church property and as such was confiscated under the Commonwealth. By indenture of 6 January, 1648, between Sir John Woolaston and other citizens of London, the persons entrusted by Parliament with the lands and possessions of the Archbishops and Bishops, and with their sale for the benefit of the Commonwealth, sold Becca, with its capital messuage, lands and pastures, to Colonel White of Bashall in the County of York for £626 11s. 8d.[2]

Either through the uncertainty in the manorial position of Becca, or through resentment against the intrusion of Colonel White, he seems to have been a good deal disturbed by trespassers, and was driven to several actions at law. There are records of White *v.* Arthur Burton of Potterton, Hill. Term, 1657,[3] and *v.* James Stable late of Potterton, and Matthew Mawe or Mawre late of Potterton in the same term.[4] Action was also brought against Sir Thomas Gascoigne, William Beavers, Richard Beavers, and Richard Daniell of Potterton, Christopher Bowman and Richard Bustard of Bramham, George Shellitoe and John Taylor of Aberford for breaking down Colonel White's fences and for trespass. From the Bill of Complaint, dated 2 December, 1657, it appeared that White had enclosed and sown with corn 60 acres of land claimed by the defendants to be common of pasture for Aberford. The action failed and the people of Aberford were confirmed in the enjoyment of the pasture.

1. *P.R.O. Feet of Fines*, Yorks. Trin. Term. 5 Hen. VIII. 2. *G: MSS.*
3. *Pleas at Westminster* Roll 543. 4. *Ibid.* Roll 591.

On the restoration of the monarchy the Church received her own back again, and the Archbishop of York resumed ownership. Colonel White was continued by the Archbishop as tenant under a lease. Succeeding archbishops granted leases, a certain Whitehead had one for 11 years, and in 1746 Lord Irwin became tenant. In 1756 Sir Edward Gascoigne purchased what was apparently a very beneficial lease that the archbishop was bound to renew if required. The last renewal was on 3rd August, 1772, to Sir Thomas Gascoigne, but in 1783, when this was expiring, through some neglect or oversight of an agent it was allowed to lapse.

The estate afterwards passed, by exchange, to Mr. William Markham, whose successors sold it to Mr. Arthur Thomas Schreiber, of Hengherst, Ashford, Kent, who lived there till his death in 1902. Upon Mrs. Schreiber's death in 1907 it was sold to Mr. Lund, the present owner.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF GRAMARY OF BECCA & BICKERTON.

In Dodsworth MSS., iii., fo. 278, cxvii. fo. 5, are sketches of a pedigree of this family, to which some additions and one important correction are derived from the MSS. at Parlington. The particulars given by Dodsworth are in *italics*

It would be interesting to know what was the derivation of this very suggestive family name, whether it was first given to a man of literary eminence, who he was, and what he did to earn it. For that it would have had some such origin is almost certain. The following will be found in the early pages of De Quency's *Confessions of an English Opium-eater*—he is speaking of the use of the term Grammar Schools. "Look into Suetonius. Those *grammatici* whom he memorialises as an order of men flocking to Rome in the days of the Flavian family were not *grammarians* at all, but what the French by a comprensive name styled *litterateurs*—that is, they were men who (1) studied literature; (2) who taught literature; (3) who practically produced literature. And, upon the whole, *grammatica* is perhaps the least objectionable Latin equivalent for our *literature*."

Ralph Grammaticus =

Pipe Rolls, 18 Hen. II., Bickerton belongs to Ralph Grammaticus and pays 1 mark into the Treasury.

Willūs le Gramary = *Alicia* — *Robertus*

16 Feb., 13 Hen. 3 (1228–9)

renupta Willelmo Withington — *persona ecclesie de Aberford*

William de Gramari witnesses a charter of William de Stuteville to Nostell Priory granting land in Bramham (undated) about 1200.

William Graymari witnesses charter of John de Lascy, Constable of Chester (undated), between 1236 and 1241.

Dnūs Ricūs le Gramary =

16 *H.* 3

Dns Richard Gramaticus witnesses charter of John de Lede granting to Hugh Despenser 2 acres in the common fields of Parlington (undated) about 1280.

Dns Richard Gramaticus witnesses charter of John son of William de Parlington granting to William de Parlington, his brother, a toft in Aberford (undated) early Ed. I.

Sir Andreas le Gramary = Elizabeth

19 *E.* 1.

Was dead in 1310.

Deeds dated 19 and 25 Ed. I. (see p. 294). Andreas de Gramayre, son of the late Sir Richard de Gramayre, grants to Sir Hugh le Despenser land in Aberford (undated), about 1289–1300.

Willūs le Gramary = *Sarah, d. and co-h. of Simon Ward*

Fine 10 Ed. II. William Gramary and Sarah, his wife, pl., Thos. de Eyvill and Isabella, his wife, df., land in Bickerton.

Sir Willūs Gramary = Joan

ob. 26 *E.* 3.

Receives a grant under Privy Seal to hold a weekly market in Aberford, and also an annual fair at the feast of St. Ricarius, 18 Sept., 9 Ed. III. (1335).

As brother and heir of John de Gramayre, he releases to Sir Simon de Creppinges all rights in the Manor of Middleton, 24 June, 1310.

Johannes (frater senior) =

Was dead in 1310.

Def. in action-at-law 32 Ed. 1 (see above, p. 294)

Sir Willūs Gramary =

heres avi 29 *Ed.* 3†

As son of Sir William Gramari releases to Sir Philip le Despenser lands and tenements in Aberford, 27 July, 1348.

John Borden, citizen of York, grants to him his water mill with appurtenances in Aberford, 12 Oct. 1377.

Sir Henry Gramary = Elizabeth

Appears as witness 1352 to 1377

The charters here quoted are all from Colonel Gascoigne's MSS. Some of them are printed in Mr. W. Brown's *Yorkshire Deeds* in the Y.A.S. Record Series.

The Gramary coat is shown on a charter of Henry Gramary, of 1362, in the British Museum Add. Ch. 20577, to which a seal is attached. Dark red and green mottled, ⅞ inch. A shield of arms: three lozenges within a carved Gothic panel ornamented with wall flowers along the inner edges, ✻ SIG.' ✻ HENRICI ✻ GRAMMARI ✻

N.B.—Dodsworth gives in MS., cxvii., fo. 5, a John Gramary as another generation between the two Williams: this is clearly wrong, the second William was son of the former. MS. iii., fo. 27 gives John as son of the William who was brother to Andrew; this is equally wrong. John was the elder son of Andrew.

† He died 4 Ric. II. See *Inq. p.m.* in P.R.O., 11 Ric. II., No. 123: 'Wm. Gramari qui obiit anno quarto'; manor of Bykerton, etc.

NOTE ON THE BRIDGES FAMILY.

This family is of some interest in the history of Yorkshire churches. Three members, in succeeding generations, served the assistant curacy of this parish, the earliest of them appearing in January, 1637-8, when his eldest child was baptised. He subsequently became Vicar of Saxton, and was buried there 12 February, 1659-60. His wife may have been the Mrs. Jane Bridges, widow, who was buried at Barwick, 26 November, 1663. In Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (p. 413) it is said that he was nearly related to Dr. Scot, Dean of York, and Rector of Barwick (1629-1644), that "he was driven from his curacy by the Parliamentarians, plundered, and often wanted for bread for a great family of children. He got at last the small living of Saxton, worth about ten pounds a year, where he constantly read the Common Prayer and was not permitted to keep that poor place without great hazard of his life, for one time, when he was in the middle thereof some soldiers came into Church and finding what he was doing, one of them set a Cockt Pistol to his breast, called him Damned Caroline Dog and Impudent Rascal, how durst he use that book after the Parliament had voted it down and swore that if he did not immediately give over he would shoot him dead upon the spot . . . . . He was a very considerable man and had he survived the usurpation would in all probability have met with a reward suitable to his great learning, loyalty, piety and sufferings."

William Bridges the eldest son of the foregoing was assistant curate here in 1660, and seems to have remained till 1 March, 1673-4, when, as the Parish Register says, he "gave over" to become Rector of Castleford. But a note in his own hand in the Castleford Register states that he was instituted Rector of Barton-le-Street 29 May, 1668. At Castleford he was instituted 4 March, 1673-4. He became Prebendary of Riccal in York Minster, July 1685, and Prebendary of Ripon, October, 1688. He died 22 November, 1696, and was buried at Castleford, 25 November. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Lodge, of Red Hall, Winmoor, and had a large family, some of whom settled in Leeds and succeeded well in commercial pursuits. Henry was a clothworker, and bequeathed his business to Michael, son of his eldest brother. Thomas was a mercer, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Stapleton, of Bradford, he left six daughters, and a son, Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Dorothy Stapleton of Little Horton, Bradford. They are said to have had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was maternal grandmother of Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P., but of this the present writer has no knowledge beyond the statement in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*. Thomas Bridges made a valuable collection of medals and was referred to by Dr. Whitaker as a "true antiquary." Another of the younger sons of this William Bridges was John who was a salter in Leeds and died unmarried. The second son, Michael, became Vicar of Crambe, Yorks., and died there, leaving an only son Michael, who was also in Holy Orders, and died at Walsingham in 1807.

William Bridges, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Castleford, 27 January, 1696-7, he died 13 October, 1729, and was buried at Castleford. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Their eldest son was also named William and appears to have been in Holy Orders as his aunt Sarah mentions in her will a nephew, the Rev. William Bridges, who could have been no other than this. He may have been the Rev. William Bridges who was curate of Methley, 1724 to 1730, and whose son William was baptised there.

By her will, proved 8 April, 1689, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Barwick devised to her "well beloved friend William Bridges, clerk, Rector of Castleford" lands and appurtenances containing about 46 acres, in Potterton, subject to an annual charge of twelve shillings for the poor of the parish (see page 281). These premises ultimately became vested in Henry Bridges, the legatee's son, he devised them to his nephew Michael, who conveyed them to his uncle, Michael, the Vicar of Crambe. On his death they descended to his son, the Rev. Michael Bridges, Rector of Titchwell, Norfolk, from whom they were purchased in 1796 by Mr. Edward Wilkinson, of Potterton Hall, who pays the charge for the poor.

PEDIGREE OF BRIDGES.

William Bridges, Curate of Barwick in 1637, subsequently Vicar of Saxton, and buried there 12 Feb., 1659-60 = [Jane]

- William Bridges, bap. at Barwick, 8 Aug., 1639. Adm. at St. John's Coll: Camb: 18 Mar., 1654-5; M.A. 1661; Curate of Barwick, Shrove Tu. 1660 to 1 March, 1673-4; Instit. Rector of Barton-le-Street, 29 May, 1668, and Rector of Castleford, 4 Mar., 1673-4; Preb. of Riccal in York Cathedral, July, 1685: Preb. of Ripon, Oct., 1688. Died 22 Nov., 1696, bur. at Castleford = Sarah, d. of Richard Lodge of Red Hall, Winnmoor, m. at Bardsey, 3 Jan., 1666-7; d. at Rothwell, 22 May, 1709; bur. at Castleford, 25 May
  - William Bridges, bap. at Barwick, 18 Nov., 1668. Adm. S. John's Coll: Camb: 30 June, 1690; M.A., 1697; Curate of Barwick, 22 Sept., 1695: Rector of Castleford, 27 Jan., 1696-7. Died 13 Oct., 1729, bur. at Castleford = Elizabeth,..... bur. at Leeds, 27 May, 1737. Will pr. at York, 16 Sept., 1737
    - William Bridges, bap. at Castleford day of birth 25 Oct., 1698, received Holy Orders, probably the Rev. William Bridges who was Curate of Methley, 1724 to 1730, whose son William was bap. there 9 Feb., 1729-30, and whose wife, Grace, was bur. there 27 Feb., 1729-30
    - Richard, born at Castleford, 31 Jan., 1699-1700; bap. 6 Feb., d. 10 Feb., bur. 11 Feb.
  - Richard, bap. at Barwick, 1 Dec., 1669, bur. 10 Dec.
  - Michael, bap. at Castleford, 5 May, 1675. Adm. Jesus Coll: Camb: 11 June 1692; S. John's Coll: 14 Oct., 1693; B.A., 1695-6; M.A., 1699; Vicar of Crambe, Yorks 1711 (and earlier). Died intestate, 1 Dec., 1758, bur. at Crambe, 4 Dec. =
    - Michael, born at Castleford, 1 May, 1709, bap. 26 May. Succeeded to the business of his uncle Henry, 1726
    - Elizabeth, born at Castleford, 29 May, 1701, bap. 26 June, died 26 Jan., 1702-3; bur. at Castleford, 28 Jan.
    - Elizabeth, born at Castleford, Easter Day (28 Mar.), 1703, bap. 26 April
    - Bridget, born at Castleford, 30 Sept., 1707, bap. 5 Nov.
    - Sara, born at Castleford, 22 Dec., 1711, bap. 17 Jan., 1711-12
    - Michael, only child, born at Crambe. Adm. S. John's Coll: Camb: 23 June, 1737, aged 19. Ord. deacon, 13 June, 1742; lic. curate of Cheveley, co. Cambridge, Priest, 23 Sept, 1744: Rector of Pudding Norton, Norfolk, 24 Sept., 1744; Rector of Titchwell, Norfolk, 13 Jan., 1766; Rector of Berwick, St. Leonard, Wilts., 7 Dec., 1774. He was also Vicar of Walsingham, Norfolk, from 1756 (or after), and Vicar of Houghton-in-the-Hole, Norfolk, from about 1782, and held both these two livings with Pudding Norton and Berwick until his death at Walsingham in April or May, 1807
    - Francis, d. 4 Jan., 1795, aged 71 = Elizabeth, d. of Francis and Dorothy Stapleton of Little Horton, Bradford, d. 22 July, 1787, aged 54
      - Sarah
      - Elizabeth, d. 28 May, 1781, aged 64 = Martin Browne
      - Mary
      - Jane
      - Alice
      - Margaret
  - Thomas, bap. at Castleford, 6 Aug., 1683. A mercer in Leeds. Died 9 Feb., 1735-6, bur. in Leeds. Will pr. at York, 30 Apl., 1736 = Elizabeth d. of Francis and Elizabeth Stapleton, of Bradford, d. 8 May, 1758, aged 68, bur. at Leeds
    - John, bap. at Castleford, 25 Aug., 1686. A salter in Leeds, bur. there 14 Feb., 1735-6. Will pr. at York, 6 Mar., 1735-6
    - Henry, bap. at Castleford, 3 Feb., 1689-90. A clothworker in Leeds, bur. at Castleford, 17 Aug., 1726. Will pr. at York, 20 Sept., 1726
  - Sarah, bap. at Barwick, 2 Oct. 1667. Will pr. at York, 6 Sept., 1734
  - Mary, bap. at Barwick, 30 Mar., 1670 = William Chipping of Leeds, m. at Castleford, 4 June, 1707
    - William
    - Jane
  - Jane, bap. at Barwick, 19 Mar., 1672-3, d. at Featherstone, 13 Mar., 1702-3, bur. at Castleford, 17 Mar.
  - Alice, bap. at Castleford, 28 Aug., 1678
  - Margaret, bap. at Castleford, 7 Oct., 1680
- John, Adm. at S. John's Coll: Camb: 26 June 1662, aged 16
- Jane, bap. at Barwick, 22 Jan., 1637-8
- Susannah, bap. at Barwick, 13 Jan., 1641-2
- Sarah, bur. at Leeds, 16 Jan., 1674-5
- Probably one or two other children

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[*To face page* 298.]

LISTS OF MANORIAL TENANTS.

There are here collected the names of the tenants as they appear in the various extant surveys of the manors of Barwick and Scholes. For Barwick alone there is a list from the *Ministers' Accounts* for 1321-2, for Barwick and Scholes there are the Surveys of 1341, 1424-5, 1548-9, 1610, 1630, and 1678. All except the last are older than the Parish Registers, and will afford valuable genealogical information.

Further lists of a somewhat similar character, *Subsidy Rolls*, *Poll Tax Returns* and so forth, have been already printed and can be referred to. At the time of writing the following are available:—

1258.	Tenants on the manor, from Inq. p.m. Edmund de Lascy	Y.A.S. Record Series, vol. xii.
1326-7.	Subsidy Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. ii., p. 93.
1334 to 1337 (about)	Subsidy Roll	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. ii., p. 93.
1379.	Poll Tax Return..	Yorks. Arch. Jl., vol. vi., p. 315.
1524.	Subsidy Roll ..	Yorks. Arch. Jl., vol. ii., p. 295.
1539.	Muster Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. iv., p. 245.
1545.	Subsidy Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. ix., pp. 149, 151.
1545-6.	Subsidy Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. ix., p. 154.
1621.	Subsidy Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. i., pp. 65, 71.
1627.	Subsidy Roll ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. i., pp. 76, 83.
1672.	Hearth Tax ..	Thoresby Soc. Pub., vol. i., p. 189, and vol. iv., p. 28.

TENANTS ON THE MANOR OF BARWICK IN 15 EDW. II. (1321-2).

(From *Ministers' Accounts*, *P.R.O.*, 1145, No. 21.)

Thomas Elys in Barwick.
Thomas Mohaut in Barwick.
John son of Margaret in Barwick.
Gilmyn de Grenefeld in Barwick and Barnbow.
Ralph de Reynvill in Barnbow.
John son of Nicholas in Barnbow.
Richard son of Nicholas in Barnbow.
Alan the cook.
William de Grenefeld in Woodhouse.
Robert de Scales in Potterton.
Parson of Berewyk.
Edmond de Nevill.
Thomas de Birum.
William son of Walter on the demesne lands.
Thomas de Fenton on the demesne lands.
Alan Kynstan on the demesne lands.
Robert Kyde on the demesne lands.
Gilbert de Kydale.
William de Hillum.
William de Berwyk, bondman.

TENANTS IN 1341.

From an Extent made at Barwick before Sir John de Eynwell and William Blaby, Auditors, on the Thursday after St. Michael, 15 Edw. III. (1st October, 1341).[1]

Jurors :—Thomas de Grenefeld, Ranulph de Barnebogh, Robert de Barnebogh, Thomas de Fenton, John Laveroke, John de Morwyke, Wm. de Seles, Robert de Edlington, William de Morwyke, Walter de Scoles, Robert Jolif, Lawrence de Morwyke, " and others."

Free Tenants. BARWICK.	Yearly rents—s.	d.
John Elys, a messuage and a bovate of land	4 :	0
Elena de Vescy, two messuages, a carucate of land and a fish pond	24 :	0
William de Aykton, Rector of the church, for a messuage adjoining his dwelling		1
William de Hillam, an acre at Thorner of the new glebe of the Church..		8
John de Grymgoldye, a messuage and a bovate	2 :	0
Idonea de Mehaud, 16 acres, a messuage and half a bovate, and 30 acres called 'Biromland' [2]	16 :	0
Sibilla de Bretteby, a messuage, 3 acres and a rood ..	2 :	0
John Maggeson, a messuage and 3½ acres		8
Total, at St Martin's and Pentecost equally (*sic*)	48 :	6

Bondmen (Nativi).

Thomas de Fenton, John Laverok, William Spynke, Alice Kynstan, William Pye, Hugh de Ledys, John Heold, William Aland — Each holding a messuage and a bovate of land and rendering yearly, viz. at St. Martin's 4d., Pentecost, 4s. 10d., Michaelmas 2s. 5d., and 2 hens at the Lord's Nativity worth 4d., 30 eggs at Easter worth 1½d.
(For further services see page 112).

Robert de Aykton, a messuage and a bovate, rendering by the year 15s. for all things, saving that he shall be Reeve when elected, and shall make fine for his son and daughter, and for entry after decease as Thomas de Fenton	15 :	0
John Laverok, a messuage and a bovate	9 :	0
Sibilla Bretby, a messuage and half a bovate	9 :	0
Dionisia del Ballie and Idonea her sister, a messuage and half a bovate	7 :	0
Adam Spyngs, a messuage and half a bovate	9 :	0
John de Thorneover, a messuage and half a bovate ..	9 :	0
Amicia Hankok, a messuage and half a bovate ..	9 :	0
John Fitz Maurice, a messuage and a bovate	9 :	0
Robert Jolif, a messuage and a bovate	9 :	0
Agnes Elewian, a messuage and a bovate	9 :	0
Sum of the Rents .. (*sic*)	£4 : 12 :	6

Thereof at St Martin's 43s. 3d. Pentecost 42s. 6d. Michaelmas 6s. 9d., 6 hens price 12d.

1. *P.R.O., D. of L. Rentals and Surveys*, bundle 10, No. 5.
2. This would be the land held by Thomas de Birum in 1321–2 (see above). The holder's name is probably a variation of Mohaut in that former list.

Cotters. Yearly rents—s. d.

Isabel Baxter holds one cottage with toft in bondage rendering yearly at St Martin's 8
(For further services see page 112.)

Richard Pultere, Richard Cartere, John Attewodde } Each of whom renders and does in all things as the same Isabel

Sum of the rents 2s. 8d. all at St Martin's
Sum of the works 6s. 8d. Thatching of houses 4d.
For one washing of sheep, 4d. Hoeing of corn 20d.
Reaping of corn 4s.

Ellen Shepherde, holds a cottage with toft in bondage, rendering by the year three shillings, and she shall make fine etc. as above. .. .. 3 : 0

Robert Smyth, Robert Dogesson, Adam Webstre, William of the Kitchen, Roger Kynstan, Richard Smyth, Adam Walker, Richard Baxtere, William Kynstan, William Hardladde, Robert de Ed[l]yngton, Thomas de Fenton, Robert de Manston, Roger Spyng, Thomas Talior } Each holds, renders and does as the same Ellen

Sum 51s., thereof at St Martin's 25s. 6d.
at Pentecost 25s. 6d.

Alice daughter of Philip, a messuage and a rood, rendering and other services as the same Ellen. 2 : 6

Roger Spynge, half a cottage in bondage, rendering yearly and as above .. .. 2 : 0

Emma de Fenton, half a cottage in bondage .. .. 2 : 0

Juliana Kydde holds one cottage and pays for all things .. 6

Richard Bisshop 6

John Fitz Robert .. .. 1 : 0

Robert de Ed[l]yngton, three acres in bondage and pays and other services as Ellen Shepherd .. 2 : 0

Sum 10s. 8d. at St Martin's and Pentecost equally.

Termors.[1]

William de Hillom, holds a certain place of pasture called Milne Crofte, containing 3 acres of land in Hillom, and the pasture of Millenholme, at a term, rendering yearly for all things .. .. 3 : 0

Sibilla de Bretteby, a messuage containing half an acre .. 2 : 0

John de Morwyke, a 'fresh place' (*placeam friscam*[2]) of two acres 8

1. See note on page 305. 2. Apparently a piece of land just brought into cultivation.

Termors—continued.	Yearly rents—s.	d.
William de Kynstan, a place of waste next the ditch (*foveam*) of his garden, newly approved, and one place in the site of the Manor which he took in tenure in the Queen's time, at a term		8
Matilda de Manston holds common for all her cattle and sheep upon the Common in the lord's soil upon Brounemore and Wynde More, at the lord's will, rendering by the year		6
Sum, 6s. 10d. at the same terms		

BARNBOW.

Free Tenants.

Reginald Reynvill, two messuages and four bovates .. 'Also he gives to the lord 2d for release of reaping works at Easter and Michaelmas, viz. for a third part of one plough whereof an entire plough takes from the lord and for the measure of one reaping work in harvest,[1] whereof each entire man takes from the lord by the day one loaf and two herrings price ¾d for which works he claims common with all his cattle in the pasture of Little More and Broune More.'	13 :	2
Thomas son of William de Grenefelde, three messuages, a toft, and 4½ bovates, whereof Ellen de Grenefelde[2] holds a messuage and a bovate, paying 4d for release of reaping works and	11 :	3
Robert son of John de Bernebogh, two messuages and two bovates	9 :	8
William Howesson, a messuage and a bovate	4 :	0
Thomas de Birne, a messuage and two bovates, whereof Nicholas de Scholes a half bovate, rendering yearly 1 lb. cummin or 2d, etc .		
Sum 37s. 2d. (*sic*) and 1 lb. cummin.		

Bondmen.

William Morewyke of Barnebowe, a messuage and a bovate	8 :	0
John White, a messuage and a bovate	8 :	0
Sum 16s. works 4d.		

POTTERTON (Podryngton)

Free Tenants.

Robert de Nevill, knight, holds the town of Podryngton by the service of one knight's fee, rendering yearly.. ..		1
Richard Cisson holds a messuage and 9 acres of land of him, for which Robert de Nevill owes suit of court.		
Robert de Scoles holds one place of waste, a grange built there for a term, rent		2
John de Bretbe, chaplain, a messuage with dovecote, which used to be the lord's capital messuage, and a rood and a half there, rent	13 :	4
Sum 13s. 7d.		

1. This is obscure but the Latin of the original will yield no better sense. There is evidently something omitted.
2. The widow of William and mother of Thomas.

KIDDALL.

	Yearly rents—s.	d.
Matilda de Kyddall holds a messuage and an acre formerly Richard Kyddall's		8
Adam de Goldesburgh, holds 2½ acres	2 :	6

Sum 3s. 2d.

WOODHOUSE.

Free Tenant.

Ellen de Grenefeld of Barnebogh, a messuage and 7 acres	2 :	6

Bondmen.

Adam Batalle, a messuage, a toft and two bovates	20 :	0
Robert de Wodhouse, a messuage and a bovate	10 :	0
Robert son of Adam de Halton, a messuage and a half and a bovate and a half	15 :	0
Henry Red, a messuage and a bovate	10 :	0
Alice Milner, a messuage and a bovate	10 :	0
Richard Ried,[1] a messuage and a bovate	10 :	0
Richard Ried, two messuages and two bovates	20 :	0

Sum 100s. 6d. (*sic*).

SCHOLES.

Free Tenant.

William de Lasyngcrofte, a messuage and two bovates in Lasyngcrofte, rent 1 lb. pepper at Pentecost and foreign service or 12d. as appears by his charter.

Bondmen.

John de Morwyke, a messuage and a bovate	15 :	0
William Morwyke, a messuage and a bovate	15 :	0
Robert son of William, a messuage and 15 acres he claims liberty and licence to gather dried sticks and branches blown down by the wind in Scholes Wood	12 :	2
Richard de Scoles a messuage 10 acres and 3 roods	9 :	0
"Robert Matilda Maude doghter"[2] a messuage		12
Agnes Pottere, a messuage and a toft	2 :	0
Roger Mabotesson, a messuage and an acre	2 :	2
Nicholas de Scoles, two messuages and 31 acres	28 :	3
William de Scoles, a messuage and 27 acres of land enclosed	24 :	4
Roger son of Robert, a messuage and 16 acres	13 :	0¼
Walter de Scoles a messuage and 14 acres	9 :	6

Sum 9[l] : 7s. : 2½d. (*sic* ? 10)

Termors.

Thomas son of William de Grenefeld, 3½ acres	1 :	9
William de Morwyke, ½ acre		6
John de Morwyke a messuage which used to be reserved for the Receiver and Parker	2 :	0
Robert Shepard a messuage with toft	1 :	0
William Watteson a messuage with toft	1 :	0
Richard Nichesson a messuage with toft		8

Sum 9s. 8d. (*sic*).

1. Probably for Reid. 2. Thus in the original. The meaning is not clear.

Farms.	Yearly rents—s.	d.
Robert son of William de Scoles, William Milnere, Nicholas de Scoles, John Egler, Roger son of Robert, Walter de Scoles, Matilda de Morwyk and Robert Drancke hold the Capital Messuage at will .. .. rent	20 :	0
Nicholas de Scholes, Roger son of Robert, William de Scoles, Walter de Scoles, Robert Drancke, and William Milner hold a meadow called Trushanshawe Parva, at the lord's will, 1½ acre	4 :	6
Sum 45s. (*sic*)		

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 1424-5.

From an Extent made at Westminster 17 February, 3 Henry VI.

MANOR OF BARWICK.[1]

BARWICK.

Tenant of the New Demesne.
Robert Ellis.

Tenants of the Old Demesne lands.
John Harpur.
Richard Rawson.
Thomas Langton.
John Wheldale.
William Kinstan, chaplain.
William Skinner.
Richard Chapman.
Robert Denny.
Robert Skinner.
William Milner.
Robert Rawden.
John Rawson.
William Sayner.
John Taylor.
Stephen Foxe.
John Sawer.
John Willison.
John Johnson.
John Denny.
Thomas Ellis.
Robert Seacrofte.
Thomas Simpson.
John Cliffe.
John Grenefeld.
Robert Walker.
Thomas Webster.
Robert Rawson.
William Langton.
Robert Haire.
Richard Chapman.
Richard Johnson.
Thomas Fraunke, chaplain.

New Rents.
Robert Maliverer.
Alfred Manston.
John Kingsley.
William Skinner.
Thomas Birkbie.
Richard Chapman.
Nicholas Moore of Austroppe.
Robert Smyth.
John Barrabie.

Free Tenants.
Thomas Ellis.
William de Carr.
Master Roger Gaite (at Thorner)
Thomas Simpson.

Tenants in Bondage.
(Nearly all the names of the Demesne tenants and these :)
William Webster.
John Webster.
Stephen Webster.
Robert Edlington.
Thomas Wheldale.
John Cooke.
William Birch.
William Walker.

Cottagers.
(Besides names already mentioned :)
Roger Jackson.
William Denny.

BARNBOW.

Free Tenants.
Henry Sowerbie, land lately Reginald Reynvill's.

1. *G: MSS.*

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 1424-5—continued.

Free Tenants—continued.
John Grenefeld.
Reginald Grenefeld.
William Kinstan, chaplain, land lately Thomas Kinstan's.
Nicholas Gascoigne.

Bondmen.
John Marshall.

Termors.[1]
John Willison.
William Johnson Dickonson.

POTTERTON.

Free Tenant.
John Langton, knight, land lately Robert Nevill's.

Rent at will.
John Dyneley.
Robert Ellis.

KIDDALL.

Free Tenant.
Thomas Ellis, part of his land was formerly Matilda Kiddall's.

WOODHOUSE.

Free Tenant.
Thomas Ellis, land formerly Ellen de Grenefeld's.

Free Farms.
Thomas Ellis, lands formerly held by Robert de Woodhouse, Robert son of Adam, Henry Reede, Alice Milner, Richard Reede, and Ralph Reede.

MANOR OF SCHOLES 1424-5.

Free Tenant.
Nicholas Gascoigne at Lasingcroft.

Bondmen.
Robert Wrightson of Morwicke.
John de Cliff.
John del Burghe.
John Sawer.
John Johnson.
John Rawson.
John Tailor.
John Denny the younger.

Bondmen—continued.
William Johnson Diconson.
John Denny.
John Willeson.

Terminaries.
John Marshall of Barnbogh.
William Sayner.
William Norton holds the cheminage across Wynmore. (Some names repeated.)
William Turner holds the wind mill at Scholes.

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 2 EDW. VI. (1548-9).[2]

Jury :—Henry Ellys, Cuthbert Hayton, William Taylor, John Vevers, John Lounde, Robert Settle, John Richardson, Miles Pykerd, Thomas Easton, Henry Hancoke, Christopher Oustropp, Robert Coke.

MANOR OF BARWICK.

Free Tenants.
Sir Christopher Danby in Potterton.
William Ellys esquire in Barwick, Kiddal and Woodhouse.
Thomas Hayton in Barwick.
John Preston in Barwick.
John Newcomen esquire in Barnbow.
The proctor of the rectory of Thorner.
Thomas Ellys gent. holds the demesne lands.

1. This word, of frequent occurrence in the earlier manorial records, is *Terminarii* in the Latin. On page 113 it was translated Terminaries because it was a rendering found in some 18th century papers, but that is a word not to be found in any English dictionary and, on reflection it seems better to use Termor, Blackstone's word to describe tenants for term of years.

2. From Survey made by John Arscote, esquire, Supervisor, and William Mallett, esquire, Receiver, of the Honor of Pontefract, 2 Ed. VI. (*G: MSS.*)

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 2 EDW. VI. (1548-9)—continued.

Copyholders.
Cuthbert Hayton.
John Robynson.
Heirs of Nicholas Hardcastell.
John Dean.
John Sawer.
John Cave.
Ambrose Willowes.
Widow of .... Townley.
Richard Ellys, clerk.
John Preston.
Thomas Hardcastell.
John Gascoigne esquire.
Robert Sawer.
Thomas Shippyn alias Harryson
William Masse in right of Margaret his wife.
Alverey Copley esquire.
Joan Vyvers, widow.
Thomas Easton.
Henry Ellys.

Copyholders—continued.
John Lounde.
Heirs of John Grenefeld.
Robert Foster.
Robert Kelyngbeke.
Heirs of Nicholas Hardcastell.
Miles Pykerd.
Robert Kelyngbeke.
Robert Coke.
Heirs of Ralph Bishop.
William Malyverer, knt.
Isabella Rawson.
William Taylor.
William Copley, knt.
Heirs of John Dyneley.
John More.
William Shiplaye.
Richard Shiplaye, clerk.
Richard Launde.
Robert Rawson, gent.

MANOR OF SCHOLES.

Free Tenant.
John Gascoigne.

Copyholders.
William Taylor.
John Vyvers.
Heirs of Robert Rawson.
Robert Sawner.
William Ellys esquire.
Cuthbert Hayton.
John Lounde.
Heirs of John Grenefeld.

Copyholders—continued.
John Newcomen esquire.
Robert Foster.
Richard Ellys, clerk, in right of the Chantry of Berwike.
Alverey Copley esquire.
Henry Hancoke.
Thomas Hardwike, gent.
John Richardson.
Thomas Shyppyn.
William Dyneley, gent.

MANORIAL TENANTS, 1610.

From a Survey made at Pontefract Castle, 7 January, 8 James I. (1610-11), before James Potts of Skipwith Woods, Deputy to Thomas Lord Knyvett, Surveyor General of the possessions of the Queen, to whose jointure these manors belonged.[1]

Jury :—John Ellis of Kiddall, esquire, George Fawcett of Thorpe, gentleman, Thomas Wetherall of Bramham, gentleman, John Tailer of Morwick, yeoman, Richard Vevers of Scholes, yeoman, John Pickarde of Barwick, yeoman, Robert Haige of Barwick, yeoman, John Hardcastell of Barwick, yeoman, John Preston of Barwick, yeoman, Andrew Hardcastell of Barwick, yeoman, Richard Vevers of Potterton, yeoman, Valentine Topcliffe of Scholes, yeoman, and William Briggs of Garforth, yeoman.

1. This Survey is in the Gascoigne MSS.; it is elaborately engrossed on 48 skins of parchment each 31 inches long by 13½ broad.

MANORIAL TENANTS 1610—continued.

MANOR OF BARWICK.

Freeholders.

Edward Copley, the site of the capital messuage, known as the Hall Tower Hill, and the New Demesne lands, etc.

Thomas Mather of Seacroft, coal mines on Broune More and Wynmore.

Sir William Slingsbie, in Osmonthicke, Whitwell Carr and Blackfen.

Lord Darcie, "the Park of Roundhagh within the Manor of Barwick."

Tenants and Farmers.

John Gascoigne holds the two water mills at Hillom.

James Godson of York holds Saxton Mill under lease of 26 May, 1598, also a parcel of ground called Damme holme, with all the Queen's waste on the east part of the mill and on the west part of Old beck.

Tenants of the Old Demesne lands.

John Ellys of Kiddal.
John Pickard of Barwick.
Richard Jackson of Scholes.
Richard Potter of Potterton.
William Daniel of Potterton.
Richard Dighton son of Robert Dighton deceased.
William Briggs of Garforth.
Robert Sayner.
Martyn Settle of Barwick.
John Gascoigne of Barnbow.
Matthew Bilbrough of Barwick.
John Hardcastle of Barwick.
John Preston of Hull.
William Jeffrayson of Barwick.
Andrew Hardcastle.
John Preston of Barwick.
Thomas Taylor of Barwick.
Richard Fairbarne of Barwick.
William Jackson of Barwick.
Richard Vevers of Scholes.

Free Tenants.

John Ellys of Kiddal.
William Oglethorpe of Thorner the younger, an acre of land in Thorner, glebe of the church.
Richard Kirke of Barwick.
John Pickard.

Copyholders.

(In addition to some names already mentioned :)

Matthew Cowper of Barwick.
William Oglethorpe of Roundhay, esquire, an acre in the old gaites in Thorner Kirke Field.
William Feather of Scholes.
George Richmond.
John Vevers of Barwick.
Thomas Saunderson.
Thomas Cooke.
Matthew Ingle.
William Haytoun.
Edward Knapton.
John Taylor of Morwick.
Edward Feather of Barwick.
Henry Croft of Barwick.
Alice mother of Andrew Hardcastle.
Peter Barker.
Robert Cooke.
Thomas Rawson.
. . in right of Rosamund his wife, late wife of William Settle.
Nicholas More of Austroppe.
Robert Heage of Barwick.
Richard Vevers of Scholes.
William Taylor.
William Walker.
Clement Styham deceased, Reps. of,
Katharine Killingbeck.
Gabriel Laiton of Barrabie.
Henry Jewills.
William Maliverer of Arncliffe, an acre in "Seacrofte Aller Sedge."

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 1610—continued.

BARNBOW.

Free Tenants.
John Gascoigne.
Richard Vevers.

Copyholders.
John Gascoigne.
Henry Shipne alias Harrison.
Nicholas Shipne alias Harrison

POTTERTON.

Free Tenants.
John Gascoigne of Barnbow.
William Ramsden of Longley in county of York, esquire.
Richard Vevers of Potterton, tanner.
John Settle of Potterton, glover.
Richard Settle of Potterton, webster.
William Hopwood of Potterton, labourer.
William Settle of Potterton, yeoman.

Free Tenants—continued.
Peter Saxton of Whitecote, clerk.
William Daniell of Potterton, yeoman.
John Ellys of Kiddal.
Richard Potter of Potterton, yeoman.

Tenants at will.
William Ramsden of Longley.
Edward Copley of Batley.
John Ellis of Kiddal.
William Hopwood.
William Malliverer, esquire.
Thomas Wetherall, gent.
Edward Brande.

KIDDAL AND WOODHOUSE.

Free Tenant.
John Ellys.

MANOR OF SCHOLES.

Free Tenant.
John Gascoigne of Barnbow holds a capital messuage in Lasingcroft.

Tenants and Farmers of the site of the Manor and of the Demesne lands.
Sir William Slingsby, knight, the herbage of the park in Scholes.
Edmund Cloughe of Thorpehall, Yorks, Gent. as guardian and tutor to Nicholas Cloughe son and heir to Michael Cloughe.
John Gascoigne.
Mark Sayner.
Christopher Sayner.
William Sayner.
Martyn Settle of Barwick.
Richard Vevers of Scholes.
William Daniell.
Richard Jackson.
Robert Sayner.
Alverey Vevers.

Tenants and Farmers—continued.
John Vevers of Scholes.
Widow Kay.
William Feather.
Richard Slater.
Valentine Topcliffe.
Thomas Hill.

Copyholders.
(In addition to names occurring above :)
William Tayte.
William Briggs.
Elizabeth Sayner.
Robert Greenewodde.
Henry Shipne alias Harrisonne.
John Tailer of Morwick.

MORWICK.

Copyholders.
Abraham Fenton.
John Taylor.
Richard Vevers and Ann his wife hold a cottage and piece of waste lately enclosed from the common.

MANORIAL TENANTS ABOUT 1630.[1]

(It is not thought necessary to separate the names into classes.)

BARWICK.

John Ellis, esquire, of Kiddal.
Richard Potter.
John Daniel.
Richard Jackson.
Richard Dighton.
William Briggs.
Richard Vevers.
Robert Dyneley.
John Gascoigne.
John Vevers.
James Malyverer, esquire.
Thomas Wetherall.
Alverey Copley.
Sir John Ramsden.
John Hardcastle.
Nicholas More, gentleman.

BARNBOW.

John Gascoigne.
Richard Shippen.

POTTERTON.

John Gascoigne.
Sir John Ramsden.
William Vevers.
Heirs of John Settle.
Heirs of John Settle.
Heirs of Richard Settle.
William Hopwood.
William Settle.
Peter Saxton, clerk.
John Daniel.
Richard Potter.
John Ellis, esquire.
Alverey Copley, esquire.

KIDDAL.

John Ellis, esquire.
Thomas Shippen.
John Feather.
Richard Kirke.
Thomas Shilleto.

LASINGCROFT.

Thomas Gascoigne, gent., the capital messuage.

SCHOLES.

Abraham Fenton.
William Fenton.
John Tailer.
Richard Jackson.
Robert Sayner.
Heirs of Richard Topliffe.
Heirs of Mark Sayner.
Widow Taite.
Alverey Vevers.
Richard Vevers.
Thomas Taite.
Christopher Sayner.
Richard Ingle.
William Briggs.
Heirs of John Cash.
John Vevers.
Richard Vevers son of John.
John Gascoigne.
Richard Shippen alias Harrison.
Francis Boane.
William Daniel.
Robert Greenwood.
William Strickland.
Thomas Shippen.
George Shilleto, esquire.
Samuel Casson of Leeds.
Cuthbert Massey.
Richard Sayner.
William Feather.
Widow Topliffe.
Sir Henry Savill, knight and baronet.
Randall Constable.
Widow Heald.

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 1678.

BARWICK.

William Ellis of Kiddal, esquire.
Thomas Shippen.
George Haiste.
Thomas Taite.

BARWICK—continued.

John Taylor, the younger.
John Taylor, the elder.
George Spink.
Martin Cash.

1. This Survey is not dated, it is not later than 1630.

MANORIAL TENANTS IN 1678—continued.

BARWICK—continued.

William Vevers.
Ralph Collett's heirs.
John Farrer.
Thomas Taylor.
Robert Briggs.
Richard Vevers.
John Hardcastle.
Widow Styham.
Mercy Hague.
John Hague.
Widow Settle.
David Tuke.
Thomas Stowen.
John Smith.
William Knapton.
Elizabeth Massy.
Catherine and Margaret Briggs.
Thomas Bird.
Josiah Turner.
Samuel Fletcher.
John Ingle in right of his wife Mary Roole.
Sarah Fentiman.
Bernard Mawmound.
Peter Barker.
Thomas Knapton.
Lawrence Emondson for life with remainder to heirs by Ann his late wife and heirs of John Taylor deceased.
John Dineley.
Edward Knapton.
George Richmond.
William Postgate's heirs.
Thomas Wansley.
Jane Bullacke.
Robert Collett.
Mr. John Moore's heirs (of Austhorpe).
William Pearpoint, esquire.
Thomas Hardwick.
William Wright.
Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, baronet.
Robert Hardcastle.
William Vevers of Potterton.
Matthew and Thomas Iddeson.
Mr. Edward Beale (an acre in Thorner Field).

BARWICK—continued.

Joseph Yeoman.
John Massy.
Sir John Saville's heirs.
Richard Bell.
William Shenton.
Mary Akidd.
Thomas Smith.
John Taylor the elder.
Richard Taylor.
Francis Johnson.
Bennett Johnson.
Thomas Taylor.
John Taylor.
Thomas Taite.
William Watkinson.
John Barker.
Richard Shippen's heirs.
Mary Shippen.
Richard Spink.
George Haiste.
Mr. Buxstone.
Roger Grayson.
William Jackson.
Henry Slingsby, esquire.

POTTERTON.

Samuel Poole.
Richard Bell.
William Hodgson, gent.
William Vevers.
Elizabeth Tomson, widow.
Henry Shan's heirs.
John Settle.
William Settle.
Joseph Yeoman.
Ann and Ellen Settle.
Richard Daniel.
John Settle's heirs.
William Ellis (and in Woodhouse).

SCHOLES.

William Vevers.
William Taylor.
Richard Vevers.
Robert Shoore.
John Sayner.
Francis Johnson.
Alice Shippen.
Ann Taylor.
Richard Shippen's heirs.
William Taite.

MANORIAL TENANTS 1678—continued.

SCHOLES—continued.

Richard Vevers of Kingston upon Hull.
Thomas Taite.
Richard Strickland.
Thomas Taylor.
George Spink.
Robert Goddie's heirs.
Ralph Vevers.
William Vevers' heirs.
Peter Strickland.
William Jackson.
Jeffrey Jackson.
Widow Shippen.
Thomas Gouthwaite's heirs.
Thomas Deardon.
Robert Scowthroppe's heirs.
John Taite.

SCHOLES—continued.

William Jackson.
William Ingle.
Dorothy Wody.
Thomas Robinson.
Mr. Hallas.
Mr. John Taylor of Morwick.
Mr. John Gascoigne, junior.
Christopher Hill.
Robert Brooke.
Thomas Tomson.
Susannah and Ann Hopwood.
John Stoker.
Richard Taylor.
William Taylor.
Richard Jackson.
Andrew Slaytor, in right of his wife.

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Wressell, co. York, 72.
Wridellesford, Walter de, 106*n*.
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Wright's Farm, Winnmoor, 227.
Wrightson, Robert, 305.
Wulsington *see* Ouston, 56*n*.
Wyman, Arms of, 49.
Wynthorp, John de (Chaplain), 171.
Wyrksale, John, 293*n*.
Wyte, Peter le, 223.

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York, 4, 14, 15, 24, 58, 86, 135, 207, 239; Castle, 23; Deanery of, 67; House, London, 295; Minster, 58, 60, 65, 67; Archbishop of, 61, 296; Duke of, 183; John, 186; Laurence Booth, Abp. of, 60*n*; Prebendary of, 85; Priory of Holy Trinity, 200*n*; Richard, 186.
"Yorkshire Horse Racers," 73.
Young, Rev. Henry Theakston, 87; John, 123*n*; Mary, 123*n*.

The Thoresby Society,

1909.

Patrons:

THE DUKE OF LEEDS; THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH;
THE LORDS GRIMTHORPE, ALLERTON, FABER, AND AIREDALE;
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Hon. Librarian and Curator:

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Hon. Secretaries:

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C. A. TOWN, B.A., LL.B., 18, Springfield Mount, Leeds.

Thoresby Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1908.

THE total number of members on the roll on December 31st, 1908, was 393, showing a net increase in the membership of the Society of 4 (one life member and 3 annual members), as against a net increase in the two previous years of 10 and 11 respectively. This slackening in the rate of progress of the Society, as measured by the number of members on the Roll, is somewhat disappointing, and the Council would urge on members of the Society the desirability of doing what they can to procure new members in order to make good the inevitable yearly losses and something over.

The Honorary Librarian and Curator reports an increased interest shown by Members in the Society's collection of Books, Prints, and Local Antiquities.

Increased accommodation has been provided during the year for the safe storage of new acquisitions; a considerable amount of book-binding has been done, and, speaking generally, the collection now makes an appearance more worthy the Society, as well as being larger, more useful and more valuable.

List of Presentations during year 1908:—

Unframed Map of West Riding (by Bleau, Amsterdam, 1662). Presented by Mr. Hy. Barran. Framed by Mr. S. Denison.

Five Vols. "Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission." Presented by Mr. Rowland Barran, M.P.

Sale Plan of Bramley Hill, 1860. Small Map of Leeds, 1853. Presented by Mrs. Meredith, Bramley.

Seven Old Excursion Programmes (Thoresby Society). Presented by Col. E. Wilson.

The Wills, Registers and Monumental Inscriptions of Barwick-in-Elmet. Presented by Mr. G. D. Lumb.

A Cloth Merchants' Notice (Leeds), in connection with the Introduction of Machinery, 1791. Presented by Mr. William Firth.

View of Leeds Old Stock Exchange. Presented by Mr. D. Grimshaw.

Fifteen Old Engravings of Leeds, Wakefield, &c. Presented by Mr. Godfrey W. Rhodes, Pontefract.

Narrative of Lawrence Mowbray of Leeds, Popish Conspiracy against King Charles II. (1680). Presented by Mr. S. Denison.

"The Romance of Old Leeds." Presented by the Author, Mr. A. Mattison.

A formal letter of acknowledgment and thanks has been sent by the Hon. Librarian and Curator to each of the various donors, but the Council are glad to take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the Society, their gratitude to these gentlemen, and of recommending their example for imitation by others. The Council believe that members generally do not realize the interest and value of the Society's Library and Collections, which are always open to inspection on application to the housekeeper, Mrs. Wilson.

During the year the following excursions were made :—

On Easter Tuesday, April 21st, to Bedale, Burneston, Kirklington, and Wath, under the guidance of Mr. C. A. Town, B.A.

On Saturday, May 30th, to Market Weighton, Sancton, and North Newbald. Guides, Mr. J. Bilson, F.S.A., and Mr. S. Denison.

On Thursday, June 18th, to Sheffield, Bradfield, and Ecclesfield, in conjunction with the Yorkshire Archæological Society. Guides, Mr. E. K. Clark, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. S. D. Kitson, M.A.

On Saturday, July 25th, to Hazelwood Castle and Bramham Park. Guide, Mr. S. D. Kitson.

During the year one volume of the Society's publications has been issued, the "Architectural History of Kirkstall Abbey"; but this has been in the hands of members sufficiently long for them to form their own estimate of its interest and value, and it is needless to dwell on it here. There has been, the Council are pleased to say, a quite considerable demand for this volume from all parts of the country by persons who are not members of the Society.

The Rev. F. S. Colman's "History of Barwick-in-Elmet," the volume for 1908, has not yet been issued, but is now practically ready, and will be in the hands of members shortly.

The Council are pleased to announce that they have received from Dr. Moorman, of the Leeds University, the offer of a work, which he is now preparing and hopes to have ready during the course of the year, on "Place Names of the West Riding." This they have accepted with cordial thanks, and hope to publish it during the year 1910.

Reference must be made to an interesting meeting of the Society which was held on December 8th in conjunction with the Leeds Historical Association, when short papers were read by Prof. Grant and Mr. S. D. Kitson, followed by a discussion, the subject being "The Circumstances under which the chief damage was done to the fabric and decoration of Mediæval Churches." In spite of the

somewhat sparse attendance the meeting was a most interesting one, and the Council hope during the present year to arrange for other meetings on similar lines.

This report would be incomplete without some reference to the Old Leeds Exhibition which took place during the summer in the Municipal Buildings, and which was, the Council are glad to think, an unqualified success. The Society co-operated with Mr. Hand and the Public Library Committee in the organisation of the Exhibition, and the Council desire to tender their warmest thanks to those members of the Society who lent pictures, books, and other objects to the Exhibition Committee, and to others who put in much time and hard work in their efforts to bring the undertaking to a successful issue.

THE THORESBY SOCIETY.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Dr. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand		149 11 5
Subscriptions received during the year 1908—		
1905—Arrears received £1 1 0		
1906— ,, ,, 1 11 6		
1907— ,, ,, 15 4 6		
	17 17 0	
1908—Subscriptions—		
Received through Bank (37) 19 8 6		
Received through Treasr. (256) 134 8 0		
Total subscriptions (293) 153 16 6		
Less paid in advance in 1907 .. .. 1 1 0		
	152 15 6	
Subscriptions for 1909 paid in advance	2 2 0	
		172 14 6
Life Fee		5 5 0
Kirkstall Abbey Donations ..	2 2 0	
Subscriptions for 19 copies	9 19 6	
Copies sold, 22 (1 without plan) ..	14 15 4	
		26 16 10
Publications—Back Vols. and Parts sold		3 18 6
Methley Register		0 7 0
Kirkstall Abbey Coucher Book (2 copies)		1 1 0
Leeds Grammar School Registers		0 9 0
Atkinson's Thoresby, 1 sold		0 10 0
Wardell's Antiquities of Leeds		0 3 0
Plans		0 5 0
C. A. Town, Excursions		1 7 0
E. K. Clark, ,, ...		0 7 0
S. Denison, ,, ...		0 15 6
Hixon & Son, for excess insurance		1 8 10
10, Park Street, share of income for year to 30th November, 1908, less £20 for rent		53 8 2

Cr. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Publications :—		
J. Whitehead & Son, for printing Miscellanea	44 2 6	
J. Whitehead & Son, for printing Leeds Grammar School Register .	84 0 0	
Knight & Forster, for printing 820 copies Architectural Description of Kirkstall Abbey, addressing, postages, &c.	83 2 6	
Knight & Forster, for printing covers for publications	0 17 3	
C. F. Kell & Son, lithographing Kirkstall Abbey Plan, &c., and printing 750 copies	44 6 6	
Gilchrist Bros., Half tones of Kirkstall Abbey	16 14 9	
Ordnance Survey for commuted Royalty, Barwick-in-Elmet ..	1 0 0	
		274 3 6
Excursions :—		
J. Whitehead & Son, printing and addressing circulars and postages	2 10 0	
Rich[d] Jackson, printing programmes, addressing and postages	8 10 0	
		11 0 0
Subscriptions :—		
Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society	0 7 0	
Surtees Society for 1907 and 1908	2 2 0	
		2 9 0
Printing and Stationery :—		
Wildblood & Ward, postcards of Annual Meeting, addressing and stamps	1 9 6	
Do., postcards and circulars ..	1 16 6	

Interest on loan for one year	..	30 16 0	
Fire premium on contents	..	2 3 3	
			72 19 3
Sundries :—			
G. D. Lumb, postages, payments, &c., 1907	..		3 3 5
James Miles, for Kirkby's Inquest	..	..	0 12 6
Cheque Book	..	..	0 2 6
Balance in Bank	..	..	48 19 7
			£418 18 3

G. D. LUMB, *Hon. Treasurer*,
2nd March, 1909. £418 18 3

Audited and found correct, *23rd March*, 1909, T. WALKER, HERBERT DENISON, } AUDITORS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1908.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yorkshire Archaeological Society Loan	1,000 0 0	
Less Instalments paid	240 0 0	
		760 0 0
Outstanding Accounts :—		
Publications for 1908, say ..	150 0 0	
Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	5 0 0	
		155 0 0
Life Fees, 1889 to 1908 (98) ..	514 10 0	
Less Life Members dead, 1889 to 1908 (29)	152 5 0	
		362 5 0
Balance in favour of the Society* (in addition to Life Fees, £362 5s. 0d.)		290 10 7
		£1,567 15 7

*The value of the stock of Publications, the contents of the Library, and the Furniture, are not included. They have been valued for Fire Insurance at £960.

Cr. ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moiety of Property, No. 10, Park Street, Leeds, at cost		1,510 8 0
Arrears of Subscriptions estimated to produce	10 10 0	
Less paid in advance for 1909	2 2 0	
		8 8 0
Balance in hand (Cash Account)		48 19 7
		£1,567 15 7

From the Ordnance Survey
1 inch to the mile.

THE PARISH OF BARWICK-IN-ELMET AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

THE PRINCIPAL PLACES MENTIONED IN THIS BOOK ARE UNDERLINED, EARTHWORKS AND INTRENCHMENTS OUTLINED IN RED.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Yorkshire Archæological Society.

The Society was formed to promote the study of the archæology and antiquities of the County, and issues to its members a Journal containing articles of antiquarian and genealogical interest.

Subscription, 10s. 6d. per annum. Life Fee, £7 7s. *Hon. Treasurer:* M. H. Peacock, M.A., The Grammar School, Wakefield; *Hon. Secretary:* E. W. Crossley, Dean House, Triangle, Halifax.

The Record Series of the Society was commenced in 1885 for the purpose of publishing Yorkshire records. It has printed Feet of Fines, Indices of Wills, Inquisitions, Subsidy Rolls, Chartularies, Monastic Notes, Court Rolls, Deeds, Marriage Licences, &c. Subscription, One Guinea per annum. *Hon. Secretary:* J. W. Clay, F.S.A., Rastrick House, Brighouse.

The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the County. The following have been either issued or are in the press :—York (St. Michael-le-Belfrey), Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Patrington, Stokesley, Blacktoft, Scorborough, Bingley, Kippax, Brantingham, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Dearne, Cherry Burton, Marske, Hartshead, Bolton-by-Bolland, Pickhill, Howden, Grinton, Hackness, Ledsham, Rothwell, Gargrave, Terrington, Thornhill, Allerton Mauleverer, Askham Richard, Otley, York (St. Martin, Coney St.), Kirklington, Halifax, Thirsk, and Austerfield.

Subscription, One Guinea per annum. *President:* Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A.; *Hon. Treasurer:* J. Audus Hirst, 5, East Parade, Leeds; *Hon. Secretaries:* Francis Collins, M.D., Lyme Regis; G. D. Lumb, F.S.A., 63, Albion Street, Leeds, to whom applications for membership should be sent.

East Riding Antiquarian Society.

The Society was formed in 1892 to study and preserve the antiquities of the East Riding of the County of York. It has already done important work, making extensive excavations at Watton Priory, a Gilbertine house, near Driffield; and has also taken part in excavations at Warter Priory, near Pocklington. Valuable papers on these and other objects of interest in the Riding are printed in the transactions of the Society.

Subscription, 10s. 6d. per annum. *President:* Col. Saltmarshe; *Hon. Secretary:* T. Sheppard, The Municipal Museum, Hull.

Sigillum Societatis Omnium Animarum

B. P. L. Binder
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